

Contents

- TI Africa Department
- National Integrity System
- Experience Asia-Pacific
- Forest Governance Workshop in Yaounde (nov-2011)



Africa Programme



- **Institutional Strengthening and Support: Developing** Capacities of CSOs and **Building** Constituencies, Networks and Coalitions for Anti-Corruption **Reform** in Sub-Saharan Africa
- **Anti-corruption Solutions and Knowledge: Generating, adapting and disseminating** leading Anti-corruption knowledge, practices and **solutions** in Sub-Saharan Africa
- **People Engagement: Building** Citizen Knowledge and Participation in Sub-Saharan Africa
- **Public sector Integrity: Researching** and Gathering Evidence to **Understand** and Map Corruption in Sub Saharan Africa, and Developing a Anticorruption **tools and Solutions** to curtail it.
- **Climate Governance Integrity: To support TI Chapters and other Civil society to engage effectively in policy development on, implementation of, and monitoring of climate finance and governance in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

The NIS and forestry

- Curbing corruption is not just about laws and their enforcement.
- When a country wants to combat corruption, nationally or in a sector, it needs to look at a host of institutions which support integrity in a country.
 - These are a country's National Integrity System (NIS).
 - These institutions range from enforcement agencies to an independent media able to report corruption; from a trained judiciary, to and informed and active citizenry, etc

These 'Pillars of Integrity' need to be supported

- Some of these pillars may already be strong.
 - Given limited resources and time, it may be needed to identify priorities where work is needed
- Some of these institutions may directly relate to the forestry sector, but many may not.
- Solutions to corruption in the forestry sector may lie outside the forestry sector
 - Reforming procurement policies
 - Developing watchdog agencies
 - Training customs agencies
 - Advocating for UNCAC implementation including review mechanisms
 - Training media to understand and report on corruption



Résultats du pilote pour l'Asie-Pacifique



Risques majeurs identifiés par les parties prenantes

- Zonage des forêts
- Influence sur le processus législatif
- Délivrance des permis d'exploitation
- Exploitation sur les terres des communautés locales
- Contrôle des opérations d'exploitation
- Sanction des opérateurs illégaux

Résultats du pilote pour l'Asie-



Pacifique: exemples de recommandations

Dans chaque pays, des instruments existent déjà; comment le système peut-il être amélioré?

- (Iles Salomon) Renforcement des allocations budgétaires liées à la détermination des droits sur le bois et de l'accès à l'information sur ces processus.
- (Indonésie) Les institutions telles que la police et la justice doivent être renforcées pour pouvoir mener à bien leurs enquêtes et appliquer les sanctions nécessaires.
- (Malaisie) Application du principe de transparence dans l'octroi de concessions.

FOREST GOVERNANCE INTEGRITY IN CENTRAL AFRICA YAOUNDÉ, 25 NOVEMBER 2011: Main issues identified



- Knowledge about corruption
- Low civil servants salaries
- Undue influence by elites
- Non participatory decision making
- Lack of capacity in enforcement and monitoring agencies, lack of incentive for behaving with integrity
- Lack of harmonization within various forestry related laws. Lack of cooperation between forest agencies.
- Outdated laws, not pertinent to current context
- Insufficient demand for monitoring
- Lack of traceability of forest products and revenues
- Information on forestry not accessible to the public.

YAOUNDÉ, 25 NOVEMBER 2011: Recommendations (1)

- Civil society demanded a long-term programme to be established making sure that all stakeholders are involved: victims, actors and witnesses of corruption.
- Build synergies and have a holistic approach.
- Use a flexible strategy (short- and long-term)
- Citizen engagement: awareness-raising, especially using the media, outreach campaigns, working with youth, trainings and education.
- Strategic alliances with the government.
- Work with and reinforce what already exists, for example national anti-corruption strategies.

YAOUNDÉ, 25 NOVEMBER 2011: Recommendations (1)

- Put anti-corruption work on the agenda of other organisations working on forestry.
- Facilitate the emergence of networks of CSOs, thereby building their capacity.
- Capacity building of officers in charge of enforcement and sanctions
- Whistleblower systems as a deterrent for corruption
- Strengthen laws, in particular access to information.
- Create local offices to act at the sub national level
- Do not just criticise, but reward integrity

Merci beaucoup!

Lucas Olo Fernandes (slides by Michel Gary)

lolofernandes@transparency.org

[TRANSPARENCY.ORG](https://www.transparency.org)