Learning review report of the REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project

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The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project

List of acronyms used in the report

ALAC  Advocacy and Legal advice Centre  
CIFs  Climate Investment Funds  
COMIFAC  Central African Forest Commission  
COP  Conference of the Parties  
CSO  Civil Society Organisation  
EC  European Commission  
EU  European Union  
ECFP  European Community Forest Platform  
FAO  Food and Agriculture Organisation  
FC  Forestry Commission  
FCPF  Forest Carbon Partnership Facility  
FIP  Forest Investment Programme  
FLEGT  Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade  
CIF  Climate Investment Funds  
GII  Ghana Integrity Initiative  
M&E  Monitoring and Evaluation  
MoU  Memorandum of Understanding  
MRV  Measurement Reporting and Verification  
NGO  Non-governmental Organisations  
NORAD  Norway Development Agency  
REDD  Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation through Conservation  
REDD+  including also Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Carbon Stocks  
SIDA  Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency  
TI  Transparency International  
TI Chapters  Transparency International national organisations  
UN  United Nations  
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme  
UNFCCC  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
USAID  United States Agency for International Development  
VPA  Volunteer Partnership Agreement  
WLCA  Women, Land and Corruption Advocacy  
WB  World Bank
1. Executive Summary

To support transparency, accountability and preventing corruption in the REDD+ (REDD Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation; REDD+ includes also conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) process, Transparency International commenced the REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project running from 2014 to 2016 with funding from Europe Aid/EC. Overall objective of the REDD+IN project is improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ finance and governance in Africa through the development of effective strategies and policies which contribute to prevent corruption in REDD+ in Africa. This will be achieved through the specific objectives, which are: (1) To strengthen citizens’ engagement in and demand for transparent, accountable and non-corrupt REDD+ governance and finance policy development and monitoring, nationally and regionally; (2) To empower potential victims and witnesses of corruption and fraud in REDD+ actions (including land acquisitions) to pursue their corruption-related complaints; (3) To strengthen national, regional and global anti-corruption policies and practices of public institutions and private sector actors responsible for REDD+ actions. The project is coordinated by Transparency International Secretariat under the Climate Finance Integrity portfolio and fully implemented in four countries, i.e. Cameroon, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and has some initial outreach activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo.

The objective of the Learning review is to assess the progress of the project in the four main implementing countries in terms of its performance along the lines of relevance, outcomes and impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. The Learning review is mainly based on the interviews of the TI-Chapters and other stakeholders in the REDD+ process in each country, and on reviewing of the documents including the financial reports.

Some common concerns regarding the REDD+ process and the role of the REDD+IN project were:

1. The communities, who are asked to commit their forest resources to the conservation under REDD+ concept are highly vulnerable for poor or non-existing benefit sharing practices as all countries are lacking legal framework to support the REDD+ implementation. Therefore the REDD+IN project is seen as an important asset to raise awareness and capacity at local level, i.e. communities and districts, on transparency, accountability and non-corruption.

2. Mediator role of the TI Chapters implementing REDD+IN is significant in bringing the local level experiences and evidence to the national policy development.

3. Cooperation amongst the CSOs and NGOs, and good relationship and collaboration with the responsible government bodies, including participation in the REDD+ advisory and steering groups, is essential for the progress in the REDD+ process.

All the interviewed stakeholders, i.e. representatives of government institutions, non-governmental and civil society organisations and private sector expressed the relevance of the implementation of the REDD+IN project both regarding the content but also timing in relation to the national REDD+ processes. It was generally recognized that local level governance issues and especially transparency, accountability and non-corruption issues have not been so much in the focus of the national REDD+ processes, which have mainly concentrated on the national level institutional arrangements. Some good results have already been achieved in these areas, e.g. community awareness increased in transparency, accountability and non-corruption issues.
A special aspect in the 3-year REDD+IN project is that it is implemented within a much longer REDD+ process, which makes verification of the project impact more complicated. However a clear message from the stakeholders was that the REDD+IN project is filling a gap in the REDD+ process with its focus on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption.

To ensure sustainability in the results is challenging, i.e. the activities supported by the project will continue after support to them has ended. Many interviewed stakeholders emphasized the importance of the local level awareness raising and capacity building, which increase sustainability of the project results in general.

Government institutions responsible for coordination of and/or policy and strategy development in the REDD+ process are crucial collaborating partners in the REDD+IN project. Regarding Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), TI Chapters have been successful in identification of strategic collaborating partners, which are stakeholders in the REDD+ process. Collaboration increases effectiveness of the results by combining the efforts of the organisations with competence in a variety of areas but having similar goals. The TI chapters are using their available human and financial resources fairly effectively although they have slightly different circumstances due to the organizational structures and financial resources. Visibility of the project can still increase, both regarding the common people and stakeholders participating in the REDD+ process: more people know about the project and have a positive perception towards its implementation more and better results can be achieved.

TI Chapters participated in the stakeholder interviews, which gave them an opportunity directly to learn about their performance and about the focus areas from the collaborating partners’ point of view.

Some of the main findings and recommendations:

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<tr>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Verification</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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<tr>
<td>Local level (Community, District) awareness raising and capacity building is the most important output of the project implementation at this stage</td>
<td>Stakeholder interviews, most of the stakeholders were emphasizing the significance of the TI involvement at local level awareness raising and capacity building on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption issues in REDD+ implementation because of a very vulnerable position of the local level actors without legal framework.</td>
<td>In addition to the continuous awareness raising workshops and other capacity building events, • increase adequate awareness and capacity building material, e.g. brochures, posters, addressing local level actors, both communities, CSOs, traditional leaders and government authorities • focus on a few geographical areas by increasing the depth of the capacity building, i.e. follow up support to the actions carried out by the communities and district authorities regarding transparency and accountability</td>
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<td>Strategic partnerships contribute to the more effective results</td>
<td>Stakeholder and TI chapter interviews; the REDD+ is a wide concept where the strategic focus areas could be reviewed with the strategic collaborating partners and</td>
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The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project
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<th>Partners can support each other with knowledge and information from the earlier experiences</th>
<th>Concentrate only on a few agreed issues</th>
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<td>Financial “health” check reveals some deviations/overspending on the budget lines referring to the work in local communities (per diem, local transport, cost of seminars) although the total component budget remains within the budget limits. Some TI chapters have considerable amounts of the budget remaining mainly due to the late start</td>
<td>REDD+IN financial workbooks, REDD+IN revised budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>• consider revising the remaining budget if applicable, as it seems that costs for the community level work have been underestimated</td>
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<td>• start planning for the no-cost extension of the project in the concerned TI chapters</td>
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<td>Visibility of the project in the implementing countries is fairly low</td>
<td>Stakeholder interviews, own investigations to find information</td>
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<td>• better use of the TI Chapters’ web sites, e.g. information about the project more visible and also more visible access to the climate change governance e-learning course</td>
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<td>• more awareness raising and capacity building of media</td>
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<td>The present Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) system is not easy to use for the progress monitoring All TI chapters indicated that some of the result indicators are difficult to follow</td>
<td>Interviews with TI chapters’ project coordinators and M&amp;E responsible staff, SIDA’s (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) M&amp;E plan template was proposed by TI Zimbabwe and was tested with other TI chapters who all approved the template</td>
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<tr>
<td>• the new M&amp;E plan designed for the progress reporting regarding the indicators can be attached to the quarterly progress report</td>
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<td>• one outcome/impact indicator could be added to the result 1</td>
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<td>• result 2 indicator to be altered from the percentage to the actual figures for easier measurable monitoring</td>
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2. Introduction

The development of the REDD+ concept started with the approval of the Kyoto protocol 1997 with the greenhouse gas statement and has continued during COP meetings since 2001. The REDD+ concept evolved to a performance based incentive mechanism to reduce deforestation in developing countries, based on results of the assessment, such as global vegetation storage of CO2 being same as contained in the atmosphere; tropical forests hold about half of global vegetation CO2; emissions from loss of forest cover, mainly from tropics accounts for about a tenth of CO2 emissions; and at the same time forests present enormous opportunities for carbon sequestration.

The REDD+ concept has developed to a complicated process where the global funding opportunities, at present offered by volunteer carbon markets and bi- or multilateral funding partners, should be channeled through national governance structures to the local level actors, who should commit themselves to protect their forest resources i.e. to implement REDD+ concept in practice. The commitment of the local level actors is based on the benefit sharing agreement regarding the income from the protected resources. Development of a complete REDD+ mechanism has been very slow in most countries as the concept requires specific, functional and interlinked governance structures to be established, based on an adequate regulatory framework. At the same time a number of REDD+ pilot projects have started their implementation, either through private initiatives or supported by some bi- and multilateral funding partners. This situation has left the rural communities, which are often dependent on their forest resources, in very vulnerable position without support from the legislation or other official regulations, and thereby the whole REDD+ process is prone to corruption and poor governance.

To support transparency, accountability and preventing corruption in the REDD+ process, Transparency International commenced the REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project in 2014 (3 years project, ending in 2016) with funding from Europe Aid/EC. The TI publication Protecting Climate Finance – An anti-corruption assessment of the UN-REDD programme (2014) describes the loop holes of the Climate Change financing processes in general and emphasizes the need to pay more attention to the transparency, accountability and prevention of corruption in the REDD+ process, validating the relevance of the REDD+IN project. The REDD+IN project is coordinated by Transparency International Secretariat under the Climate Finance Integrity portfolio and fully implemented in four countries, i.e. Cameroon, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and has some initial outreach activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Congo.

Overall objective of the REDD+IN project is **improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ finance and governance** in Africa through the **development of effective strategies and policies** which contribute to prevent corruption in REDD+ in Africa.

The overall objective will be met through the specific objectives, which are: (1) To strengthen citizens’ engagement in and demand for transparent, accountable and non-corrupt REDD+ governance and finance policy development and monitoring, nationally and regionally; (2) To empower potential victims and witnesses of corruption and fraud in REDD+ actions (including land acquisitions) to pursue their corruption-related complaints; (3) To strengthen national, regional and global anti-corruption policies and practices of public institutions and private sector actors responsible for REDD+ actions.
Critical REDD+ concept issues

Recent scientific review of 17 national REDD+ processes by the German Federal Thünen Institute on REDD+\(^1\) confirms that slow progress is in part due to the challenging technical framework that obviously still needs time to be developed and implemented under differing local conditions. The review also points out that it is difficult to implement core features like results-based payments while uncertainty prevails as to the continuation and financial configuration of the global programme. According to the review safeguards, institutions and results-based finance were rated most critically, whereas tenure rights and biodiversity showed more progress.

Some of the criticism on the REDD+ concept regards issues like

- A number of methodological issues not completely resolved regarding e.g. financial arrangements, GHG balance in different ecological conditions and vegetation status, and permanence of the system, e.g. government REDD+ institutions need guarantee for the continuous funding. At present the REDD+ process is mainly funded by multi- and bilateral development partners.
- Practical questions like how to measure and compensate Sustainable Forest Management and conservation efforts, and to establish a permanent Monitoring, Reporting and Validation (MRV system).
- Commonly a complicated and unclear concept to explain at the community level which often causes the fear amongst people in the rural communities to commit themselves to the protection of their forest areas as they believe REDD+ will lead to evictions and loss of their lifestyles to meet profits of influential companies.
- Uncomplete REDD+ procedures, especially lack of regulatory framework, diffuse financial aspects which may give an opportunity to high level corruption as well as the elite capturing the process and generate problems with transparency, and in all posing threats to effectiveness of REDD+ implementation.

The present status of the REDD+ process varies in the countries participating in the REDD+IN project depending mainly on the starting year and progress of the REDD+ readiness mechanism. In Ghana and Cameroon the REDD+ process was initiated by the Forest Carbon Partnership Forum (funded by World Bank and several other multi- and bi-lateral partners) and, in Zambia by the UN-REDD programme (funded by several bi-lateral partners, and managed mainly by UNDP and FAO). Both funding mechanisms follow same until now agreed principles of REDD+ concept. There is not yet any major funding mechanism engaged in Zimbabwe but one private sector investor tapping on the Volunteer Carbon Market.

The present status of the REDD+ process in the four REDD+IN countries:

- In Ghana the concern of the alarming deforestation and forest degradation rates was raised early and the opportunity brought by the REDD+ concept to address this concern was recognized by the government. The active work for establishing the REDD+ process started in 2007/2008 and at present institutional structures for both governance and implementation are mainly in place.
- Both in Cameroon and in Zambia the REDD+ process started later than in Ghana, in 2009 and 2010 and both have not yet completed institutional governance and implementation structures.
- Zimbabwe has become only recently more active in the Climate Change policy development e.g. Zimbabwe’s National Climate Change Response Strategy was approved in 2014. The REDD+ process has had very slow start due to lack of interest from the government.

\(^1\) http://www.ti.bund.de/media/institute/wf/div_pdf_Dateien/fischer_et_al.pdf
Each country has their specific challenges in developing a functioning REDD+ process. In addition in Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, while the national process has been going on, a number of REDD+ pilot projects have started their implementation without regulatory framework, leaving the involved communities in very vulnerable position. More details of the challenges are presented in the Chapter 4 Findings.

3. Evaluation Methodology and Analytical Framework

The objective of the Learning review is to assess the progress of the project in terms of its performance along the lines of: relevance, outcomes and impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. In addition focus was also on developing a baseline and tools that can then be used in next years by the Chapters to track progress and a review on the efficiency of the project based on a ‘rapid health check’.

The assessment of relevance, sustainability and effectiveness of the outcomes is based on the achieved results and their measurable indicators according to the log frame. The monitoring and evaluation plan template for the quarterly progress monitoring was developed together with the chapters to be used during the other half of the project duration. Indicators for the results in the monitoring plan were discussed and some alterations were proposed to them by the chapters. One indicator was added to the monitoring and evaluation plan, which will indicate the impact/outcome of the project implementation.

Regarding development of the monitoring tools, the chapters are using the same quarterly reports but their own work plan templates and progress monitoring tools, e.g. collecting information and data from the implemented activities (number and type of activities, number of participants with gender segregation, capacity building quality assessments, minutes of the meetings, newspaper and other media publications). All the chapters preferred to continue using the existing tools during the last part of the project implementation, as the data and information captured by these tools was satisfactory. However some chapters did not use the tools for the quality assessment of the capacity building events, e.g. awareness raising and training workshops. A template for the quality assessment is included in the recommendations. The relevancy of the existing monitoring tools at community level was not tested as the community visits were not possible due to shortage of time. Only a short community visit was carried out in Zambia, giving some ideas of the needs regarding the monitoring tools.

There is a need to develop the impact indicators of the project as most of the indicators are at output and outcome level. However, the chapters are collecting some data already that could be used for that purpose. Therefore the TI impact matrix was tested according to the needs of the REDD+IN project and tried for the impact assessment. The original purpose was to develop a simple draft impact matrix together with the TI chapters, but the exercise would have requested more time than was available during the assignment. The impact matrix was discussed with TI Zimbabwe, TI Zambia and TI Cameroon, and the conclusion was that it is an effective tool for impact monitoring and evaluation but needs more time for introduction and training in its use. The presentation of the impact matrix was not done with the TI Ghana chapter due to other commitments of the staff during the Learning Review assignment.

In addition to the analysis of the existing documents and progress reports, the main review method regarding the status quo of the project was individual and focus group interviews by using the semi-structured questionnaires for different stakeholder groups. The questionnaire was slightly revised during the assignment. The emphasis of the interviews included the stakeholders’ opinion firstly about the key aspects regarding the project implementation from the start until present and secondly their recommendation of the focus areas during the rest of the project period.
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One challenge, which all TI chapters handled very effectively, was the availability of the relevant representatives of the institutions and organizations. Although the time for the interviews was limited quite a number of key stakeholders was met. The list of the people interviewed in each country is in the annex.

In Zimbabwe and partly in Zambia, the interviews with the representatives of the relevant government institutions and multinational organizations did not take place due to the coinciding national climate change related and other meetings. In Cameroon the challenge was to meet representatives of the key Civil Society Organizations, due to their small numbers involved in the REDD+ process. In Ghana the GII staff was involved in their own workshop on Women, Land and Corruption Advocacy (WLCA), which affected mainly on the discussion opportunities within the GII.

Analytical Framework

The specific objectives and their expected results focus on the governance issues regarding transparency accountability and prevention of corruption both at national and community level. Performance of the project is analyzed by assessing the present achievements compared to the indicators set in the log frame. The status quo of the project is described regarding the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the outcomes and impacts based on the definitions below:

**Relevance** of a project describes how efficient the outcomes of the project are expected to be with respect to a given objective. It also can contain some aspects of feasibility, i.e. assessment on the costs and benefits. Both the main objective and specific objectives will be analysed regarding their relevancy.

**Efficiency** measures how well and productively the project resources are used to achieve the objectives. The analyses will be based on the quick health check on the management of the financial resources, budget vs actual spending.

**Effectiveness** measures the appropriateness of the objectives and the degree of achieving the objectives, i.e. how well knowledge, tools and techniques are applied.

**Sustainability** is commonly defined to look beyond the project duration; i.e. how the activities that the project has supported can continue after closing of the project.

4. Findings

One learning aspect of the review method was achieved by including the TI Chapters in the stakeholder interviews. This gave an opportunity to the TI Chapters to learn about their performance from the collaborating partners’ point of view, and even more importantly the key stakeholders’ opinion about the focus areas of the REDD+IN project implementation in the remaining time.

The stakeholder interviews regarding the status quo and the future focus of the project revealed some common aspects in all four countries regarding the REDD+ process and the role of the REDD+IN project and its three result areas in the process:

1. The communities, who are asked to commit their forest resources to the conservation under REDD+ concept are highly vulnerable for poor or non-existing benefit sharing practices as all countries are lacking legal framework to support the REDD+ implementation. Therefore the REDD+IN project is seen as an important asset to raise awareness and capacity at local level, i.e. communities and districts, on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption.

2. Mediator role of the TI Chapters implementing REDD+IN is significant in bringing the local level experiences and evidence to the national policy development (and then to the global level).

3. Cooperation amongst the CSOs and NGOs, and good relationship and collaboration with the responsible government bodies, including participation in the REDD+ advisory and steering groups, is essential for the progress in the REDD+ process.
TI is using globally a complaint mechanism Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC), which has also been introduced in the REDD+IN project. As the REDD+ implementation at local level is still quite limited and therefore very few complaints have been received, ALAC is proposed to include forest issues in general. However at this stage of the national and global REDD+ process, i.e. the investments to the REDD+ implementation are not yet in place, another important role of ALAC is the advocacy work to increase the knowledge of the complaint mechanism at district and community level.

**Global REDD+IN project activities**

The focus of the REDD+IN project at global level is to participate in the development of effective strategies and policies aiming to have improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ finance and governance in Africa. The project’s log frame is constructed to support bringing of the local level issues on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption effectively via national level to the global level policy development. TI has become an effective partner in the global processes regarding the two main development modalities in the REDD+ process, i.e. FCPF together with CIF/FIP functioning in Cameroon and Ghana and the UN-REDD Programme, functioning in Zambia and initiated in Zimbabwe. Some examples of the results are a new section on FCPF website based on the TI recommendations to make important decisions and documents easily accessible and a review of FCPF policy and practices regarding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption issues. Also UN-REDD Programme has reacted positively on the TI recommendations and posted TI’s report *Protecting Climate Finance: An Anti-Corruption Assessment of the UN-REDD Programme* on their website.

Necessary tools to be used in the implementation of the REDD+IN project were developed, such as the Corruption Risk Assessment and the e-learning tool on REDD+ integrity.

At the regional level, TI has been involved in increasing the focus on the anti-corruption issues in COMIFAC (Commission of Central African Forests) for their ‘Plan de Convergence’, which is a strategic plan for a sustainable management of forestry resources in Central Africa.

**Relevance**

All the interviewed stakeholders, from government institutions, civil society organisations and private sector expressed the relevance of the implementation of the REDD+IN project both regarding the content but also timing in relation to the national REDD+ processes. It was generally recognized that governance issues and especially transparency, accountability and anti-corruption issues have not been so much in the focus of the national REDD+ processes, which have mainly concentrated on the national level institutional arrangements. Development of the framework for the implementation of the REDD+ projects regarding governance issues has been based on the REDD+ studies, where information is gathered mainly at national level rather than in communities. Therefore the REDD+IN project is widely seen as a mediator of information from the local level to national level. Capacity building and awareness raising regarding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption in REDD+ implementation at the community level was considered as crucial by most stakeholders, and according to them the TI project was clearly filling a gap as no other organization has been carrying out similar work, with the exception of Ghana.

1.  

2. [http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/climate_change_funds_safe_from_corruption#resources](http://www.transparency.org/news/feature/climate_change_funds_safe_from_corruption#resources)  

**TI Zimbabwe**

The REDD+IN project is highly relevant in Zimbabwe where the national REDD+ process started only in 2013. Government has until now expressed weak interest on the REDD+ process, e.g. on developing a REDD+ strategy. Civil Society Organisations, which are interested and involved in the REDD+ implementation are still fairly few. The main REDD+ activity in the country has been one REDD+ project established by a private enterprise relying on the volunteer Carbon Offsets Trade.

After starting the REDD+IN project TI Zimbabwe has initiated collaborative approach and offered an adequate forum to the stakeholders to discuss about the status of the REDD+ process in general, and especially having the focus on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. This has raised interest in the REDD+ implementation in Zimbabwe, and also brought visibility to TI Zimbabwe’s actions.

With their active awareness raising and capacity building at the local level, TI Zimbabwe has gained a momentum to increase the awareness and capacity of the district administration on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption in the REDD+ implementation. TI Zimbabwe has been invited to be a part of the full District Council, which is the local government authority responsible for the decisions regarding REDD+ implementation. This means also that TI Zimbabwe has an opportunity to bring important evidence based experience to the national level policy development. Awareness raising and capacity building activities have been carried out also at the national level, e.g. by addressing an important target group of parliamentarians in the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee of Environment, Water, Tourism and Hospitality.

**TI Zambia**

The REDD+IN project is highly relevant in Zambia. The REDD+ process has been progressing fairly slowly with focus on the institutional arrangements. At present Forestry Department is responsible for the coordination of the practical REDD+ process, but the responsibility for the financial arrangements is in the Ministry of Finance. While the REDD+ process regarding the framework arrangements and the national strategy development has been going on, some pilot projects have started implementation. The implementers of the pilot projects are private enterprises, although the financial security of the projects is based on the funding from the bi- and multilateral donors, i.e. USAID (United States Agency for International Development) and World Bank, with expectations to access the global carbon trade at a later stage. The pilot projects have some safeguards in place but not sufficiently applied regarding the communities involved. During their awareness raising and capacity building activities TI Zambia has discovered weaknesses in the governance structures, e.g. the community level committees have not been established or functioning and alerted the implementers. One of them reacted positively on the TI alert and improved their communication with the community.

The role of the REDD+IN project in the development of the National REDD+ policies, and specifically National REDD+ strategy, was considered also very relevant for ensuring the inclusion of the transparency, accountability and anti-corruption aspects and also mediating the local level experiences to the national level.

**TI Cameroon**

The REDD+IN project has a high relevancy in Cameroon, but also challenges in the implementation due to the slow national level REDD+ process and still not totally settled relationship between the responsible government institutions and the involved non-governmental stakeholders, mainly CSOs. Collaboration amongst the CSOs is though improving and TI Cameroon is also in a position to influence positively to the
collaboration between the government and the CSOs as they are invited to all crucial bodies in the REDD+ process. The REDD+IN project is appreciated for its possibility to bring in the local level concerns to the national level policy development.

At present there are no REDD+ pilot projects per se but only initiatives in Cameroon, although TI Cameroon has found a good strategic partnership with the local CSO People Earthwise, which focuses on the environmental and climate change education at schools and involves 30 local councils with information sharing. This has given a channel to TI Cameroon to reach out to the schools, local communities and councils for awareness raising and capacity building regarding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption issues in the REDD+ implementation. In the absence of the pilot projects in the communities the TI Cameroon approach has been to raise awareness about the REDD+ concept in general and thus filling the gap regarding the actions that should be first of all the government responsibility.

Regarding FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) Action Plan, Cameroon has signed a Volunteer Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the EU in 2011, agreeing on development of the systems needed to control, verify and license legal timber.

The FLEGT process in Cameroon has been fairly slow since VPA was signed and therefore in 2014 the FLEGT joint implementation committee set up in a working group with members from a broad spectrum of stakeholders to move the VPA process forward. The European Community Forest Platform (ECFP) is representing CSOs and NGOs in the working group. TI-Cameroon has signed a MoU with one of the CSOs in ECFP, FODER (Forêt et Développement Rural), to implement activities at the local level and collaborate in the implementation of FODER’s project “Linking FLEGT to REDD+”. This collaboration offers a channel for TI Cameroon to influence on the FLEG process. There is more information on the FLEGT implementation in Cameroon in a report in French, which was recently published by EU FLEGT Cameroon on progress in implementing the Voluntary Partnership Agreement in 2014.

**TI Ghana – Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII)**

The REDD+IN project is highly relevant in the REDD+ process in Ghana, although not as obviously as in the other three countries. The challenge GII is having in the implementation of the project is that a number of active CSOs and NGOs have the transparency and accountability in their agenda. Therefore one crucial aspect for GII regarding implementation of the REDD+IN has been the identification of the strategical collaborating NGO partners like NCRC (Nature Conservation Research Centre) and IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). In addition a clear benefit for the project implementation is the good working relationship between the GII and the REDD+ national coordinator, Forestry Commission.

Regarding FLEGT Action Plan, Ghana has ratified a Volunteer Partnership Agreement with EU, and thereby is developing the systems needed to control, verify and license legal timber. However even in Ghana the FLEGT process seems to proceed slowly, e.g. the official report on the FLEGT progress in 2011 was published as late as in 2014. GII has had an initial contact with one of the driving NGOs in the FLEGT process, Friends of Earth, on the possibility of collaboration with their EU - Enforcement and Governance for Sustainable Forest Management - CISOPFLEG project. GII was also invited to attend a VPA meeting which provided first-hand information about the impact monitoring framework and prepared the ground for civil society organizations interested in undertaking further studies or analysis to support VPA impact monitoring. Forestry Commission in Ghana has the responsibility for FLEGT coordination and is leading the VPA process. The FLEGT Ghana

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4 [http://www.euflegt.efi.int/cameroon](http://www.euflegt.efi.int/cameroon)
5 [http://www.euflegt.efi.int/ghana](http://www.euflegt.efi.int/ghana)
website however seems to have its latest updates in 2011, which may indicate that FLEGT is not functioning very actively.

**Efficiency**

Efficiency of the management of the financial resources includes the activity planning, budgeting and monitoring of the expenses. The project has a meticulous financial monitoring system, i.e. REDD+IN work books, which allows easy quarterly monitoring of the budget by the chapters and the TI Secretariat. The financial reports from the Chapters differed however in some details, e.g. yearly progress since the start of the project is not shown (Zambia) and some clear errors were remaining (Zambia). The uniform reporting makes it easier to monitor the financial progress.

A quick “health” check revealed two main concerns:

1. Some TI chapters, i.e. TI Zambia and GII Ghana have still considerable amount of budget remaining mainly due to the late start, meaning that there is need to start planning for the no-cost extension of the project during the fourth quarter of 2015, when the remaining amount of funding is possible to estimate.

2. TI Cameroon has some considerable over spending on some budget lines regarding the work at the local level (local transport, per diem, seminar costs) indicating that the budget has been underestimated in carrying out these activities. However the spending regarding each concerned budget component is still within the acceptable limits.

**Effectiveness**

The effective use of knowledge, tools and techniques need to be supported by an adequate organizational structure. The TI chapters have different structures due to their tradition and also financial resources. The TI chapters in general are depending on the external funding for their projects and thematic areas. This is a challenge for the organizational structure as different funding resources may require use of their own implementation log frame and monitoring systems. Especially TI Zimbabwe and GII Ghana have more horizontal governance structures based on the team work of the members with a variety of background and working paralleled in some projects and activities. The benefit of this structure is the combined competence can be used to find solutions in complex situations. The challenge in this type of structure is a possibility to personal work overload as it can be difficult to have clear system of priorities in each team member’s responsibilities. TI Zambia has more vertical structure with a REDD+IN project coordinator and thematic experts contributing when solutions are needed in the complex situations. The benefit of this structure is that all staff members have clearly defined responsibilities but a challenge is that specific thematic contributions need to be requested and are available depending on other duties of the thematic specialists.

Visibility of the project, including visibility towards potential funding partners, can contribute to increase the effectiveness of the project implementation; more people know about the project and have a positive perception towards its implementation, more results can be achieved.

Tools and techniques used in the awareness raising and capacity building were assessed only partly as the community visits were not possible to arrange due to the shortage of time. All chapters have been able to engage with the strategic collaborating partners, which can increase the effectiveness of the project implementation by sharing knowledge, tools and techniques, e.g. experiences of the best practices in

1. 

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Zimbabwe

The start of the REDD+IN project was slow due to the complex process of getting the authorization to work at district and community level. Despite the slow start the project has been implemented fairly effectively regarding that there was almost a vacuum at national level REDD+ process. One of the important events for the REDD+ process was the TI Zimbabwe’s organised national level meeting, which offered a platform to discuss about the REDD+ process in general with a specific focus on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. According to the interviewed stakeholders, the national meeting increased the interest of the stakeholders, including government, CSOs, NGOs and private sector, in the progress of the REDD+ process.

TI Zimbabwe has identified a number of strategic partnerships or informal partners and arranged a number of awareness raising and capacity building events at national, district and community level. The biggest challenge in Zimbabwe for the CSOs and NGOs cooperation is to find the method to get the relevant government bodies and especially the national REDD+ coordinator, Forestry Commission, more committed to bring the REDD+ process forward.

There has been some media coverage about the TI Zimbabwe’s findings in the private REDD+ project. However in general the visibility of the REDD+IN project and public access to the awareness raising and learning opportunities is mainly limited to the audience of the organized meetings.

The organizational structure in TI Zimbabwe is mainly horizontal team work, meaning that a number of persons with a variety of background are involved in several projects at the same time, although the main responsibility is given to a certain staff member. There are benefits of this type of structure, e.g. the project is integrated to the organization’s normal work and secondly a number of people with a variety of competence can bring their ideas to the project implementation. This requires a good team work where everyone is committed to successful implementation of a variety of projects, which seems to be working effectively in TI Zimbabwe.

Zambia

The REDD+IN project started in Zambia late 2014, and it’s been fully implemented only during 2015. As described earlier the REDD+ national process is on-going in Zambia and at the same time some REDD+ pilot projects have started implementation. TI Zambia has organized awareness raising meetings in the communities that are involved in the REDD+ pilot projects. These meetings have revealed some weaknesses in the governance structures and even one serious complaint via ALAC to the relevant government authorities. The important role of the TI Zambia is to be a watch dog especially at the community level as the communities are left fairly powerless without regulatory framework supporting their rights in the REDD+ pilot project implementation.

The ALAC mechanism in the REDD+IN project has been used in an on-going case where the REDD+ pilot project implementer was accused to have failed to follow correct procedure regarding the community rights in the protected area. The claim was that the forest guards, employed by the pilot project, had burned down some houses due to encroachment to the protected area. TI Zambia contacted Forestry Department to find out about if they knew about the case and if any follow up has been made. The ALAC mechanism has however some weaknesses that affect its effectiveness, e.g. if the follow up and response from the relevant government body takes too long time. In the above mentioned case the complaint was given in May and still
at the beginning of November no response from the government body and thus no response from ALAC to the complainant.

TI Zambia has a traditional more vertical organizational structure, where each member of staff is responsible either for the specific project implementation or for the thematic areas like communication and monitoring and evaluation. This structure may have challenges in the complex situations, where the project coordinator would benefit to get support from the thematic specialists, e.g. Community mobilization, M&E, ALAC, who may not be available due to their other duties. In the arrangements of the community visits the REDD+IN coordinator gets effective support from the district based TI Zambia units.

**Cameroon**

The ground work of identification of the stakeholders in Cameroon was carried out at early stage of the project, which was necessary for development of the activities in the REDD+IN project. The REDD+ process in Cameroon is progressing fairly slowly and the CSOs possibility to influence on the speed of the national level processes is limited. TI Cameroon has from the beginning had the focus on the local level awareness raising and capacity building through schools and district authorities. Adequate tools and techniques have been developed, e.g. visual material for people that are not literal in the official languages French and English, and effective information sharing through the community radio. These outreach activities are based on the effective collaboration with a strategic CSO partner.

**Ghana**

The REDD+ process has progressed in Ghana beyond the institutional arrangements to the stage where the pragmatic issues of the implementation are discussed. There are however plenty challenges remaining due to lack of comprehensive framework for the REDD+ concept, e.g. the legal framework is still missing leaving the communities vulnerable for the poor or non-existing benefit sharing mechanisms. Also international agreements regarding many crucial aspects in the REDD+ concept are still not available, e.g. estimation of the carbon balance in a variety of ecological and land use conditions.

GII has strengthened the effectiveness of the REDD+IN project implementation by working with the strategic collaborating partners among NGOs and CSOs as well as the REDD+ coordinating government agency Forestry Commission. Collaboration offers a possibility to focus on the most important aspects at the present stage of the REDD+ process, e.g. awareness raising and capacity building at local level on the transparency, accountability and anti-corruption issues. At national level the REDD+IN project can contribute to building up a REDD X Tracking Forest Finance mechanism, as Ghana is expected to start REDD+ implementation already next year whereby its funding will rise considerably.

**Sustainability**

Sustainability in the 3-year REDD+IN project needs to be assessed by looking at the expected results and the status of the long-term REDD+ process in each country, as the project’s achievements are partly depending on the progress in the REDD+ process.

To achieve the expected results in the REDD+IN project functioning within a long-term REDD+ process, is challenging. The project activities are planned for three years, starting in the middle of a larger context and obliged at least partly to follow the REDD+ process in the country. Therefore it is important to identify the activities that can support sustainability of the results.
Many interviewed stakeholders emphasized the importance of the local level awareness raising and capacity building regarding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. Capacity building is increasing sustainability of the project results in general, although the effect may depend on how quickly and how often the new knowledge and skills can be used in practice.

**Zimbabwe**

The REDD+IN project implementation by TI Zimbabwe has emphasis on the community awareness raising and capacity building of the district councils. There is a possibility to have a significant effect on sustainability as the communities and districts involved in the implementation of the private REDD+ project has a possibility to use their new knowledge and skills in practice.

The ALAC mechanism has started fairly recently for this project and therefore there is little experience about its functioning at local level. It has a potential to increase sustainability, depending on the continuous funding of the mechanism.

The national REDD+ policy development process has been and still is very slow, mainly due to non-commitment of the responsible government bodies. TI Zimbabwe has made considerable effort to create a stakeholder forum where the REDD+ process can be discussed, which was highly appreciated by all interviewed stakeholders. Contributing to the progress at national level is also important for the sustainability as well as increasing the collaboration between the stakeholders.

**Zambia**

The REDD+ process has been going on in Zambia since 2010 and some REDD+ pilot projects have started during that time. The challenge that TI Zambia is having regarding sustainability is first of all that they had to jump to a moving train, e.g. some of the REDD+ pilot projects have been implemented already for some years. Therefore interference to the project implementation by bringing in the REDD+IN project to strengthen the community’s position is not always well taken by the implementer. The interviewed community members were however welcoming the REDD+IN project and asking more support to increase their awareness and capacity regarding transparency, accountability and understanding their rights, as they have felt fairly powerless to request the benefit sharing that was promised at the beginning of the implementation of the private REDD+ pilot project.

Sustainability of the results in the REDD+IN project in Zambia lies on the awareness raising and capacity building at local level, i.e. communities and district authorities. An earlier mentioned positive example from a REDD+ community told by the implementer in the interview, that they improved their communication with community after the TI Zambia alerted them about the community’s suspicion of the purpose of the demarcated area. This shows that collaboration with the REDD+ pilot project implementers will give the best results. If the implementing company is not at all interested in having the community involvement and transparency, accountability and anti-corruption aspects included in their REDD+ project, the situation requests TI Zambia to inform the REDD+ pilot project funding partner about their concern.

There are a number of stakeholders already engaged at National REDD+ process in Zambia, and to influence the process is a challenge for the REDD+IN project. However all interviewed stakeholders considered TI Zambia and the REDD+IN project as an important participant in the national level policy development because of its clear focus on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. TI Zambia can also strengthen
the CSOs position in the REDD+ process by bringing the evidence based experiences to the national level policy development.

**Cameroon**

One of the main focus of the REDD+IN project in Cameroon is on local level awareness raising and capacity building with a collaborating CSO partner. This has been the best way to achieve results, also regarding sustainability aspects, as the national REDD+ process is top-heavy and slow with fairly little stakeholder involvement. CSOs are not very strong partners in the national process as they have been lacking a common platform to collaborate. The interviewed government bodies support the TI Cameroon’s actions at local level and see them as a useful partner in bringing in local level experiences to the preparation of the REDD+ implementation.

The effect of the project activities on sustainability depends however on the time gap between the increased knowledge level in the communities and districts by the REDD+IN project and implementation of the REDD+ projects where the communities and district authorities could use their obtained knowledge and skills to demand more transparency and accountability. Sustainability is however increased as the project has been developing adequate communication and capacity building tools for the local level, such as brochures and posters depicting actions with a minimum of text for those who are not literal in any of the Cameroon’s official languages, French and English.

**Ghana**

The REDD+ process is at more advanced stage in Ghana than in most other countries, which causes a number of challenges regarding sustainability of the REDD+IN project. There are a number of active NGOs such as Nature Conservation Research Centre, Tropenbos International and IUCN that have had transparency, accountability issues included in their agenda since the beginning of the REDD+ process, as these are essential elements in developing benefit sharing mechanism, involvement of the communities in the REDD+ implementation and REDD+ safeguards in general. The role of the REDD+IN project is not so clearly filling a gap as in other countries but rather more contributing to the efforts to keep the transparency, accountability and especially anti-corruption in focus in the national REDD+ process. It is not very easy to differentiate the impact of the REDD+IN project from the influence of the activities of other stakeholders.

However even in Ghana all the interviewed stakeholders, both from non-governmental organisations and government institutions, emphasized the importance of the community and district level awareness raising and capacity building in transparency, accountability and anti-corruption to prepare them for the increased REDD+ implementation. Another area where GII is seen as an important partner is to build up the REDD X fund tracking instrument, as the expectation is that funding for the REDD+ implementation will increase considerably in the near future. Both activities increase sustainability aspect of the project results.

According to the interviewed stakeholders, the most important input of the REDD+IN project to the national level REDD+ process is information feed-back from the community and district level.

**M&E system**

Complementary elements for the M&E plan template to monitor the progress in the project was developed based on the proposal from TI Zimbabwe to use the SIDA provided template. The new M&E plan template was tested with all TI chapters and they all found it useful. The M&E plan template is in the Annex 5.
While developing the M&E plan template, the log frame indicators were discussed and some proposals made:

1. For Result 1, an outcome indicator could be added: “A minimum of xx (70%) participants increased significantly their understanding on corruption and anti-corruption tools enabling them to address REDD+ corruption issues in the target communities”.

2. For Result 2, Indicator 1: 80% of grievances are successfully resolved in target countries with Chapters, it was not clear how to monitor this indicator. The proposal is to revise the indicator to include the definition used to calculate it e.g. “A minimum of 80% of grievances are resolved = a complaint received by ALAC and processed, and a proposal for resolution submitted to the complainant”.

3. For Result 3, Indicator 3: Partnerships with public and private sector actors are established which lead to improved transparency, accountability and corruption prevention practices. The proposal is to add at the beginning: ‘A minimum of xx informal or formal partnerships’. The minimum number to be decided as the monitoring of the result indicator would be simpler.

These are proposals to be discussed later with all Chapters and either agreed or neglected.

5. Recommendations

The recommendations are driven from the analyses of the status quo of the project regarding relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the results. The comparison of the present status of the project to the expected results is made by looking at the indicator status but also including the recommendations obtained from the interviews with the REDD+ stakeholders and collaborating partners. The REDD+IN project has been implemented in a variety of conditions including country-specific challenges in four countries, i.e. Cameroon, Ghana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As there is an inbuilt flexibility in the project, it means that each TI Chapter has an opportunity to adapt the implementation of the REDD+IN project, e.g. when setting the priorities, to address the special conditions in their country within the project’s logical frame work while the overall objective and special objectives provide the main guidance for the expected results.

Some of the recommendations are common, the main recommendations, and some country-specific and also at the end some recommendations are given for the project completion evaluation.

Main recommendations:

1. Specific objective 1, Result 1. Improve efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the results:
   - Increase adequate publications addressing local level actors, both communities, CSOs, traditional leaders and government authorities;
   - Focus on a few geographical areas and develop activities in those areas to support the capacity building more in depth, e.g. follow up support to the actions carried out by the communities and district authorities regarding their requests for transparency and accountability;
   - Revise the budget to a realistic level of spending on the local level activities.

2. Specific objective 3. Result 3. Improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the results:
   - Identify the focus areas with the strategic collaborating partners by recognizing own and partner organisation’s capacity level on the focus area;
   - Concentrate common efforts only on a few issues.

3. Increase visibility of the project:
   - Better use of the TI Chapters’ websites, e.g. information about the project more visible and also more visible access to the climate change governance e-learning course;
4. Progress monitoring:
   - Use the new M&E plan designed for the progress reporting on the indicators and to be attached to the quarterly progress report;
   - Use quality assessment tool in the awareness raising and capacity building events (template in Annex 6).

Country specific recommendations

Some of the recommendations may be applicable in other countries as well, although they are listed below country wise.

Zimbabwe
1. The TI Zimbabwe has a well-designed webpage, which could have more information on the REDD+IN project in general, links to its approved publications, including the climate finance e-learning course and its off-line version.
2. It is beneficial for the REDD+IN project to maintain a good working relationship with all stakeholders including the REDD+ project implementer (private company).

Zambia
1. Collaboration with the implementing companies will give the best results, unless the company is not at all interested in having the community involvement and transparency, accountability and anti-corruption aspects included in their REDD+ project. In that case the concern needs to be brought to the funding partner.
2. The increased visibility of the REDD+IN project (media coverage, presentation of the project to the collaborating partners including funding partners, TI Zambia website) will increase effectiveness of the project implementation and possibly also give opportunities to increase funding of the project.
3. Continuous work with strategic partners to increase CSOs and NGOs collaboration and strengthen their position to influence on the national level REDD+ policy development, especially on public consultation of the National REDD+ Strategy draft before it is approved.
4. Community level information sharing tools need to be developed for all community members (women often having higher illiterate rate than men).
5. The strengthened team work at the TI Zambia office level, e.g. regarding communication, monitoring, ALAC mechanism and legal aspects in general, could contribute to more effective implementation of the REDD+IN project as well as the other projects implemented by TI Zambia.

Cameroon
1. The important aspect is to continue supporting the focus communities and district authorities when they start using their empowered position. If there is a longer time gap between the capacity building actions and start of the REDD+ implementation at local level, identify other actions where the community can use immediately the knowledge on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption to be able to practice their new or refreshed knowledge and skills. Ensure also that the focus districts and community has continuous access to learning material to refresh their knowledge.
2. If possible ALAC could also focus on the same districts and communities with awareness raising campaigns. The aim should be that these communities could become champions of the good governance in general.
3. Once the focus communities have sufficient knowledge and skills, encourage other REDD+ stakeholders to assist other communities and districts to visit the champion communities and districts to learn about the transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. Often peer learning is the most effective way.

4. Regarding the FLEGT VPA process, working with strategic collaborating partners is crucial to bring the transparency, accountability and anti-corruption aspects to the national level meetings. As the slow progress in the FLEGT process has been recognized and more effort put in place to speed up the process, there is a momentum for TI Cameroon to influence the FLEGT strategy and policy issues.

**Ghana**

1. Supporting the focus communities and district authorities when they start using their knowledge and skills and thereby empowered position. If there is a longer time gap between the capacity building actions and start of the REDD+ implementation at local level, identify other actions where the community can use immediately the knowledge on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption to be able to practice their new or refreshed knowledge and skills. Ensure also that the focus districts and community has continuous access to learning material to refresh their knowledge.

2. Identify the common issues in the REDD+ complaints mechanism, Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM) and ALAC, so that the two mechanisms can support each other.

3. Regarding the FLEGT VPA process, working with strategic collaborating partners is crucial to bring the transparency, accountability and anti-corruption aspects to the national level meetings. There is a specific challenge in Ghana, where Forestry Commission is responsible for coordination of both FLEGT and REDD+ processes. Cooperation and maintaining a good relationship is essential despite a number of sensitive issues regarding ongoing illegal logging, which may affect the FLEGT process.

**REDD+IN Global**

1. If not yet done, it would be important that TI-S participates in the Ad Hoc Working Group on FLEGT, which is coordinated by the EC Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid. The funding partner, European Commission should pay more attention to the slow progress in FLEGT VPA process in Ghana and Cameroon and investigate the underlying reasons for it.

Some observations and recommendations regarding the project completion evaluation:

- Using TI’s Impact Matrix as a monitoring tool benefits greatly the identification of progress regarding impact. However its use needs proper training and therefore it could be introduced to be used in the REDD+IN project if the project will continue to a next phase.

- There is a proposal to add one outcome/impact indicator to the Specific Objective 1. Result 1., which is assessing the increased knowledge and improved skills in the connection with awareness raising and capacity building events. The indicator can be used in an impact assessment in the project completion evaluation, to assess the increase in knowledge and skills regarding transparency, accountability and anti-corruption in the whole target community/ies. This however demands a study carried out in the communities, with a visit of at least 3 days/community including travelling. The study could be carried out by the TI chapters, although the best alternative would be to get an external independent view on e.g. effectiveness and sustainability of the tools and methods used in the project.

- To review separately (either by TI-S or by TI chapters) the use of ALAC in the communities, e.g. perception of the community members of ALAC regarding using it in REDD+ implementation including forestry; if they find it an effective mechanism for the complaints and for supporting the victims and witnesses of corruption.
Annex 1. ToR of the Learning Review assignment

REDD+ IN The mid-term learning review Marja Ojanen

A work proposal including an implementation time-line

Objectives of the REDD+ IN learning review are

- Assessing the progress of the project in terms of its performance along the lines of: relevance, outcomes and impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability.
- Producing a clear diagnosis of the project’s status quo. This diagnosis will be used as the baseline for the project’s monitoring in the second stage of the project’s cycle.
- Producing actionable recommendations on how to improve the monitoring in the second stage of the project’s cycle and suggest data collection tools and approaches that can easily be mainstreamed to realistically sustain an impact-oriented monitoring system.

In order to carry out the assessment of the progress, a clear diagnosis of the project’s status quo and produce recommendations it is necessary to understand the development of REDD+ concept and the identified needs in it to set up the REDD+ project and its objectives as presented in ToR of the tender.

The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project overall objective is **improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ finance and governance in Africa through the development of effective strategies and policies** which contribute to prevent corruption in REDD+ in Africa.

The overall objective will be met through the specific objectives, which are: (1) To strengthen citizens’ engagement in and demand for transparent, accountable and non-corrupt REDD+ governance and finance policy development and monitoring, nationally and regionally; (2) To empower potential victims and witnesses of corruption and fraud in REDD+ actions (including land acquisitions) to pursue their corruption-related complaints; (3) To strengthen national, regional and global anti-corruption policies and practices of public institutions and private sector actors responsible for REDD+ actions.

The REDD+IN project started in 2014 and ending 2016. Mid-term learning review will 1) assess the progress by identifying the outcomes and impacts as well as effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project results so far, and also the remaining challenges. Below the proposed implementation of the assessment based on the set up of the REDD+ IN project:

1. **Assessment of the progress of the project** regarding relevance, outcomes and impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability will be based on reviewing of the available, relevant documentation and interviewing the key persons, i.e. TI country office and other relevant NGOs/CSOs, government institutions, development cooperation partners (donors) and private sector actors at national and regional level and community members. To understand the REDD+IN project in the context of the national REDD+ implementation the reviewed documentation needs also to cover other relevant REDD+ documentation, e.g. in Ghana the REDD+ programmes and projects have been fairly largely documented already many years, and there is also other documentation available
in Cameroon and Zambia. Zimbabwe however has very little documentation as REDD+ has been implemented only by private actors.

The status of the REDD+ governance and financial policy development differs in four countries but all have same type of challenges regarding the transparency and accountability. the responsibility of the REDD+ governance and finance policies is shared by at least two ministries, one or several regarding the management of natural resources and one regarding the finances or the mixture of both. Another challenge is the multiple actors implementing the REDD+ projects, i.e. government agencies, civil society organizations and private companies. Zimbabwe is again a special case as the country is not supported by UNREDD, which has made the REDD+ adaption slow.

In the work plan I'm proposing visiting also in Zimbabwe, as the learning review could support the Ti Zimbabwe in implementation of the project in their challenging environment.

**Interview techniques:**

Either personal interviews and/or focus group discussions will be selected for the interviews.

**Questionnaire for the collection of qualitative information:**

The questionnaires will be prepared for each country project separately after review of the documents where the country specific issues will be identified.

Some of the questions may need to be checked with the Ti country office due to sensitive subjects, e.g. land issues.

The questionnaire is divided to three types of questions:

- **Direct questions** of the implementation (relevance, outcomes and impacts, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability) according to the work plan and reflecting the objectives of the project
- **Follow up questions due to the answers to the direct questions**: clarification of the details or the issue itself
- **Issues that the interviewee takes up**

The challenge in the interviews of the key persons is the time available (proposed three days/country). Therefore the selection of the key persons is crucial. If possible visit in one of the communities implementing REDD+ and having a group discussion with them would be very beneficial.

**Quantitative review for the assessment of the efficiency of the project** is based on the project work plans and budgets and the financial and management progress reports.

2. **Diagnosis of the project's status quo** is based on the quantitative and qualitative reviews and assessment of the project towards the project work plan and objectives.

The diagnosis will show the status of the project regarding its Relevance for the priorities and policies of the target group, the organisation responsible for the project and the donor organization; its impact regarding the positive and negative changes produced by
the project, directly or indirectly; its Effectiveness the achievements regarding its objectives; its Efficiency of the qualitative and quantitative outputs in relation to the inputs and its Sustainability regarding the continuous benefits of a project after funding has been withdrawn.

It will also highlight the remaining challenges and giving the causes of the delays and failures in implementation. The diagnosis will constructed in a way that it can be used as a baseline for the project's monitoring in the second stage of the project’s cycle.

3. **Producing actionable recommendations on how to improve the monitoring in the second stage of the project’s cycle and suggest data collection tools and actionable and liable approaches that can easily be mainstreamed to realistically sustain an impact-oriented monitoring system.**

The priority issues of the project will be identified as the project may need to focus on some of the identified most crucial aspects in order to become more effective. The data collection tools and approaches towards more impact oriented monitoring system, depending however the present status of the development of the REDD+ policies and strategies as well as their contents, i.e. if the development status is still very initial monitoring needs to be done on the basic aspects, e.g. participation on the development regarding the contents of the policy and strategy, while implementation of the approved policy and strategy requires monitoring of financial aspects, e.g. funding of the REDD+ projects in practice and the feed-back to the further policy and strategy development.

The expected deliverables and timelines are set out below:

Interim report by 25/10/2015
Final report by 04/10/2015

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<td>Preparation of the Learning Review</td>
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<td>03.11. Tue</td>
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<td>11.11. Wed</td>
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<td>GII – TI Ghana The IUCN workshop regarding &quot;Towards Pro-Poor REDD+&quot; project COLANDEF (Community Land and Development Foundation), NGO Tropenbos International, NGO Forestry Commission, Resource Management Support Centre, Government Forestry Commission, Climate Change Unit and REDD+ Secretariat, Government</td>
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<td>27. and 30.11.</td>
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### Annex 3. Learning Review people interviewed

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<tr>
<td><strong>Zimbabwe</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Barney Mawire</td>
<td>Director, Environment Africa CSO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Yemi Katerere</td>
<td>Country representative, World Wide Fund for Nature Zimbabwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Allan Chimanimire</td>
<td>Director, Mukuvis Woodlands CSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George Mapuvere</td>
<td>Researcher at University of Zimbabwe, Bio-Hub CSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Mazani</td>
<td>Clerk, Parliamentary Portfolio Committee of Environment, Water, Tourism and Hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sithembelenkosini Moyo</td>
<td>Officer, FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Charles Ndobodo</td>
<td>Executive Director and owner, Carbon Green Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ti Zimbabwe</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Mary Jane Ncube</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Frank Mpahlo</td>
<td>Community mobilization and Advocacy, REDD+ desk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Farai</td>
<td>Coordinator Research and Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Tawanda Mutyambizi</td>
<td>Ti Zimbabwe M&amp;E Senior Consultant / Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zambia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufunsa Community Headmen and –women and community members 6 men 4 women:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Josef Funganisha</td>
<td>Mwalwembe Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Alex Luwishe</td>
<td>Headman Mwalwembe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Abel Mwanza</td>
<td>Headman Shangobera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Charity Chuumba</td>
<td>Kantyatya village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Linda Bowa</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Margaret Kamuchanka</td>
<td>Kantyatya village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. James Ngandu</td>
<td>Kantyatya village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Dywell Mwawanika</td>
<td>Chipungu village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Angel Kalaba</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Isaac Kaweni</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Barney Shiels</td>
<td>Project/Fund Manager, Civil Society Environment Fund phase 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Davison Gumbo</td>
<td>Senior Researcher CIFOR Zambia office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Moses Tembo</td>
<td>REDD+ project manager, COMACO Private non-profit enterprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Davis Kashole</td>
<td>REDD+ coordinator, Forestry Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. D. Kasaro</td>
<td>Resilience expert, Interim Climate Change Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Elizabeth Ndhllovu</td>
<td>National Sector Advisor, Environment and Natural Resources, Embassy of Finland in Lusaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Matti Väänänen</td>
<td>Counselor, Embassy of Finland in Lusaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ti Zambia</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Goodwell Lungu</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Susan Kirimania</td>
<td>REDD+ IN project coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Tendai C. Nhandu</td>
<td>M&amp;E officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Chilandu Lungu Kaunda</td>
<td>Community Outreach Officer, ALAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Charles E. Chulu</td>
<td>Information and Community Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Patrick C. Bwalya</td>
<td>Advocacy Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Aerije N. Rafat</td>
<td>GIZ gender specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cameroon</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position/Role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Réné Siwe</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, Support Programme to the REDD+; Technical Secretariat of the REDD+ Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Augustin Bitchick</td>
<td>Coordinator of the REDD+ component PNDP (National Programme for Participatory Development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Didier Hubert</td>
<td>Technical Advisor, GIZ Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Benjamin Shey</td>
<td>People Earthwise, CSO, Telephone interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Roger Ngoh Yom</td>
<td>Director Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Lucain T. Nyassi</td>
<td>Programme Officer, Forestry Governance, Research and Development Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Frankline Nonya</td>
<td>Governance, ALAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Claude Hyepo</td>
<td>Forestry governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Benjamin Shey</td>
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<td>Governance, ALAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Claude Hyepo</td>
<td>Forestry governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rebecca A. Asare</td>
<td>Nature Conservation Research Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Samuel Nana Nketiah</td>
<td>Tropenbos International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Alex Asare</td>
<td>Resource Management Support Centre of the Forestry Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Robert Bamfo</td>
<td>Forestry Commission Climate Change Unit and REDD+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Wale Adeleke Adewale</td>
<td>Consultant, IUCN Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Saadia Owusu Amofa Bobtoya</td>
<td>Project officer, IUCN Ghana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Yaw Kwakye</td>
<td>Head of Climate Change Unit, Forestry Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kwame Adjei</td>
<td>REDD+ Secretariat, Forestry Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Nana Ama Yiraa</td>
<td>COLANDEF (Community Land and Development Foundation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GII – TI Ghana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Mary Awelana Addah</td>
<td>Programmes Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Michael H. Okai</td>
<td>Project Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Brice Boehmer</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, Climate Governance Integrity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Tapiwa U. Nyasulu</td>
<td>Regional Coordinator-Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 Annex 4. Learning Review documents, articles and web pages reviewed

1. Transparency International REDD+IN and other documents
Annex A - Part B Full Application Form (= Project Document), 2013
Cartographie-A_corrigé.pdf, (Stakeholder mapping ), 2014
EC REDD+ Budget revised, 2014
FCPF_August2015_Ghana (REDD + ANNUAL COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORTING), 2015
REDD IN - Quarterly Narrative report (October) 1,(Ghana), 2015
REDD+ 1st Quarter Workplan (Zimbabwe), 2015
REDD+ 2nd Quater Workplan (Zimbabwe) 2015
REDD+ 3rd Quarter Workplan (Zimbabwe) 2015
REDD+ 4th Quarter Workplan (Zimbabwe) 2015
REDD+IN – Indicators (TI-S) 2014
REDD+IN - Quarterly report- 3rd Semester 2015 COMPLETED (Cameroon), 2015
REDD+IN - TI Zimbabwe 3rd Quarter Report Final less $, 2015
REDD IN - Quarterly Narrative report (October) 1 (Ghana)
REDD IN - Quarterly report July- September 2015- revised susan (Zambia), 2015
REPORT ON COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION in BRONG AHAFO REGION REPORT (Ghana), 2015
TI - REDD+ IN - logframe_1 revised proposal, 2014
TI - REDD+IN - report 2014
Work plan Redd+IN , 2014
WP_Corruption_and_Renewable_Natural_Resources_9_May_2008
TI-S Monitoring Form 2015 - SSA BB Q1
TI-S Monitoring Form 2015 - SSA Q2 - (climate+west)
GCRclimatechange_EN, 2011_
ProtectingClimateFinance_UNREDD_EN, 2013
GCR_ClimateChange_country_EN , 2011
GCR_ClimateChange_FAQs_EN, 2011
GCR_ClimateChange_UsersGuide_EN, 2011
https://www.transparency.org/
http://www.tizim.org/
http://www.tizambia.org.zm/
http://www.ti-cameroon.org/
http://www.tighana.org/

2. Other REDD+ related documents, articles and web pages
cdm_afforestation_field-manual, UN Framework of Climate Change, Measurements for
Estimation of Carbon Stocks, 2015
CIFOR REDD+ document OP-5; The context of REDD+ in Cameroon, 2011
FAO_Gender_in_Resilience, 2015
FIP_13_3_FIP_semi_annual_operational_report_rev.1, 2014
Ghana National REDD+ Strategy Final, 2015
methodology-aid-delivery-methods-project-cycle-management-200403_en_2, (EC), 2004
ProjectOnform0Landscapes000P148183 (WB), 2014
REDD+ process in Ghana Robert_Bamfo, 2014
Redd+ A Fine example of Worst Practice, by Maria Marcello, Michael Thompson and Ikechukwu Umejesi ,
2015
REL-E-web, UN REDD Programme, Technical considerations for Forest Reference
The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project

Emission Level and/or Forest Reference Level construction for REDD+ under the UNFCCC, FAO, 2015
Rules of Procedure and Operational Guidance_EN_May2014, UN REDD Programme, 2014

Uganda multiple benefits_web view, Supporting planning for multiple benefits from REDD+, UNEP, 2014
Zambia SPCR, Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, 2011
Zambia_country_profile, Monitoring, reporting and verification for REDD+, CIFOR, 2014
http://biocarbonpartners.com/lowerzambeziredd-project/
http://globalcanopy.org/projects
http://reddplussafeguards.com/what-is-redd-safeguards/
http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/fip_pilot_programs
https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/New%20FCPF%20brochure%20--%20low%20resolution%20051809_0.pdf&fcp
http://rstb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/368/1625/20120311
http://www.tropenbos.org/country_programmes/ghana
https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cifnet/country-program-info/ghanas-fip-programming
http://www.reddx.forest-trends.org/
https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/cameroon
http://theredddesk.org/countries/ghanaiinstitutional-arrangements
http://theredddesk.org/countries/ghana/initiatives
Annex 5. Knowledge level self-assessment template

A simple template example for further adaption to the specific event – Questions can be modified for each event

Anti-corruption knowledge self-assessment by the participants prior to the capacity building event

Assess the level of your knowledge in the scale of three level.

1. Question 1. What does transparency mean?
   I know
   | Nothing or very little (low level) | Something (medium knowledge) | Much (high level) |

2. Question 2. What does accountability mean?
   I know
   | Nothing or very little (low level) | Something (medium knowledge) | Much (high level) |

3. Question 3. What does corruption mean?
   I know
   | Nothing or very little (low level) | Something (medium knowledge) | Much (high level) |
Anti-corruption knowledge self-assessment by the participants after the capacity building event

**Question 1. Has your knowledge increased about transparency?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nothing or very little (low level)</th>
<th>Something (medium knowledge)</th>
<th>Much (high level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Question 2. Has your knowledge increased about accountability?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nothing or very little (low level)</th>
<th>Something (medium knowledge)</th>
<th>Much (high level)</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**Question 3. Has your knowledge increased about corruption?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nothing or very little (low level)</th>
<th>Something (medium knowledge)</th>
<th>Much (high level)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Anti-corruption knowledge improvement analyses

**Question 1: Level of knowledge about transparency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total participants</th>
<th>Levels of Knowledge</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-event self-assessment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-event self-assessment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Question 2: Level of knowledge about accountability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Total participants</th>
<th>Levels of Knowledge</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-event self-assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-event self-assessments</td>
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</table>

**Question 3: Level of knowledge about corruption**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Total participants</th>
<th>Levels of Knowledge</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-event self-assessment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-event self-assessments</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To strengthen citizens’ engagement in, and demand for, transparent, accountable and non-corrupt REDD+ governance and finance policy development and monitoring, nationally and regionally.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ Finance and Governance in Africa.</td>
<td>Effective strategies and policies are developed which contribute to prevent corruption in REDD+ in Africa.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE/Specific objectives/Results**

- **Baseline 2014**
- **Target 2014**
- **Actual 2014**
- **Target 2015**
- **Actual 2015**
- **Final Target 2016**
- **Actual 2016**

**OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR**

- Improved anti-corruption policy and practice in REDD+ Finance and Governance in Africa.
- Civil society participation in numbers in anti-corruption activities regarding REDD+ increases in the target countries.

**SOURCES OF VERIFICATION**

- National Climate Action Plans; National REDD Strategies; REDD regional policies and strategies (COMIFAC, the African Union, etc.).
- Civil Society Organisations reports; TI Reports; Media articles.

**FREQUENCY**

- Annually

**RESPECTIBLE**

- TI S Project Coordinator

**REPORTING**

- Annual Reports
### The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project

#### OVERALL OBJECTIVE/Specific objectives/Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective/Specific Objectives/Results</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>REPORTING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Concerned citizens and stakeholders are better able to engage in REDD+ policy development, implementation and monitoring, and demand public accountability.</td>
<td>Baseline 2014</td>
<td>Target 2014</td>
<td>Actual 2014</td>
<td>Target 2015</td>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>Final Target 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To empower potential victims and witnesses of corruption and fraud in REDD+ actions (including land acquisitions) to pursue their corruption-related complaints.</td>
<td>Baseline 2014</td>
<td>Target 2014</td>
<td>Actual 2014</td>
<td>Target 2015</td>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>Final Target 2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Results

1. Concerned citizens and stakeholders are better able to engage in REDD+ policy development, implementation and monitoring, and demand public accountability.

   1. A minimum of xx (70%) participants increased significantly their understanding on corruption and anticorruption tools enabling them to address REDD+ corruption issues in the target communities.

   0/0%
## The REDD+ Governance and Finance Integrity for Africa (REDD+IN) project

### OVERALL OBJECTIVE/Specific objectives/Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>REPORTING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st quarter 2016</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2nd quarter 2016</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd quarter 2016</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FINAL 2016</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. A minimum of 70 outreach activities take place in target countries, offering citizens quality information and tools enabling them to address REDD+ corruption issues.

- **Baseline 2014**: 0
- **Target 2014**: 70
- **Actual 2014**: 0
- **Target 2015**: 70
- **Actual 2015**: 0
- **Final Target 2016**: 70
- **Actual 2016**: 0

- TI Chapter Reports
- Quarterly
- TI-S Project coordinator
- Progress Report

### 3. A minimum of 20 practices changed and/or additions made regarding REDD+ process reported by TI, civil society organisations and citizens.

- **Baseline 2014**: 0
- **Target 2014**: 20
- **Actual 2014**: 0
- **Target 2015**: 20
- **Actual 2015**: 0
- **Final Target 2016**: 20
- **Actual 2016**: 0

- TI Chapter Reports
- Quarterly
- TI-S Project coordinator
- Progress Report

### 4. A minimum of 40 monitoring actions by TI, civil society organisations and citizens occur to demand accountability regarding REDD+ implementation.

- **Baseline 2014**: 0
- **Target 2014**: 40
- **Actual 2014**: 0
- **Target 2015**: 40
- **Actual 2015**: 0
- **Final Target 2016**: 40
- **Actual 2016**: 0

- TI Chapter Reports
- Quarterly
- TI-S Project coordinator
- Progress Report

### 2. Victims and witnesses of corruption articulate and find solutions to their grievances through anti-corruption complaints mechanisms.

1. **1st quarter 2016**
   - **Baseline 2014**: 0
   - **Target 2014**: x
   - **Actual 2014**: x
   - **Target 2015**: 80%
   - **Actual 2015**: 80%
   - **Final Target 2016**: x
   - **Actual 2016**: x

   - TI Chapter Reports
   - Quarterly
   - Project manager
   - Progress report

2. **2nd quarter 2016**
   - **Baseline 2014**: 0
   - **Target 2014**: 20
   - **Actual 2014**: 0
   - **Target 2015**: 20
   - **Actual 2015**: 20
   - **Final Target 2016**: 20
   - **Actual 2016**: 0

   - TI Chapter Reports
   - Quarterly
   - Progress report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall Objective/Specific Objective</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Reporting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Public and private sector actors at all levels are more responsive to and better able to identify and engage in targeted governance reforms to enable effective implementation and enforcement of REDD+ by preventing corruption and ensuring transparency, accountability and integrity</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>Project coordinator</td>
<td>Progress Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A total of 250 key national level stakeholders are engaged in addressing REDD+ corruption through participation in national networks established in target countries.</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>TI-S Project coordinator</td>
<td>Progress Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships with public and private sector actors are established which lead to improved transparency, accountability and corruption prevention practices.</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
<td>TI-S Project coordinator</td>
<td>Progress Report</td>
</tr>
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### ANNEX 6b: REDD+ IN project M&E results based plan/ TI Chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st quarter 2016</th>
<th>2nd quarter 2016</th>
<th>3rd quarter 2016</th>
<th>FINAL 2016</th>
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<td><strong>OVERALL OBJECTIVE/Specific objectives/Results</strong></td>
<td><strong>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR</strong></td>
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<td><strong>TARGET</strong></td>
<td><strong>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline 2014 Target 2014 Actual 2015 Target 2015 Actual Final Target 2016</td>
<td>Actual 2016</td>
<td>How often will it be measured?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td>1. Concerned citizens and stakeholders are better able to engage in REDD+ policy development, implementation and monitoring, and demand public accountability.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. A minimum of xx (70%) participants increased significantly their understanding on corruption and anticorruption tools enabling them to address REDD+ corruption issues in the target communities.</td>
<td>0/0%</td>
<td>To be proposed by the chapters</td>
<td>TI Chapter Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. A minimum of 70 outreach activities take place in target countries, offering citizens quality information and tools enabling them to address REDD+ corruption issues.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>To be proposed by the chapters</td>
<td>TI Chapter Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. A minimum of 20 practices changed and/or additions made regarding REDD+ process reported by TI, civil society organisations and citizens</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>To be proposed by the chapters</td>
<td>TI Chapter Reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Results

**4. A minimum of 40 monitoring actions by TI, civil society organisations and citizens occur to demand accountability regarding REDD+ implementation.**

Baseline 2014: 0

Target 2014: To be proposed by the chapters

Target 2015: To be proposed by the chapters

Actual 2014: To be proposed by the chapters

Final Target 2016: TI Chapter Reports

Actual 2016: Quarterly

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE/Specific objectives/Results**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1st quarter 2016</th>
<th>2nd quarter 2016</th>
<th>3rd quarter 2016</th>
<th>FINAL 2016</th>
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<th>OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>SOURCES OF VERIFICATION</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE</th>
<th>REPORTING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.Victims and witnesses of corruption articulate and find solutions to their grievances through anti-corruption complaints mechanisms.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline 2014</td>
<td>Target 2014</td>
<td>Actual 2014</td>
<td>Target 2015</td>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>Final Target 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2.A minimum of 20 changes in the discourse, policy and/or practices occur at the national level in target countries as a result of complaints submitted by victims and witness of corruption.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline 2014</td>
<td>Target 2014</td>
<td>Actual 2014</td>
<td>Target 2015</td>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>Final Target 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.A minimum of 30 changes in discourse, policy and/or practices occur at the national, regional and global level as a result of TI evidence based advocacy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baseline 2014</td>
<td>Target 2014</td>
<td>Actual 2014</td>
<td>Target 2015</td>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>Final Target 2016</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. Public and private sector actors at all levels are more responsive to and better able to identify and engage in targeted governance reforms to enable effective implementation and enforcement of REDD+ by preventing corruption and ensuring transparency, accountability and integrity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>1st quarter 2016</th>
<th>2nd quarter 2016</th>
<th>3rd quarter 2016</th>
<th>FINAL 2016</th>
<th>Tick the relevant box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. A total of 250 key national level stakeholders are engaged in addressing REDD+ corruption through participation in national networks established in target countries.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships with public and private sector actors are established which lead to improved transparency, accountability and corruption prevention practices.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>