

National forest sector governance standards –

国レベルの森林ガバナンスの基準

Developing a draft voluntary quality-of- governance standard in Nepal

ネパールにおける良質なガバナンス自主基準(案)の作成

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1. Why governance matters for forest management, REDD+ and MRV
2. Governance within the framework of MRV and Monitoring for REDD+
3. What is governance?
4. Hierarchical framework of governance
5. Why a voluntary standard for forest sector governance?
6. Project to develop a draft voluntary quality-of-governance standard
7. Survey in Nepal – Activities and timeline
8. Expected application of quality-of-governance standards in the forest sector

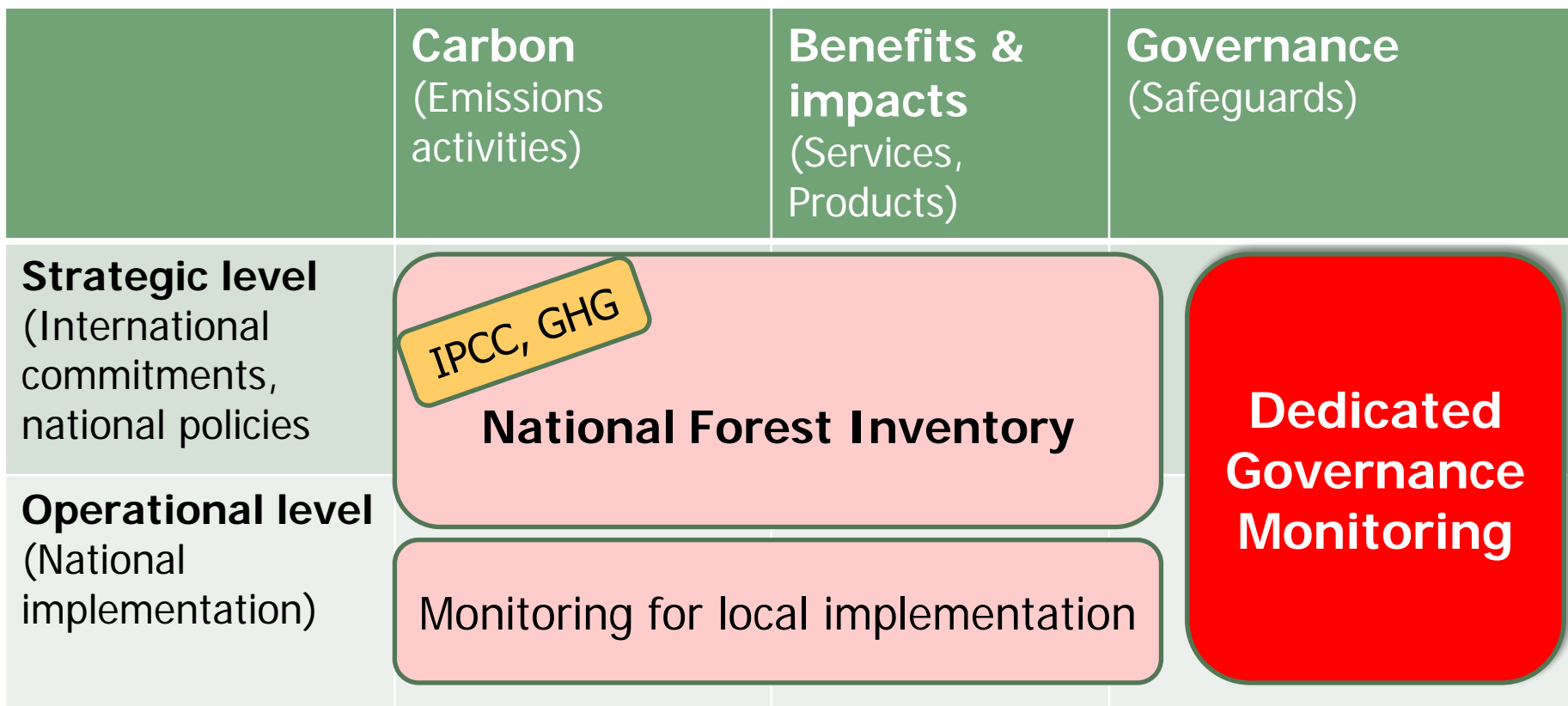
1. Why governance matters for forest management, REDD+ and MRV

ガバナンスは、なぜ森林管理、REDD+、MRVのために重要？

- **Cancun Agreements on REDD+** (Decision 1/CP.16) :
The “safeguards [that] should be promoted and supported” include:
“Transparent and effective national forest governance structures”
(Appendix I, 2.(b))
- UNFF’s Non Legally-Binding Instrument (2007), the FAO, ITTO, World Bank, and the G8 all recognise that **tackling poor governance is a prerequisite for achieving investment** in long-term forest management or any broader environment or development aims for the sector
- **Poor governance is likely to significantly undermine attempts to achieve optimal revenues for REDD+:**
Investors and buyers will be reluctant to engage with a seller (host country or project) which cannot guarantee delivery of the final emission reductions
- **Robust & transparent monitoring** of governance safeguards is an **essential component** in the monitoring framework

2. Governance within the framework of MRV and Monitoring for REDD+

REDD+に関するMRV及びモニタリングの枠組みにおけるガバナンス



Source: UN-REDD Newsletter 10

3. What is governance? ガバナンスとは

- A dedicated monitoring of governance safeguards will require a definition of ‘forest governance’, for REDD+ countries to report on it
- No definition provided under the UNFCCC process, so countries may have to develop their own definitions
- There are **common principles** of governance that can be applied to all countries, and this can be used for the basis of a definition.
- **Governance:** ‘dynamic interplay between civil society, business and public sector’ (Ruggie 2003, etc.), with two key principles:
 - **Participation** (“governance as *structure*”) and
 - **Deliberation** (“governance as *process*”)
(Pierre and Peters 2000, Cadman 2009)
- All governance theorists identify a range of governance **attributes**, which deliver ‘**good**’ governance: e.g transparency, accountability, interest representation, inclusiveness, resources, etc.
- These attributes can be located in a **hierarchical framework** (Cadman 2009, following Lammerts van Beuren and Blom 1997)

4. Hierarchical framework of governance (1) ガバナンスの階層的な枠組み(1)

Consistently formulated hierarchies of PC&I can be applied at all spatial levels and across sustainable development policy arenas, including natural resource management:

■ Principle

- Fundamental rule or
- Value of governance

■ Criteria

- Categories or states of governance requiring adherence to a principle
- Ideational and non-measurable – consequently:

■ Indicators

- qualitative or quantitative parameters, assessed in relation to a criterion
- contribute to the overall determination of the quality of governance

■ Verifiers

- source of information for the indicator, or
- for the norm, or reference value, of the indicator

Hierarchical framework of governance (2)

- 2 **Principles** (values), 4 **criteria** (categories) & 11 **indicators** (parameters)

Table 1: Normative hierarchical framework PC & I of governance quality (Cadman 2011, following Lammerts van Beuren and Blom 1997)

<u>Principle</u>	<i>Criterion</i>	Indicator
<u>“Meaningful participation”</u>	<i>Interest representation</i>	Inclusiveness
		Equality
		Resources
	<i>Organisational responsibility</i>	Accountability
<u>“Productive deliberation”</u>	<i>Decision making</i>	Transparency
		Democracy
		Agreement
	<i>Implementation</i>	Dispute settlement
		Behavioural change
		Problem solving
		Durability

(Cadman 2011)

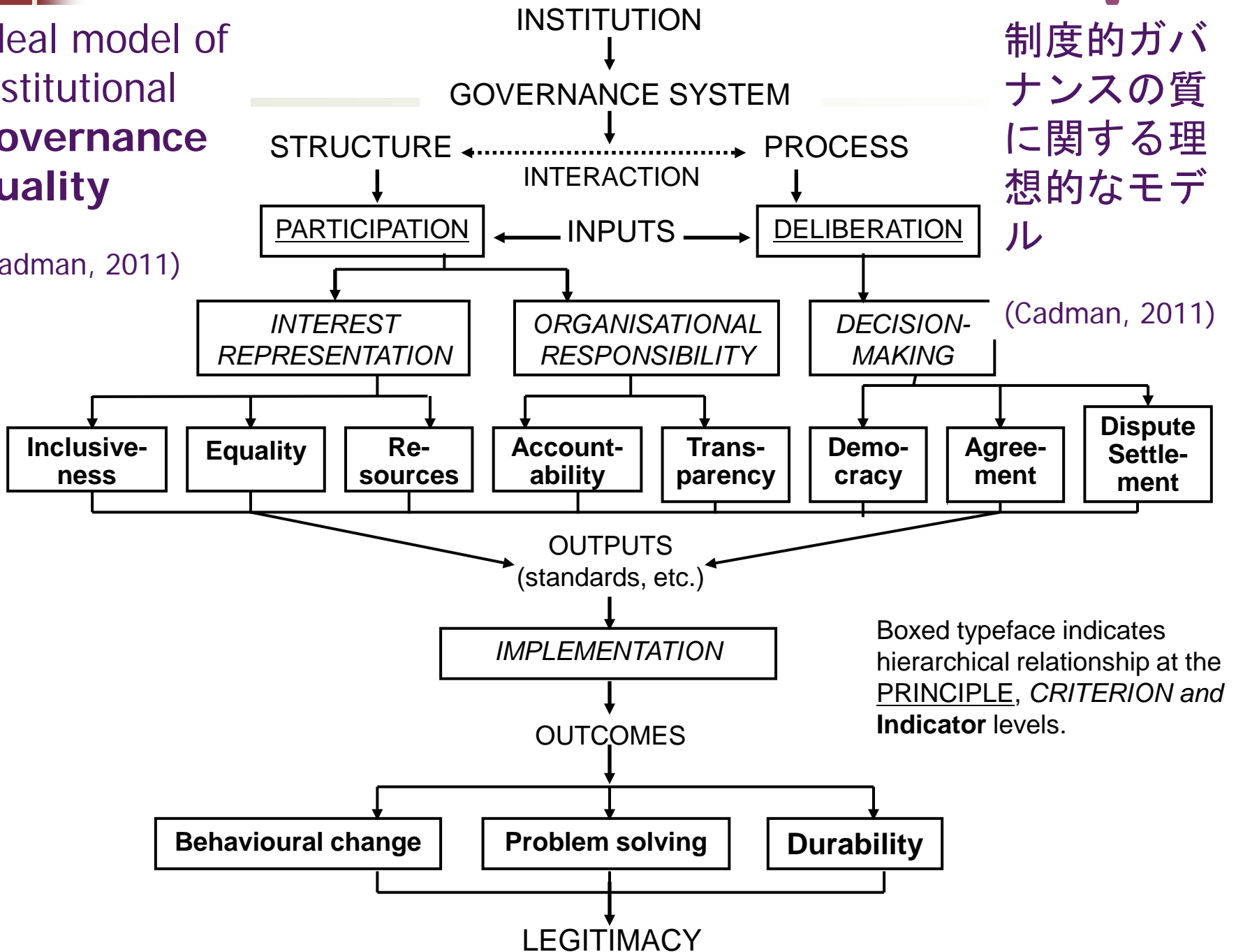


Note: Evaluation of indicators determines institutional **LEGITIMACY**

Ideal model of institutional governance quality

(Cadman, 2011)

制度的ガバナンスの質に関する理想的なモデル



(Cadman, 2011)

5. Why a voluntary standard for forest sector governance?

なぜ森林ガバナンスのための自主基準が必要？

- A **quality-of-governance standard** is a set of PC&I that
 - serve as a tool to promote governance quality
 - as a basis for monitoring and reporting
 - or as reference for assessment of actual governance quality
- It can also contribute to overcoming inconsistencies in the governance of climate change mitigation by creating a **common method** for **evaluating institutional performance** in the forest sector
- Ultimately, the success of an international REDD+ mechanism will depend on governance arrangements that are:
 - Broadly **representative** of interests (i.e. inclusive)
 - Verifiably **responsible** (transparency and accountability),
 - **Effective** in terms of decision-making processes
 - **Capable** of implementing programmes that deliver emission reductions at scale

6. Project to develop a draft voluntary quality-of-governance standard

良質なガバナンス自主基準(案)を作成するプロジェクトの概要

- **Joint research** between University of Southern Queensland and IGES
- **Objectives:**
 - Create and test a quality of governance standard relevant to forest sector (including REDD+) projects at the national level in a pilot study country
 - Determine the feasibility of applying such standards across the policy arena of climate change mitigation at national, regional and global levels
- **Output:** Draft voluntary quality-of-governance standard, suitable for sustainable management and use of forests
- **Methodology:**
 - Actively engage existing forest sector institutions and stakeholders in the formulation of specific governance standards by conducting:
 - Preliminary online questionnaire survey
 - Key informant interviews
 - National stakeholder forum
 - Analysis based on a normative **hierarchical framework** of **Principles, Criteria & Indicators (PC&I)** for *quality of governance*

7. Survey in Nepal – Activities & timeline

ネパール調査における業務及びスケジュール

Stage 1 August 2011	Online questionnaire survey (qualitative and quantitative) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To identify cross-sectoral viewpoints in Nepal (environmental, social, economic, governmental, institutional, etc.) and internationally (global north and global south)- 131 questionnaires submitted
Stage 2 Oct. – Nov.	Key informant interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 50 interview partners from all sectors, recruited from participants in online survey- 1 question on each of the 11 indicators
Stage 3 13-14 Dec.	National stakeholder Forum , Kathmandu <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To provide input to a draft national quality-of-governance standard, suitable for sustainable forest management & use- Facilitation by the researchers
Follow up January – Feb. 2012	Analysis and report drafting <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Dissemination in Nepal and beyond

8. Expected application of quality-of-governance standards in the forest sector

森林分野において、良質なガバナンスの基準の適用可能性

- Serve as a **tool to promote governance quality** in the forest sector, particularly for setting up **REDD+ and MRV** systems
REDD+及びMRV制度の設立等のために、森林分野において、良質なガバナンスを推進するツール
- Provide a basis for robust, participatory and transparent **monitoring of and reporting on governance safeguards**
ガバナンス・セーフガードに関する頑強で参加型の透明な監視及び報告のための基盤を提供する
- Contribute to a common method for **evaluating institutional performance** [governance quality] in the forest sector
森林分野における制度機能を評価する共通方法の作成に貢献する
- Provide potential stakeholders with an **instrument to determine** whether to engage in a given forest/REDD+ initiative or project, or not
そのREDD+プロジェクトに参加するかどうか判断するためのツール

Thank you!

ありがとうございました。



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