





PGAs for REDD+: Research to (early) Actions



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UN-REDD Governance Support "Products"



- Guidelines on stakeholder engagement
- Participatory Governance Assessments
- Guidance Framework



- Social and environmental Principles and Criteria
- Social Risk identification and Mitigation Tool





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Principles of PGAs for REDD+

- PGAs for REDD+ emphasize the inclusion of various stakeholders from the very beginning to ensure that there is a broad-based agreement on the governance targets and indicator framework
- PGAs
 - increase the **legitimacy** of the process and of the information generated
 - act as an accountability mechanism
 - stress transparency through unbiased access to information about the assessment process and results





Objectives



- Identify REDD+ governance challenges and risks
- Provide robust evidence base to recommend responses for overcoming them



- Facilitate sustainability of long-term policy reform through ownership
- Provide a framework for a participatory process at the country level for sharing information on how (governance) safeguards are promoted, addressed and respected







Where we are

Nigeria: 1st brainstorming workshop concluded

Indonesia : Preparatory Phase

 Ecuador and Viet Nam's PGAs for REDD+ will start later this year





Building on existing knowledge and experience-Indonesia & Nigeria

In Indonesia

- UNDP together with BAPPENAS (the Planning Commission) and Kemitraan facilitated a governance assessment aimed at assisting local authorities to monitor progress in 33 provinces using the nationally adopted Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI)
- BAPPENAS has now taken over the work with the IDI, together with the National Statistics Office, and included the provision of information on the agreed targets/ indicators as part of their daily management

In Nigeria

- The 1st Good Urban Governance (GUG) assessment just concluded
- PGA for REDD+ start up workshop was conducted back to back with finalization GUG workshop





Some lessons learned in Nigeria GUG

- Multiple data sources are needed
- Pilot test a methodology before starting data collection...
- ...while involving all states early on
- Start small expand later (need for prioritization)





(More) lessons learned

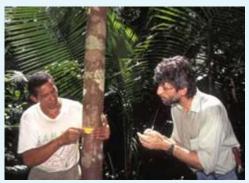
Investing early on in the institutionalization of the data collection process

 Communication is key – throughout the process (advocacy missions to states, stakeholders' workshops to validate drafts, dissemination of results, etc.)





Current areas to assess (as identified nationally)







Although PGAs for REDD+ in Indonesia and Nigeria are at the preparatory phase, key objectives/areas have been identified:

- To assess the quality of policies/legislations which are directly related to the implementation of REDD+
- To measure institutional capacity of provincial /state governments to implement REDD+
- To identify important elements of an anti-corruption strategy for REDD+ (using UNCAC as a guidance framework)
- To map out existing capacity levels/ challenges & opportunities of IPs and forest-dependant communities with regards to their participation in REDD+
- Equitable benefit distribution systems





Nigeria's PGA for REDD+

- First brainstorm conducted as GUG concluded
- 5 issues identified
- Discussions now underway to have a 'PGA sub-group' attached to the National Technical REDD+ Committee
- Cross River State + another state as pilots





Indonesia PGA: Stakeholders



National level: Instead of a Steering Committee, there will be a working group meeting at regular intervals to discuss the way forward and key areas of relevance for the PGA.



These participants are:

- BAPPENAS (National Planning Commission)
- REDD+ Task Force (Inter-ministerial working group)
- Ministry of Forestry
- AMAN (Leading national network of Indigenous Peoples and their rights)

- WALHI (Indonesia Forum for Environment)
UN-REDD







Panel of Experts

Assisting the national working group, a range of experts in the following areas:

- Research (qualitative & quantitative data collection methods)
- REDD+
- Local governance
- Legal development
- Access to justice
- Gender
- Human resource management
- Anti-corruption





National and local levels







- The PGA in Indonesia will look at governance structures and systems at both the national and local levels.
- Provincial Working Groups in each one of the 11 pilot provinces (from IDI experience)
- Provinces that have been suggested so far are:

Sumatra: Aceh, Riau and Jambi,

Kalimantan: West , South, East and Central Kalimantan

Papua: West Papua and Papua

Sulawesi: Central and Southeast Sulawesi





Indonesia PGA Methodology



 Design of the framework: working group (with Panel of Experts) identify key areas to be monitored



- 2. Design of data collection tools by Panel of Experts, using the following methods:
 - Document review
 - Stakeholder opinion survey
 - In-depth interview
 - Focused group discussion







Indonesia PGA Process



3. Data collection

First trip: admin data / doc review / survey →
 Report on initial pointers emerging from quantitative data



- Second trip: FGDs / interviews → More in-depth research (using qualitative methods) to investigate initial pointers
- 4. Data processing / report writing
- 5. Validation with National Working Group & Provincial Working Groups
- 6. National launch







What a PGA for REDD+ builds on







- In-country experiences in other governance assessments
- In-country REDD+ institutional architecture
- An emerging body of REDD+ governance frameworks (GFI, guidance framework on provision of information on governance, anticorruption guidance frameworks..) as pointers
- UN-REDD's stakeholder engagement activities and guidelines
- Ownership of the REDD+ agenda by state and non-state actors

ROGRAMME

For more information

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Indonesian framework	REDD+ "Social principles"
1. Policies & legislations	Criterion 1Criterion 2Criterion 3Criterion 7
2. Institutional capacity of provincial governments	Criterion 1Criterion 2Criterion 3
3. Anti-corruption strategy for	•Criterion 1

REDD+

4. Participation of forest-

dependent communities in REDD+

Criterion 2

Criterion 3

Criterion 4

Criterion 5

Criterion 6