**Corruption risks in “Forest Resource use, Allocation and Management ”**

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 “Forest Resource use, Allocation and Management” components and activities of the PNRPS.

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| **ACTIVITIES** | **CORRUPTION RISKS – MEANS AND PLAYERS** | **LIKELIHOOD** | **EFFECT** | **Conditions enabling the potential corrupt practice** | **INTERVENTIONS NEEDED** |
| Complete the delineation of permanent forest lines | * Forestlands are converted to A&D lands * Prioritize persons whom they can benefit from in the monumenting   Survey and assessment teams; landowners | 1 | Decreasing forestland area;  Land use conversion |  | Passage of National Land Use, SFM, establishing the permanent forest lines  Lobby for the passage |
| Define and delineate the protection and production forests within forestlands | Conversion of protection forests into production – to allow harvesting  Assessment teams; approving authority | 2 | Decreasing area of protection forests |  | Passage of National Land Use, SFM, establishing the permanent forest lines, PA bills  Lobby for the passage |
| Secure land tenure | Application and Processing of tenure instruments  Overlapping claims i.for CBFMA and IFMA – favor private groups  CLOAs issued in forestlands |  | Illegal issuance of tenure/ titling |  | Strict enforcement of forestry laws, rules and regulations |
| Secure carbon tenure | Certification; Middlemen- rights of communities are at stake |  |  |  |  |
| Improve management of protection and production forests for REDD-plus |  |  |  |  |  |
| Extend protected areas network |  |  |  |  | * Clarify carbon ownership (government – national, LGU, brgy; community, IPs, PAMB? * benefit sharing scheme |
| Enhance carbon stocks through forest restoration, regeneration and reforestation | Opportunities for unqualified person to enter into contract in seedling production; low quality of seedlings  plantation establishment- area planted is lower than reported  maintenance & protection – there is payment even if the required survival rate is not attained | 1 | Quality of plantations  Quantity of carbon removals |  | Strict monitoring, MRV |
| Provide appropriate support to tenure holders to ensure improved forest management and to decrease pressures on natural forests | Favoritism | 2 | Unequal distribution of benefits  Empowerment of non-favored group  Output oriented; compliance requirements – favoring groups that can deliver |  | IEC and capacity building |
| Provide incentives for early REDD-plus engagement in pilot communities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Integrate population growth and in-migration into forest management | Informal settlers -Voters  Political intervention | 1 | Increasing population in the uplands and pressures on frestlands |  | RH bill; strengthen provision of social services in the lowlands  Social fencing |