

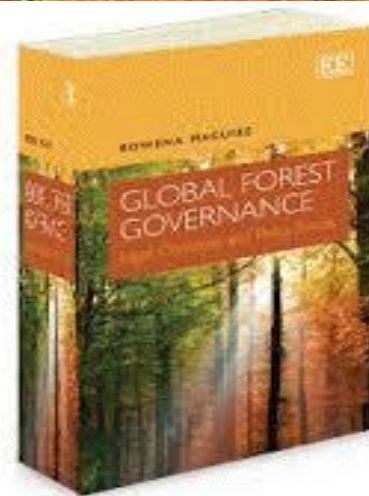
GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES IN THE FOREST SECTOR

C.T.S. Nair

Organized by: Asia-Pacific Forest Policy Think Tank

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ The term “Governance” has become the most widely used term in almost all public policy discussions.
- ❑ Bad governance results in outcomes that are far from optimal or desirable. Society/ country fails to make the progress and moves in a direction that could lead to a total collapse.
- ❑ Bad governance affects all sectors and all institutions.
- ❑ Sectors like forestry are more prone for poor governance.



People, Land Use and Forests in the ASEAN Region: Policy Challenges in the 21st Century
Eighth Executive Forest Policy Course

22 March - 3 April 2015, Naypyidaw, Myanmar

STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

1. **Governance - Definition**
2. **Experience/ examples of good and bad governance**
3. **Principles and pillars of good governance.**
4. **Measuring governance**
5. **Improving governance**
6. **Key messages**

GOVERNANCE - DEFINITION

“Governance refers to “all processes of governing, whether undertaken by a government, market, network, family, tribe, formal or informal organization or territory and whether through laws, norms, power or other means”.

The term governance is derived from the Greek word “Kubernao” meaning to steer or pilot. It is a process whereby an organization or society steers itself. It is a general concept used in almost all types of organizations – at different spatial levels, sectors, ownership, etc.

GOVERNANCE - DEFINITION

UNDP DEFINITION

“The exercise of authority (political, economic and administrative) to manage a country’s affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.”

This definition underlines the “process” nature of governance, which happens on all geographic levels, global to national to local.

It is a dynamic interplay between different actors: governments, individuals, civil society organizations, private sector.

GOVERNANCE - DEFINITION

WORLD BANK

“Governance consists of the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced; the capacity of the governments to effectively formulate and implement sound policies and the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them.”

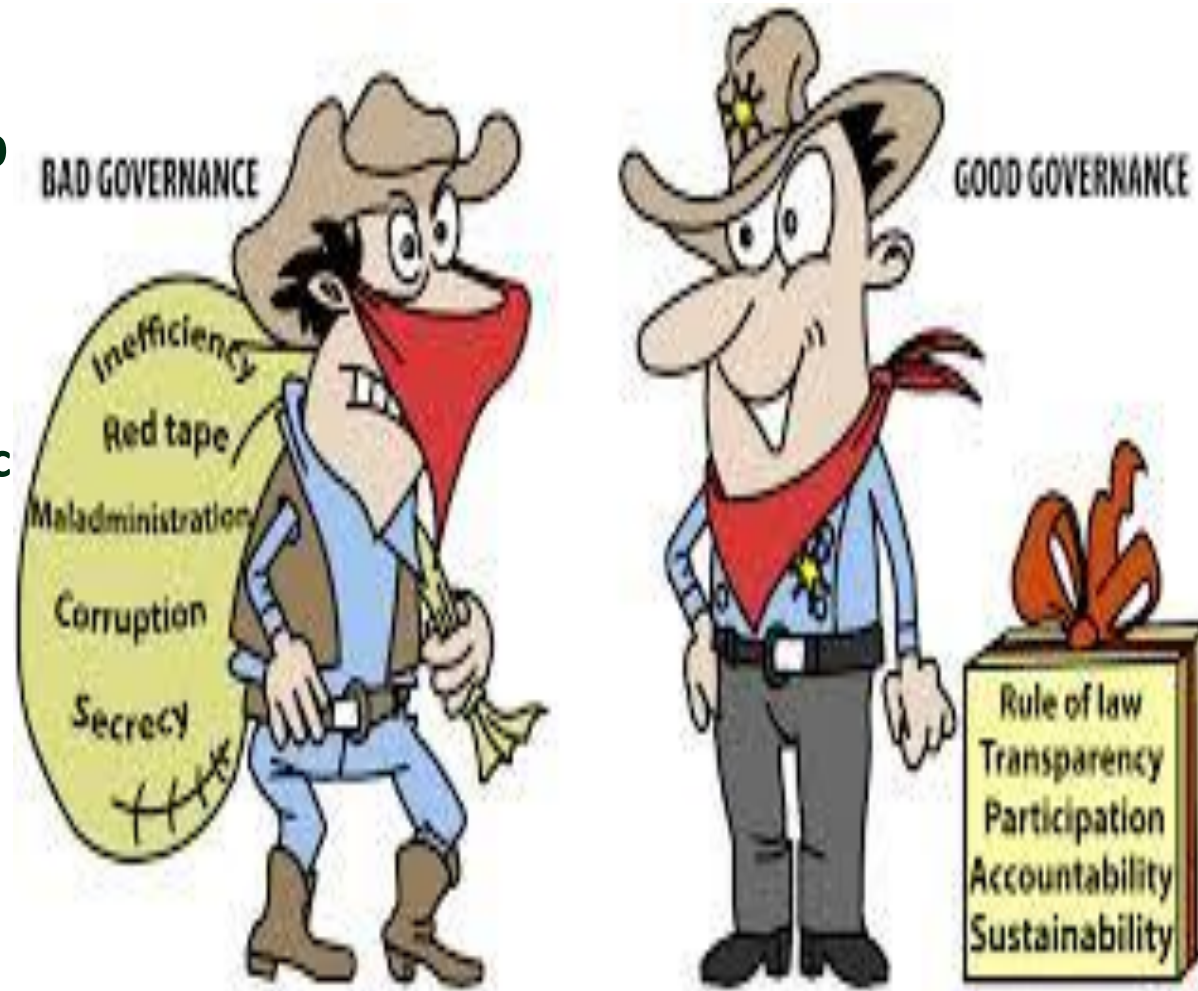
1. Voice and accountability.
2. Political stability and absence of violence.
3. Government effectiveness.
4. Regulatory quality.
5. Rule of law.
6. Control of corruption

EXAMPLES/ EXPERIENCES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

Based on the actual experience each group to discuss and write down:

1. Five examples/ experience of bad governance.

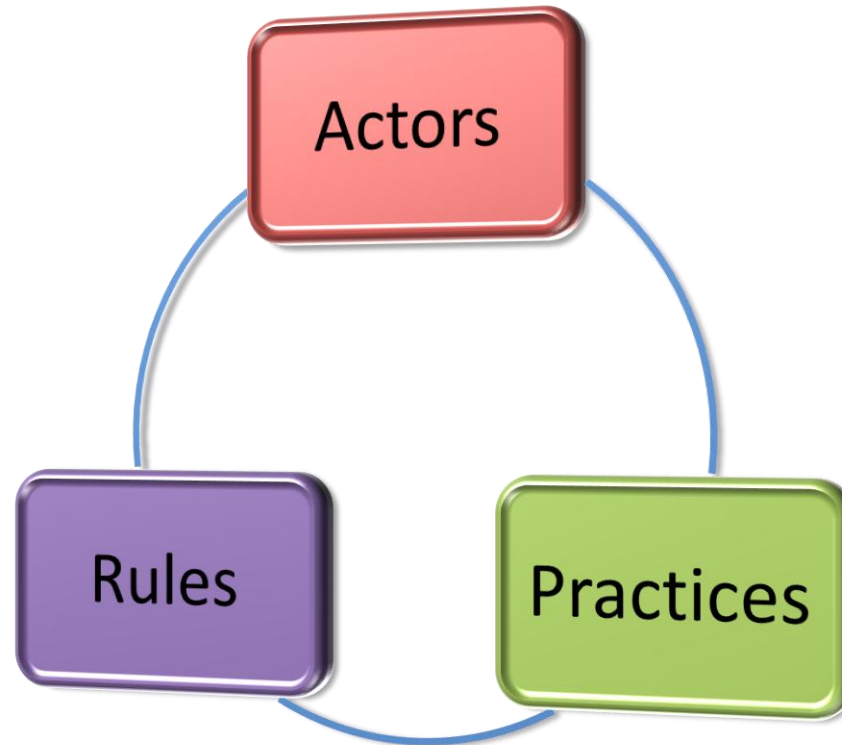
2. Five measures taken to improve governance.



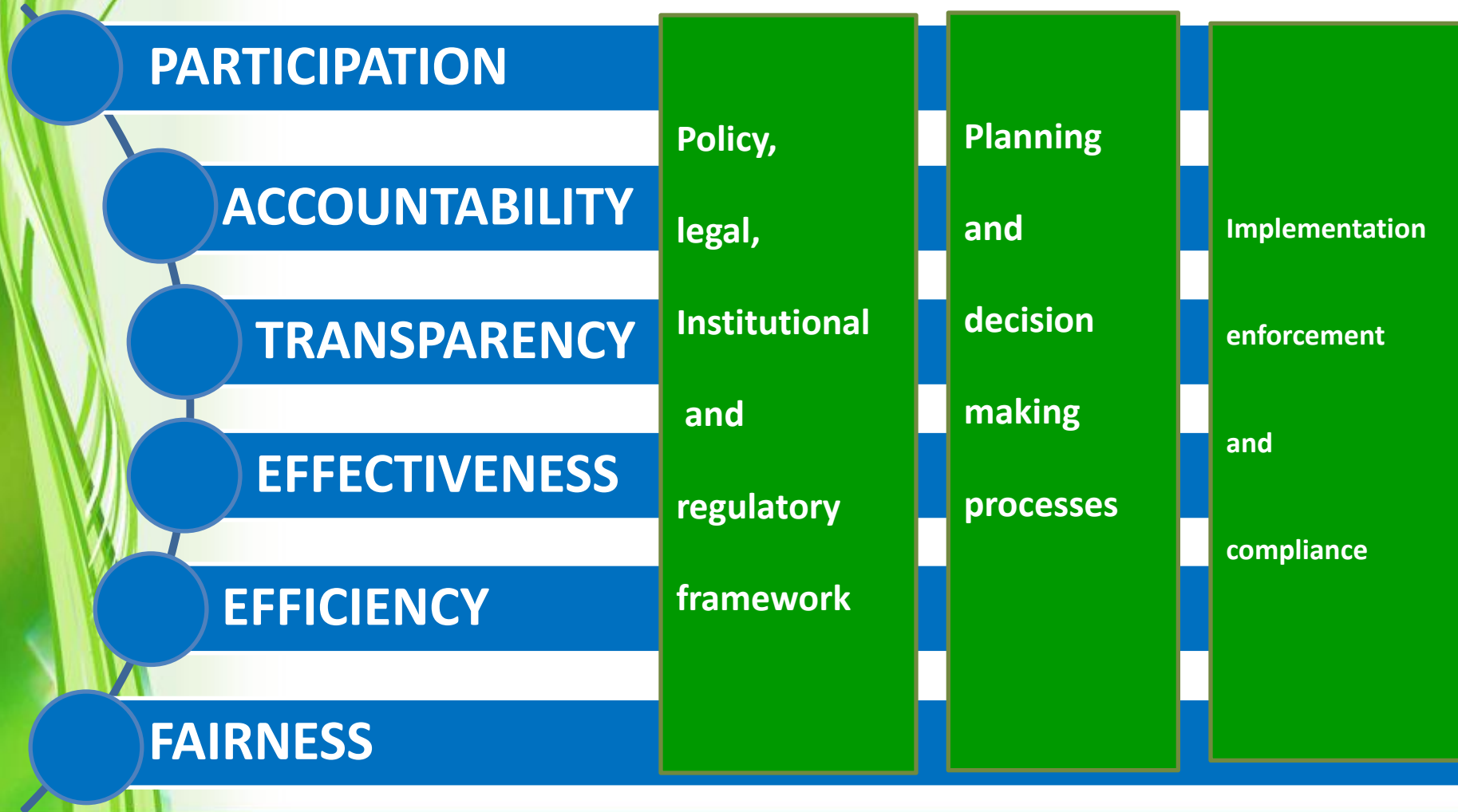
EXAMPLES OF BAD GOVERNANCE

- Illegal logging**
- Land encroachment**
- Illegal wildlife trade**
- Wildland arson**
- Tax evasion**
- Corruption**
- Money laundering**
- Other forest crimes.**
- Inefficient management of forests**

COMPONENTS OF GOVERNANCE



PRINCIPLES AND PILLARS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE



People, Land Use and Forests in the ASEAN Region: Policy Challenges in the 21st Century
Eighth Executive Forest Policy Course

22 March - 3 April 2015, Naypyidaw, Myanmar

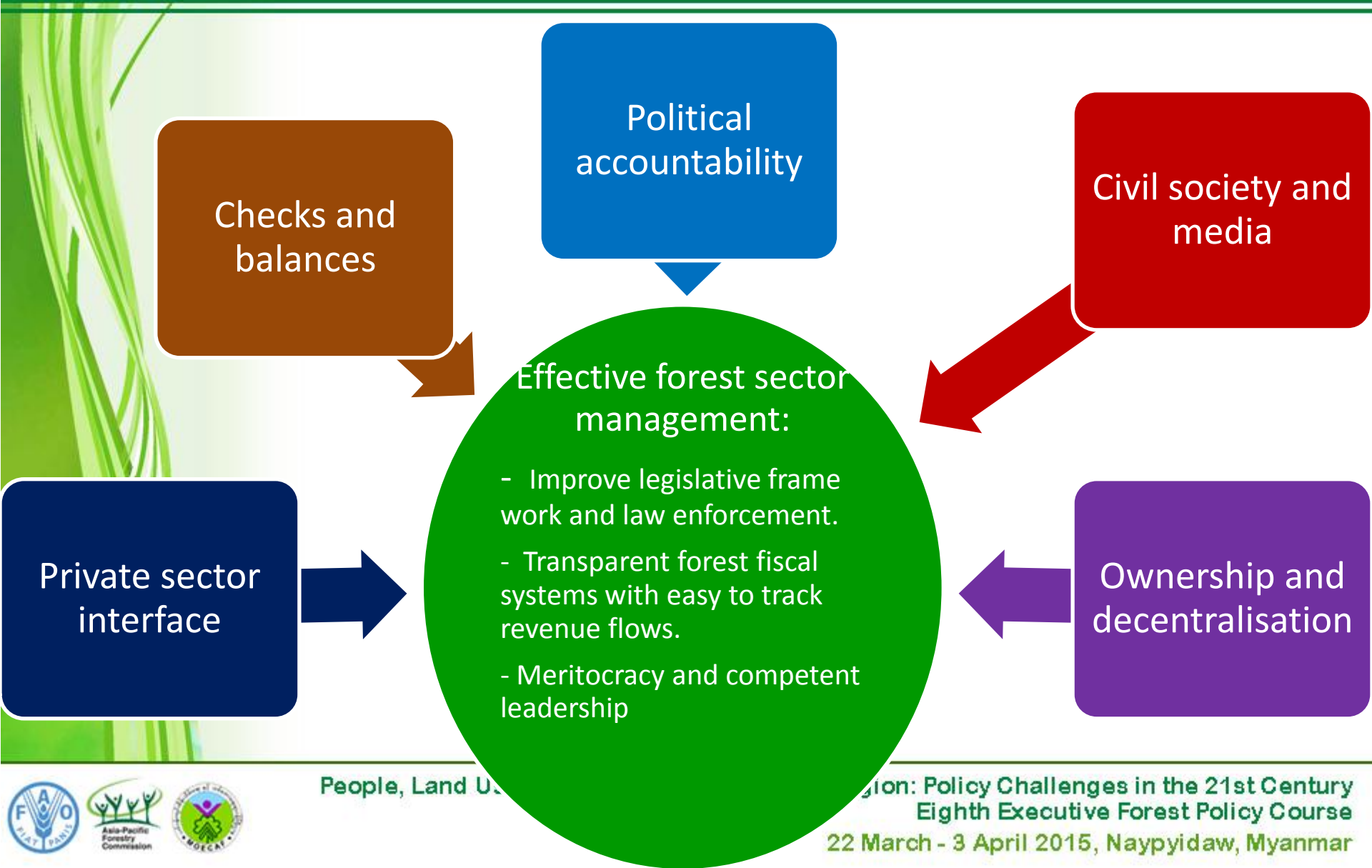


MEASURING GOVERNANCE IN THE FOREST SECTOR

Principles	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3
Participation			
Accountability			
Transparency			
Effectiveness			
Efficiency			
Fairness			



IMPROVING GOVERNANCE



KEY MESSAGES

- ❑ Governance challenges expected to become more severe in the coming decades as pressure on natural resources increase.
- ❑ Governance becoming more inclusive: Communities, private sector including corporate players need to have a greater say in the formulation of policies.
- ❑ Need to redefine and improve the regulatory framework to provide a level playing field and develop effective mechanisms to arbitrate differences/ conflicts.
- ❑ Strengthen checks and balances
- ❑ Improved access to information and greater openness (For example citizen's right to information, E. Governance)

Thank You



People, Land Use and Forests in the ASEAN Region: Policy Challenges in the 21st Century
Eighth Executive Forest Policy Course

22 March - 3 April 2015, Naypyidaw, Myanmar