




Governance findings in the Country Needs Assessment



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Joint Country Needs Assessment (CNA) for the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF

- Report commissioned by the FCPF and UN-REDD as an independent report and a working group formed by the FMT, the UN-REDD Secretariat and representatives of UN-REDD Policy Board provided oversight to the work of consultants and approved the final report.
- Joint FCPF-UN-REDD Country Needs Assessment conducted by consultants Harrison Kojwang and Gisela Ulloa.
- Methodology presented in March 2012 at UN-REDD PB8 and FCPF-PC11, preliminary findings in June on the margins of FCPF-PC12. Final results in Brazzaville at UN-REDD PB9 and FCPF-PC 13.

Joint Country Needs Assessment (CNA) for the UN-REDD Programme and FCPF

- 22 countries surveyed
- 6 countries visited (Cambodia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania)
- Surveys sent out to UN-REDD/FCPF focal points with recommendations to engage all relevant stakeholders.
- Time frame for completing the assessment was a limitation for participation of a larger number of countries and stakeholders.
- Results offer a good view of the country priorities and of the evolving REDD+ landscape.



CNA Governance Component

- National REDD+ governance:
 - Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal frameworks
 - Benefit-sharing
 - Consultation and participation process (Indigenous Peoples, civil society, private sector, and other stakeholders)



Key findings and priority needs in the CNA relevant for governance challenges in REDD+

- **80% of all countries prioritized governance for support**
- A majority of countries prioritized **institutional strengthening and reforms, benefit sharing and legal frameworks** for REDD+
- A number of countries also prioritized elements such as development of **effective institutions, identification of institutional strengthening, effective coordination mechanisms** across ministries, as well as with civil society, indigenous peoples and private sector;



Key findings and priority needs in the CNA relevant for governance challenges in REDD+

- **Open questions on main needs/gaps:**
 - Answered by 12 countries (5 in Africa, 3 in Asia and 4 in Latin America)
 - Different aspects of governance elicited as priorities, but the component was spontaneously mentioned by all the 12 countries
 - In Africa, legal framework for decentralization and capacity building at sub-national level (2); Capacity building for CSOs in forest governance (1); and legal framework for addressing illegal trading (1).
 - In Asia, legal framework in general (2); benefit sharing and payment systems (2); institutional capacity for enhanced coordination (1).
 - In Latin America, consultation and training processes with Indigenous Peoples and local communities (3); inter-sectoral and intra-government dialogue and exchange of information (2); and institutional arrangements including alliances with other initiatives such as FLEGT (1).



Key findings and priority needs

in the CNA relevant
for governance challenges in REDD+

- **Governance sub-components to which support is rated very urgent by more than 80% of countries:**
 - Africa:
 - Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework (assessment of institutional reforms and effective institutions);
 - Asia:
 - Institutional capacity, coordination mechanisms and legal framework (assessment of institutional reforms, effective coordination mechanisms including with civil society and **legal evaluation of carbon rights**);
 - Benefit sharing (**design, testing implementation of benefit sharing and institutional framework for benefit sharing**, national capacity to observe fiduciary standards and **identification and use of prior experiences**)



Key findings and priority needs in the CNA relevant for governance challenges in REDD+

- **Governance sub-components to which support is rated very urgent by more than 80% of countries:**
 - Asia (cont.):
 - Consultation and participation processes (formal procedures for stakeholder consultations, capacity for information and dissemination to indigenous peoples, formally recognized mechanisms for conflict resolution).
 - Latin America:
 - Benefit sharing (design, testing implementation of benefit sharing) and consultation and participation process (capacity for information dissemination to Indigenous Peoples).



Key findings and priority needs

in the CNA relevant
for governance challenges in REDD+ continued

- The in-depth study of six countries revealed that: “capacities of sub-national structures at both provincial and district levels should be prioritized since this is where REDD+ programmes will be implemented”
- **Legal frameworks** to support the implementation of REDD+ and to resolve **land tenure** and **carbon rights** issues are needed in virtually all countries
- **Corruption risks** seen as a potential obstacle to the success of REDD+
- The **identification and understanding of key social, political economic and environmental risks** of REDD+ strategy options was highlighted as one of the key capacity needed to fulfil REDD+ readiness capacities



How UN-REDD Programme support corresponds to priority needs

The UN-REDD Programme is already doing governance related work which meets many of the priority needs

- Tailored technical assistance to countries on the policy, legal, administrative and operational aspects of tenure, drawing on the **Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure**
- Legal advisory services to assist countries in **developing robust legal frameworks for REDD+**, i.e. analysis of existing laws & regulations and formulation of recommendations for legal reforms (including **carbon rights**)
- Support to **corruption risk assessments** and **anti-corruption capacity** and **action plans**
- Analysis and **identification of institutional strengthening** has already been done in Indonesia through the Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA) pilot and **recommendations for reform** and improved coordination have resulted from this process



How UN-REDD Programme support corresponds with priority needs

- **Improved information dissemination to stakeholders and the need to consult and have stakeholders participate meaningfully** in planning and implementation of REDD+ have been addressed through various initiatives and support to countries, such as the work on:
 - **Stakeholder Engagement and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)** guidelines
 - **Corruption Risks and Anti-corruption measures**, bringing together REDD+ and anti-corruption practitioners in governments, civil society and academia
 - as well as through the **PGA pilots** aiming to produce relevant governance data to stakeholders for use by governments in planning and policy making, in addition to civil society actors in their advocacy work

For more information...

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Thank you for listening!

