# Governance and Risk Building Confidence in REDD

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## Governance failures

Weak institutions and unclear laws

Corruption

Lack of transparency & accountability

Poor or non-existent forest law enforcement

### Forest law enforcement

2007 Chatham House comparative study of enforcement - fisheries, wildlife, forests, ozone -

- Forest law enforcement emerged as weakest
- In 7 REDD countries: "the general picture that emerges is one of widespread corruption undermining attempts to strengthen forest law enforcement"
- "...found a few examples of successes, often associated with Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) conducted by NGOs or following publicity surrounding investigations by NGOs."

# A symptom of governance failures

**Environmental crime** 

Illegal logging



Figure 2: Estimated proportion of illegal and legal timber exports from 15 REDD countries in 2007

Source: based on estimates from http://globaltimber.org.uk/IllegalTimberPercentages.doc except Columbia (World Bank estimate)

# **COFACE** Risk Ratings

French export credit insurance company –
 provides State guarantees for French exports

Supports business operating in high risk markets

Assesses sovereign risk and assigns ratings to countries

# Ratings

- 2 types
  - Country ratings macroeconomic political data

– Business climate ratings – legal & institutional framework good for business?

 7 levels - A1 (least risk), A2, A3, A4, B, C, D (highest risk)

## Business climate in REDD countries

 80% of 40 REDD countries in FCPF and UN-REDD rated at B or below

B = unstable, largely inefficient, company transactions run appreciable risks

33% of countries rated at D

D = highly risky, company transactions very difficult to manage

Table 2: Coface risk ratings assigned to 41 REDD countries <sup>11</sup>						
REDD countries*	Business climate rating	Country rating		REDD countries*	Business climate rating	Country rating
Chile	A2	A2		Paraguay	С	С
Thailand	A3	A3		Uganda	С	С
Costa Rica	A3	A4		Zambia	С	С
Brazil*	A4	A4		Bolivia	С	D
Mexico	A4	A4		Nicaragua	С	D
Panama	A4	A4		Mozambique	D	В
Columbia	В	A4		Papua New Guinea	D	В
El Salvador	В	В		Tanzania	D	В
Peru	В	В		Ethiopia	D	С
Argentina	В	С		Republic of Congo	D	С
Sri Lanka	В	С		Cambodia	D	D
Gabon	С	В		Central African Republic	D	D
Guatemala	С	В		DRC	D	D

В

В

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

Indonesia

Vietnam

Ecuador

Ghana

Kenya

Cameroon

Honduras

Madagascar

Equatorial Guinea

Guyana

Lao PDR

Liberia

Nepal

Suriname

Vanuatu

D

D

D

D

D

Not rated

Not rated

\* All countries are members of the FCPF and/or UN-REDD except Brazil

D

D

D

D

D

Not rated

Not rated

# Reducing risk Building confidence

- Transparency
- Monitoring performance

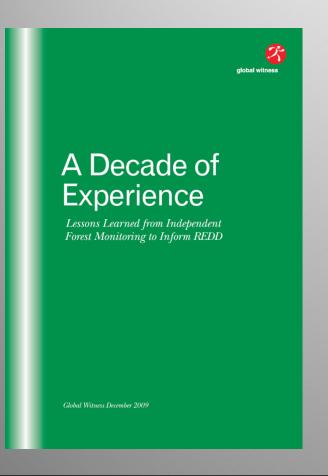
#### **BBC Hardtalk**

Have you got sufficient anti-corruption measures in place?

### **President Jagdeo**

if we want to make this model replicable there are a few things, principles, we would have to enshrine in the model... it must have a complex system for monitoring performance and... a transparent financial mechanism

# How do we monitor performance?



Independent Forest Monitoring

1999-2009

## IFM country programmes

#### Cambodia

1999 – 2005

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SGS

#### Cameroon

2000 -

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**REM** 

#### **Honduras**

2005 -

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CONADEH

#### Congo

2006 -

**REM (IM-FLEG)** 

#### **Nicaragua**

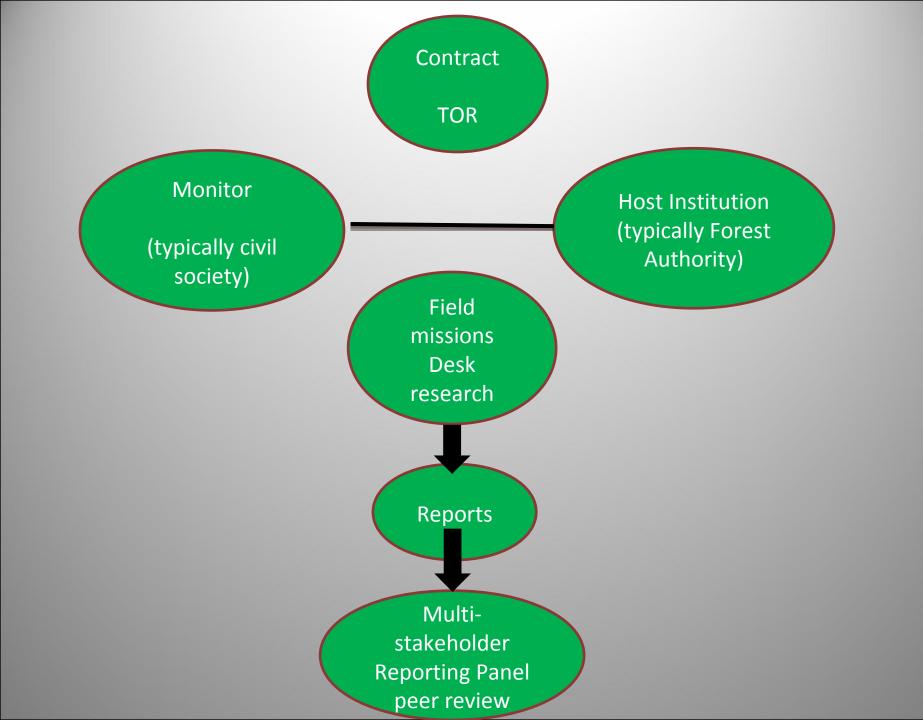
2006 -

**Global Witness** 

District monitoring units

## What is IFM?

Monitors legal compliance and systems for forest law enforcement in the context of concession-based logging



# Outputs

**Monitor**Mission reports

Monitor /
Reporting Panel
Recommendations

**Monitor** Periodic reviews

**Enforcement Authority**Action

- Transparency
- Access to information
- Improved performance

## **EU FLEGT Action Plan 2003**

Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs)
 between EU and timber producing countries

Ensure only legal timber imported to the EU through

Legality Assurance System (LAS) – licensing system

### **IM-FLEG**

 3<sup>rd</sup> party independent monitoring integral part of LAS

Provide assurance scheme is working

Maintain credibility

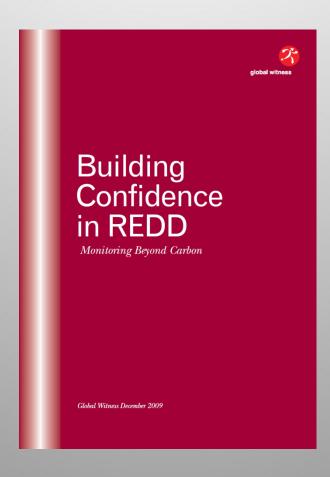
Principles and criteria – 2007

Congo – REM

## How much does IFM cost?

- Will vary
  - size and make-up of monitoring team
  - scope of the ToR
  - size of the country or forest zone to be monitored
- Set up & run for a year US\$630,000 (Cameroon)
- More is invested, more coverage, more capacity building
- IM-FLEG Congo US\$1 million a year (CS training)

## Applying experience to REDD



# IM-REDD modelled on IFM Minimum Standards

Agreement

Monitor – host institution

Access to information

Right of movement & access to field for missions

#### Reporting / review panel

Buffer between monitor & stakeholders

Peer review

Right to **publish** once approved or after agreed time

Right to **observe**meetings between
enforcement authority &
infractors (eg C fraud)

## What should be monitored?

Policy Regulations Transparency
Engagement
Accountability

**Enforcement** 

**Goods & Services** 

Reduced emissions

Carbon stored

Biodiversity

Revenue
Benefit distribution
Rights

# Key monitoring questions?

Policy & Regulations

Are ownership, access & use rights clear?

Policies to address drivers?

Safeguards addressed?

Transparency, engagement, accountability

What are information flows?
Who is participating?
Is MS engagement working?
Are all relevant agencies engaged
e.g enforcement?

Enforcement

Are rules being implemented?
Are safeguards being applied?
Does non-compliance result in legal cases against infractors?

Goods & services

How are they quantified & valued?

Quality of the information?

Revenue, benefit distribution, rights

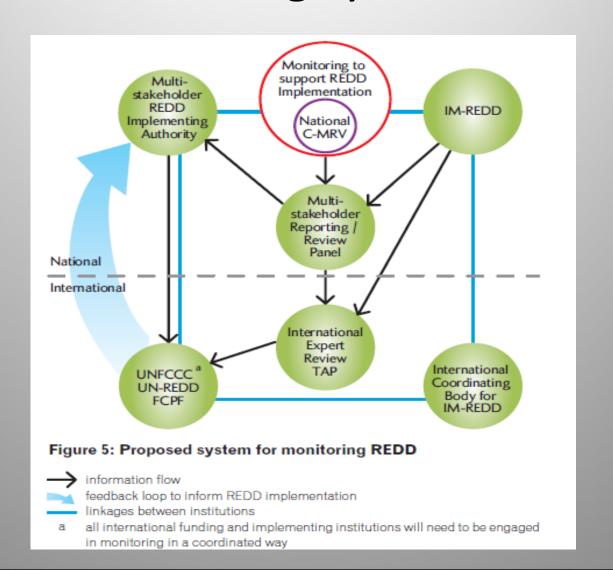
Who is paying what to whom for what goods & services?

Is money reaching beneficiaries?

Are rights respected?

Are tax rules implemented?

# Where does IM-REDD fit into monitoring system?



## Don't Panic!

Cost-effective method is available

Experience exists

