**Corruption risks in “Research and Development”, “Capacity Building” and “Sustainable Financing”**

In the last session of the workshop, on 16 October, participants were split into groups and asked to reflect upon corruption risks using the different components of the PNRPS, using a set template and reflecting on who has the power/mandate, what is the abuse, and who benefits from it. Below is the unedited table submitted for the “Research and Development”, “Capacity Building” and “Sustainable Financing” components and activities of the PNRPS.

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| **Component Key Activities** | **Root Cause /enabling condition of corruption risks** | **Corruption Risks – Means and Players** | **Likelihood** | **Effect** | **Interventions Needed** |
| **Research and Development** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selection of priorities for research  Selection of target areas (demo sites)  Presentation of the study | Donor driven researches to put forward implementation and funding of their proposals  Donors have the means to do research work  Alignment of research agenda among the priorities of the government | * Bribery/Collusion from the person who has the means (e.g. donor agencies) * Favoritism on the part of the funder in choosing project proponents to do the research   **Who are the Players/benefactors?:** DOST, DENR, Academe and State Universities, Donor Agencies  **Who are the beneficiaries?**  Selected funders, Selected government and private officials, selected project proponents and local community members | 1 | * Biased Research which might result to wrong policy * Misallocation of funds * Limited areas to be covered | * Visit related studies (SANDEE) * Conduct public call for proposals * Transparency |
| Analyze drivers of deforestation and forest degradation | Private companies may | Fraud and Bribery – Private companies may bribe institutions doing the research to manipulate or hide critical findings  Diversion of results | 1 | * Misleading results leading to unaddressed real causes | * Secure community involvement and transparency in the study area * Publish results in peer review, and open access journals |
| **Capacity Building and Communication**  Promote REDD Plus through information, education, and communication (IEC) Activities | Procurement selection (RA 9184) e.g. selection of printers, quantity of materials to produce, contracts | Bribery  Favoritism -  Abuse of discretion – circumventing some provision of RA 9184  Who has the power? – Procurement entities  Who are the beneficiaries? Procurement entities, Funder, implementing agencies | 1 | * Target audience will not be reached (limited beneficiaries) * Profit is confined to limited number of firms/contractors | * Values formation and reorientation, self-reflection * Monitoring the Strict implementation of RA 9184 * Orientation of RA 9184 to other stakeholders * Emphasize the “plus” in REDD Plus IEC |
| Enhance REDD-Plus learning exchanges | Being used as an incentive or rewards to favorite staff even if it is not their not part of the REDD Plus working group | Favoritism – No prioritization selection criteria  Who has the power? - | 1 | * No trickle-down effect on the learning exchanges | * Develop mechanism on sustaining learning exchanges |
| **Sustainable**  **Financing**  Pursue equitable and reasonable benefit-sharing among stakeholders | -Greed for money | -Abuse of discretion – involves executive agencies which decides on who gets what and who gets how much  Who benefits?  -Selected executive officials, favored stakeholders | 1 | * conflicts * Discourage participation to REDD Plus related activities * inequitable distribution of benefits | -Identify a more sustainable financing mechanism to fund REDD plus readiness phase  -Develop strong and transparent MRV System |
| Seek immediate donor funding for REDD-plus readiness | -Embedded nature of REDD plus, carbon trading, and the Filipino culture of “utang na loob” can result to lock downs, biases in terms of where to trade or who owns the carbon credit | Bribery  Who has the power?  Funding agency  Who benefits?  Funding agency, selected local communities | 1 | * Climate Injustice | -Seek and develop long term funding mechanisms other than donor fundings |