

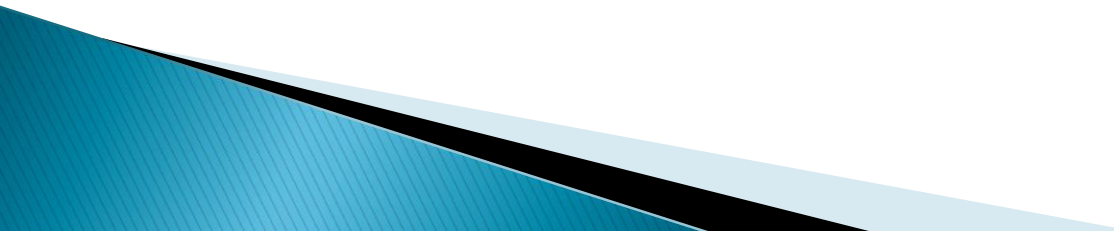
Forest Governance Indicator Development:

Early Lessons and Proposed Indicators for Country Assessments

Doris Capistrano



Outline

1. Review of Governance Indicator Initiatives
 - Lessons for developing indicator systems for country forest governance assessment and monitoring
 2. Proposed indicators for UNREDD/ Chatham House Framework
 - Criteria for selection of indicators
 - Proposed initial set of indicators
 - Features of proposed indicator set
- 

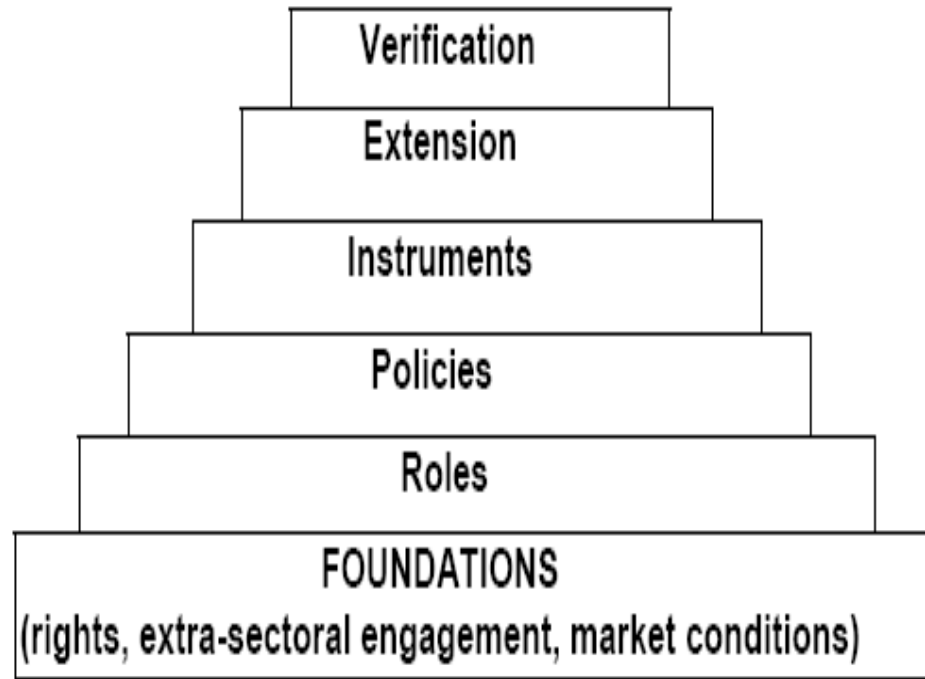
Type of Indicator Initiatives Reviewed

I. Forest–focused governance–related initiatives

- Comprehensive indicators for governance
- Indicators for specific issues/principles
 - SFM–based initiatives
 - FLEGT–related initiatives
 - REDD–related initiatives

II. Non–forest–focused governance initiatives

- Cross–sectoral initiatives
 - Sector–specific initiative
- 

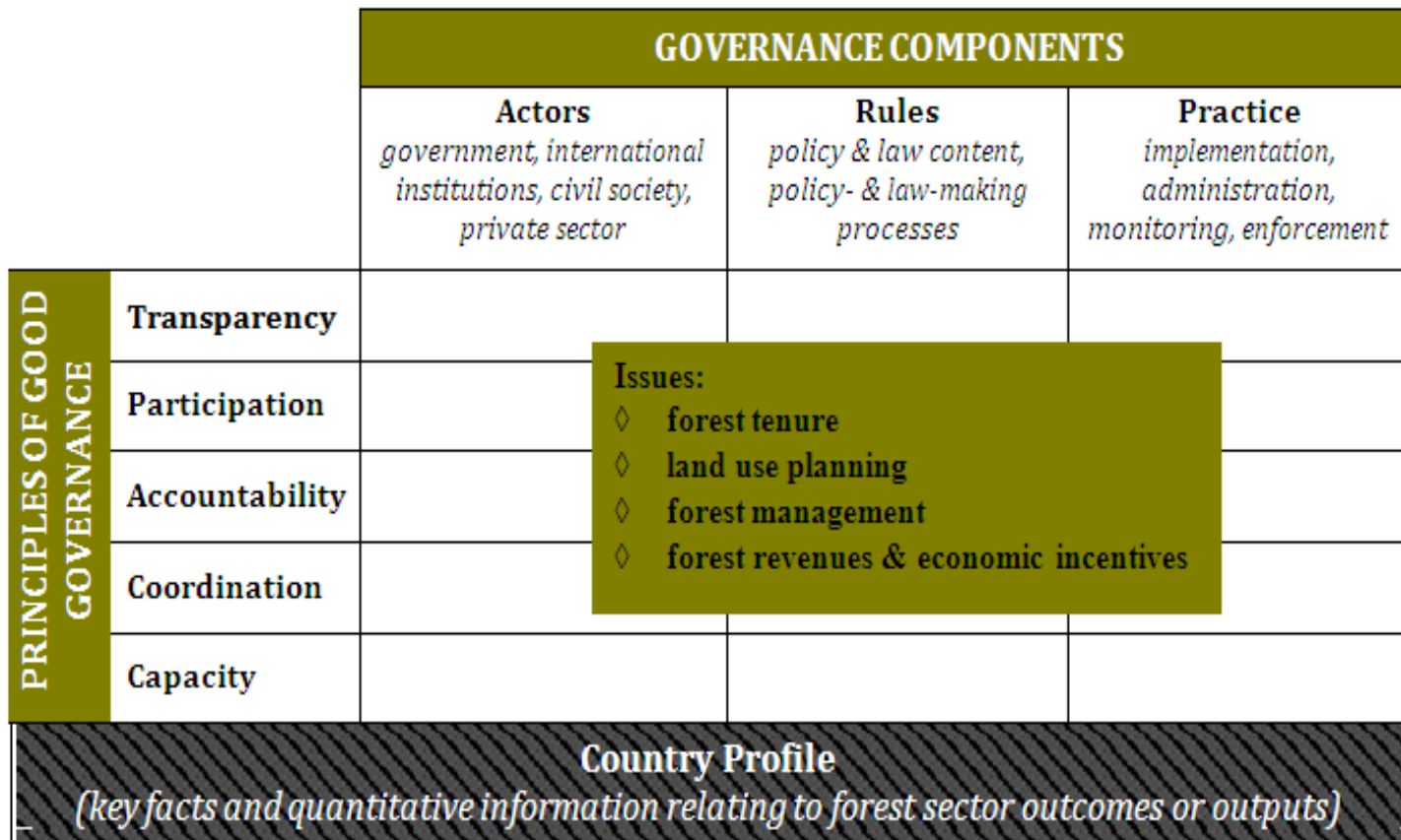


Pyramid of Key Elements of Good Forest Governance

Source: Mayers et al (2002)

Governance of Forests Initiative

Figure 1: GFI Framework



Building blocks of forest governance

(World Bank, 2009)

1. Transparency, Accountability, and Public Participation

2. Stability of Forest Institutions and Conflict Management

3. Quality of Forest Administration

4. Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law

5. Economic Efficiency, Equity, and Incentives

Other Indicator Systems Reviewed

SFM–focused Initiatives:

- ITTO C&I for Tropical Forests
- Montreal Process for Boreal/ Temperate Forests
- Pan European SFM Indicators
- CIFOR Criteria and Indicators

FLEGT–related Initiatives:

- FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements
 - GW Independent Forest Monitoring
 - GW Transparency Report Cards
 - CH Monitoring of Illegal Logging
- 

Other Indicator systems reviewed...

REDD-related initiative:

- CCBA/CARE Standards for REDD+


Cross-sectoral initiatives:

- African Peer Review Mechanism
- Public Financial Management Performance Measurement Framework
- The Access Initiative

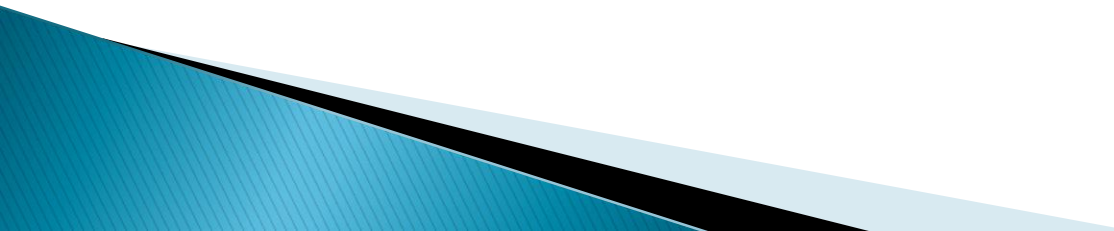
Sector-based initiative:

- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
- 

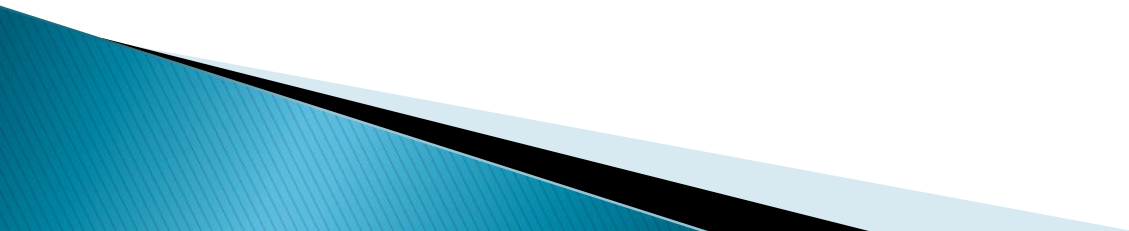
General Observations:

- Convergence of indicators; adaptive learning
 - The more grounded in context, the less suitable for cross-comparisons
 - Certain governance aspects well covered by indicators, eg, transparency and participation
 - Gaps in indicators, eg, economic/ market links to forest governance, links between forest governance and overall governance
- 

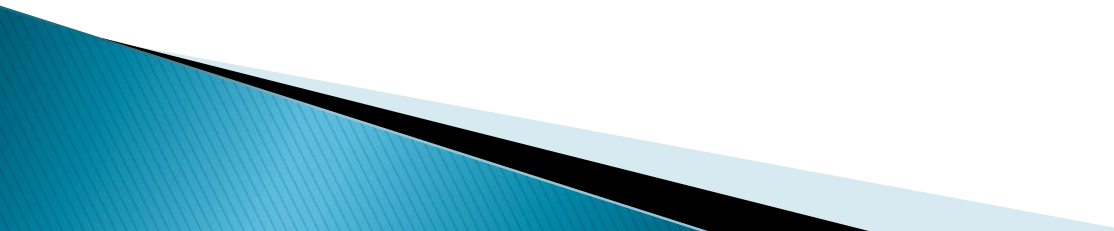
Lessons:

- The strategic importance of the pilot phase
 - Inclusiveness and transparency are critical
 - Designing indicator systems as living systems
 - Data constraints need not be permanent
 - Guidelines and tools not adequate for consistency
- 

II. Developing Indicators for the UNREDD/ Chatham House Framework



Parameters of UNREDD/CH Framework

1. Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks
 2. Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance
 3. Transparent and accountable decision-making and institutions
- 

1. Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks

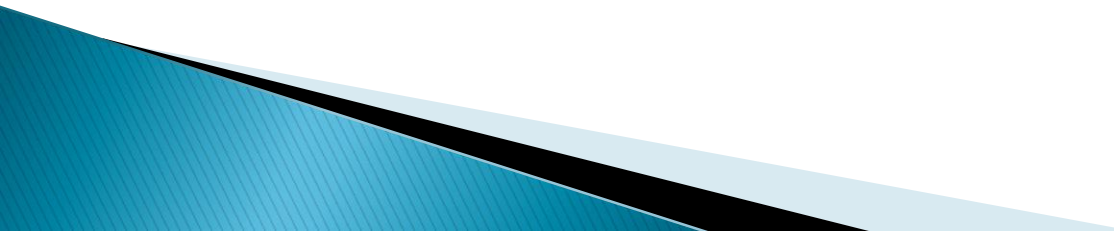
1.1 Forest and land use policies, laws and regulations

1.2 Legal framework to support and protect land tenure/ ownership and use rights


1.3 Consistency of forest policies with broader development policies

1.4 Clarity of mandates across different levels of government

2. Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance

- 2.1 Cooperative enforcement of laws and regulations
 - 2.2 Effectiveness and integrity of the judicial system
 - 2.3 Implementation of, and compliance with, relevant international commitments and obligations
 - 2.4 Anti-corruption measures
- 

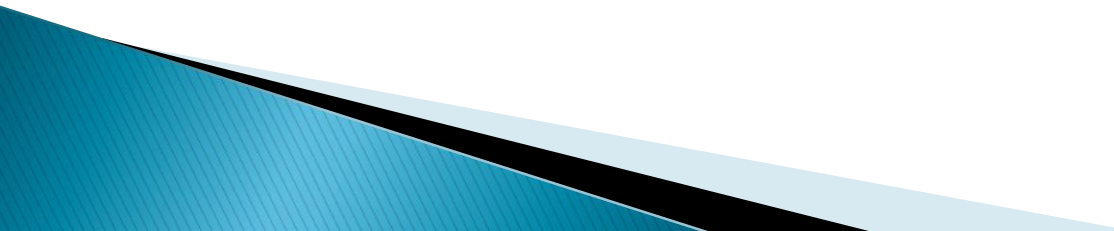
3. Transparent and accountable decision-making and institutions

- 3.1 Stakeholder participation in forest policy design and implementation, especially vulnerable groups
 - 3.2 Transparency and accountability of agencies responsible for implementation/enforcement
 - 3.3 Conflict resolution and grievance mechanism
 - 3.4 Participatory and transparent MRV, including accessibility of information
- 

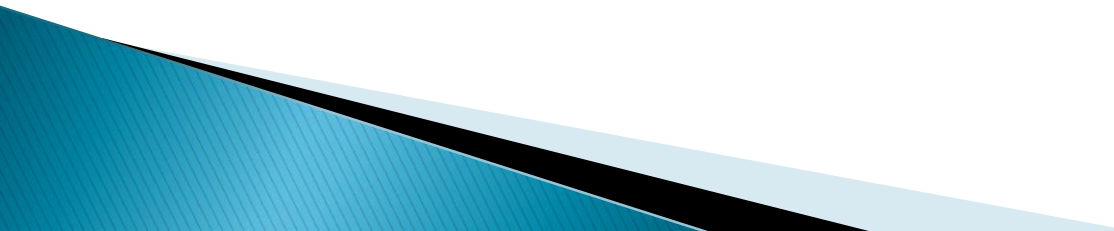
UNREDD/Chatham House Core Parameters/ Key Considerations in Scope	World Bank Forest Governance Building Blocks/ Principal Components
CH1. Clear and coherent policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks	WB4. Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law
CH1.1. Forest and land use policies, laws and regulations	WB4.1. Quality of domestic forest legislation
CH1.2. Legal framework to support and protect land tenure/ownership and use rights CH1.3. Consistency of forest policies with broader development policies CH1.4. Clarity of mandates across different levels of Government	WB4.4.A Property rights recognized and honored
CH2. Effective implementation, enforcement and compliance	WB3. Quality of Forest Administration; WB4. Coherence of Forest Legislation and Rule of Law
CH2.1. Cooperative enforcement of laws and regulations	WB3.2. Capacity and effectiveness of forest agencies WB4.2. Quality of forest law enforcement WB4.4B. Property rights enforced
CH2.2. Effectiveness and integrity of judicial system	WB4.3. Quality of forest adjudication
CH2.3. Implementation of, and compliance with, relevant international commitments/obligations	WB3.1. Willingness to address forest sector issues
CH2.4 Anti-corruption measures	WB3.3. Corruption control within the forest sector

CH3. Transparent and accountable decision making and institutions	WB1. Transparency, Accountability and Public Participation WB2. Stability of Forest Institutions and Conflict Management WB3. Quality of Forest Administration
CH3.1. Stakeholder participation in forest policy design and implementation, with special emphasis on vulnerable groups	WB1.2. Decentralization, devolution, and public participation in forest management
CH3.2. Transparency and accountability of agencies responsible for implementation and enforcement	WB1.1. Transparency in the forest sector WB1.3. Accountability of forest officials to stakeholders WB1.4. Accountability within the forest agencies
CH3.3. Conflict resolution and grievance mechanism	WB2.2. Management of conflict over forest resources
CH3.4. Participatory and transparent monitoring, reporting, verification, including accessibility of information	WB3.4. Forest monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
Not explicitly included in the UNREDD/Chatham House Framework	WB2.1. General stability of forest institutions WB5. Economic Efficiency, Equity, and Incentives WB5.1. Maintenance of ecosystem integrity: sustainable forest use WB5.2. Incentives for sustainable use and penalties for violations WB5.3. Forest products pricing WB5.4. Commercial timber trade and forest businesses WB5.5. Equitable allocation of forest benefits WB5.6. Market institutions WB5.7. Forest revenues and expenditures

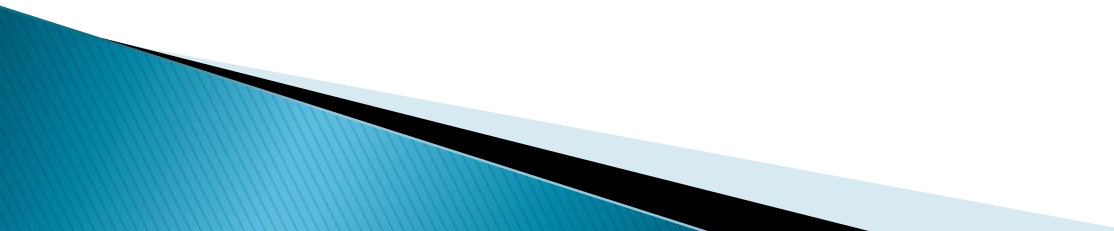
Process for generating proposed indicator set:

- Candidate indicators drawn from initiatives
 - Fit with the conceptual framework
 - Consolidation and refinement for better fit, consistency
 - Evenness of coverage of framework elements
- 

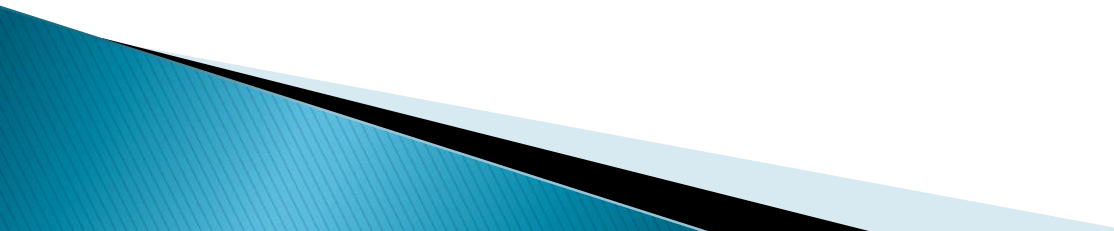
Criteria for prioritizing indicators:

- Appropriateness of scale and level of detail for country assessment
 - Ease of measurement and assessment
 - Relevance to a range of country situations
 - Usefulness for other purposes.
- 

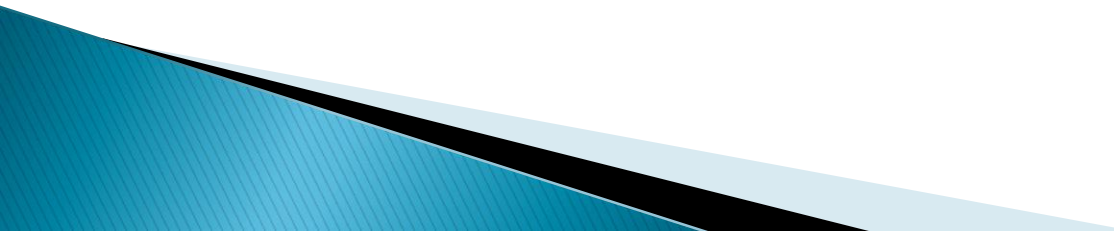
Features of proposed indicator set:

- Generic initial set of indicators
 - Mostly qualitative, objectively measurable indicators
 - Has a combination of input, output and outcome Indicators
 - Includes a few indicators for work in progress, challenges
- 

2.4 Anti-corruption Measures

- Progress in fighting corruption with respect to:
 - a. Legal provisions establishing clear and enforceable procurement rules in the public sector;
 - b. Legal provisions establishing a national Code of Conduct of civil servants including asset disclosure;
 - c. Channels for reporting corruption and whistleblower protection;
 - d. Cases of corruption in the public sector assessed by an Ombudsman or other relevant authority;
 - e. Follow-up action including prosecutions of cases of corruption.
- 

2.4 Anti-corruption measures...

- Effectiveness of internal controls and audit
 - Scope, nature and follow-up of external audit
 - Clear code of business conduct for forest industries
 - Efficient system of forest revenue collection and revenues accounted for
 - Operational forest sector public expenditure tracking system
- 

Proposed addition of “equity” as a key consideration:

Equity in the allocation of forest benefits

- Pattern of distribution of forest–related tenure, rights and rent
 - Collection and redistribution of forest taxes, royalties, charges and rents to affected communities
 - Internalization of social and environmental externalities from forest resource use
 - Safeguards for sustainability included in forest management plans
- 