



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and Asian Development Bank
in collaboration with the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center
and in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman

Corruption Risks and Anti-Corruption Strategies in Climate Financing – Good Governance towards Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in achieving Objectives in Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

High-level Event and Panel Discussion

25 May 2015 | 8:30 am | Asian Development Bank | Auditorium C
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila

BACKGROUND

Transparency, accountability and integrity are key determining factors for sustainable development. On the other hand corruption and lack of accountability and integrity can have a major impact on the results of development cooperation. At the international level, 140 countries have signed the United Nations Convention on Anti-Corruption (UNCAC), and there are numerous initiatives from all parts of society to fight corruption. Transparency International (TI) for example is a major actor in raising awareness on corruption and enhancing anti-corruption efforts at both international and national levels.

The Philippines is a State Party to the UNCAC and just recently completed its assessment of implementation. Under the current leadership of the Aquino Administration, the fight against corruption is a major item on the political agenda. A cabinet cluster on Good Governance and Anti-Corruption had been created, related mechanisms have been put in place and first steps towards implementation of integrity and anti-corruption measures have been taken. The Office of the Ombudsman, which became fully operational in May 1988, is the lead agency tasked to investigate complaints against public officials ensuring the transparent and accountable use of public funds.

Countries in the Asia and Pacific region, including the Philippines, are highly vulnerable towards the impacts of climate change and are increasingly affected by extreme weather events. At the same time these countries are important players in the international discussion on climate mitigation leading to intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) joint reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, expected to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the way towards an international climate agreement to be forged in Paris end of 2015 in order to mitigate climate change. With the establishment of the Green Climate Fund now holding USD 10.2 billion for funding of adaptation and mitigation actions at country level, and the international discussion on performance based mechanisms to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest

degradation (REDD), large scale financing is expected to be channeled to countries under the international climate regime. The Government of the Philippines has established the People's Survival Fund (PSF) with an initial budget of Php 1 billion in 2015. The PSF will be accessible by local government units for climate adaptation measures. It has to be ensured that the fund is being used in an effective way following transparency and accountability rules.

Corruption is one of the main obstacles to development. Corruption and a lack of transparency in public revenues and spending undermine poverty alleviation efforts and democratic participation. Public resources are squandered instead of being used to promote sustainable development for all. The World Bank has estimated that bribery alone is costing the world 1 trillion US dollars every year.

Corruption creates legal uncertainty. By inflating costs, it holds back the development of the private sector, distorts competition, and deters investors. Corruption weakens political institutions and ultimately calls into question the legitimacy of the state. Disadvantaged sections of the population, particularly women and children, are worst hit. It makes it much harder and more expensive for them to access much needed public services such as basic education and health care. Corruption can be fuelled by inadequate control mechanisms and a lack of transparency and accountability.

Country-specific factors also play a part. It is often a country's rich reserves of natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals or timber that spawn large-scale corruption and non-transparency. In areas like infrastructure or the health sector, corruption can also stand in the way of development. Transparency International (TI) has found, for example, that corruption seriously compromises an individual's right to health. In the end, corruption and non-transparency weaken progress towards sustainable development.

Prevention of corruption in development cooperation is a major challenge for all actors involved such as but not limited to the development partners, government agencies, private sector and civil society. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has elaborated a strategy on how to support partners in addressing corruption and integrity issues. Germany is helping development-oriented partner governments to rid government institutions of corruption and make public administration transparent, effective and responsive to the public's needs. In 1998, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted an anticorruption policy postulating zero tolerance towards corruption and fraudulent and collusive practices in ADB operations.¹ ADB works to ensure that project implementation is not derailed by corrupt contractors/consultants and other, including government officials, and that outputs and funds go to the intended beneficiaries. ADB also conducts governance risks assessments at project, sector and country levels and mitigates corruption in cooperation with the government and other development partners.

Other development partners have developed similar approaches on how to support governments and civil society actors to address governance issues in order to achieve results of development efforts and make efficient use of national and international funding towards sustainable development.

¹ ADB. 1998. *Anticorruption Policy*. Manila

With climate change as an imminent threat to development and the increasing funding available from national budgets and international resources to address mitigation options and the impacts of climate change, the discussion includes strengthening the principles of accountability, transparency, integrity and the rule of law in the responses to climate change in order to pave the way for a more equitable, sustainable future for all.

In this light, GIZ and the ADB in collaboration with the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center and in partnership with the Government of the Philippines' Office of the Ombudsman, is organizing an event on Corruption and Climate Aid to discuss how corruption and non-transparency can be most effectively addressed including how anti-corruption efforts can be integrated into measures of good governance in the fight against climate change to ensure transparent, efficient and accountable use of climate finance for effective projects and tangible results.

Participants

The event will include stakeholders from government and development partners, private sector and civil society who have an interest in efforts towards good governance and anti-corruption that assist the Philippines and other countries in the Asia and Pacific region in achieving objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation while ensuring wise use of resources towards low carbon economic development, ecological integrity and social acceptance.

PROGRAMME

08:00	Registration
08:30	Welcome Remarks Clare Wee, Head of the Office of Anticorruption and Integrity, Asian Development Bank Hon. Thomas Ossowski, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Philippines
08:45	Introduction Bernd-Markus Liss, Principal Advisor Climate Program and Focal Point Anticorruption, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Philippines

	<p>Session 1: Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Climate Finance – The general picture towards good governance in public funding Facilitator: Bernd-Markus Liss, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</p>
09:00	<p>Key-Note Speech “Corruption and Anti-Corruption Efforts in the Philippines” Hon. Melchor Arthur H. Carandang, LL.M., Overall Deputy Ombudsman of the Philippines</p>
09:20	<p>“Anti-Corruption and Integrity Efforts in Bhutan” Hon. Neten Zangmo, Chairperson, Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan</p>
09:40	<p>“Climate Finance and the Need for Good Governance - International Perspective and the Work of U4 on Governance and Anticorruption Strategies” Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center</p>
10:15	Open Forum
10:30	Coffee Break
11:00	<p>Session 2: Panel Discussion: Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Climate Finance – How to operationalize anti-corruption approaches to ensure results-oriented implementation Facilitator: Bart Édes, Director, Social Development, Governance and Gender Division, Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank</p> <p>Panel Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pebbles Sanchez, Senior Technical Staff, Climate Change Commission, Philippines (for Joyceline A. Goco, Deputy Executive Director, Climate Change Commission, Philippines) ▪ Rodel C. Laureles, OIC Director, Project Development Division, Municipal Development Fund Office, Department of Finance, Philippines ▪ Renato Redentor Constantino, Executive Director, Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (iCSC), Board Member and Private Sector Representative to the People’s Survival Fund Board, Philippines ▪ Antonio G. M. La Viña, Dean, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, Advisor to the Philippine Delegation to the UNFCCC, Philippines ▪ Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan, Head of Climate Governance Team, Transparency International Bangladesh
12:00	Open Forum
12:30	Lunch

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Clare Wee

Head
Office of Anticorruption and Integrity
Asian Development Bank

Clare Wee is Head of the Office of Anticorruption and Integrity (OAI) at the Asian Development Bank (ADB). OAI is the focal point in ADB's drive against corruption and for dealing with alleged incidents of corruption or fraud in its projects or by its staff. Ms. Wee joined OAI as Director from ADB's Office of the General Counsel (OGC), where she was Assistant General Counsel when she left OGC (2005–2007).

Prior to joining ADB, Ms. Wee practiced law in New York City with the law firm Whitman, Breed, Abbott & Morgan. She has an interest in governance and insolvency law, and her articles have been published in International Lawyer, Asia Pacific Insolvency and Restructuring News; Global Insolvency Restructuring Review; Global Turnaround, and Globe White Page. She studied law at Brooklyn Law School, New York City and was admitted to the New York bar in 1992. Ms. Wee is a citizen of the Republic of Singapore.



Thomas Ossowski

Ambassador
Federal Republic of Germany to the Philippines

Thomas Ossowski, born on July 1st 1967 in Karlsruhe in south-west Germany, studied politics and international relations at the Institute for Political Studies in Paris. He has served in the German Foreign Office since 1992. Before coming to Manila he worked as the Deputy Chief of Staff of the German Foreign Minister after an assignment as the Foreign Office's Head for EU policy coordination.

Previous postings abroad include Afghanistan, where Ambassador Ossowski served as the Civilian Head of the German Provincial Reconstruction Team in Kunduz and as Political Advisor to the ISAF Commander in Kabul from 2007-2009. In Rwanda Mr. Ossowski worked as Deputy Head of the German Embassy from 1998-2001 after he had made his first experiences in the diplomatic service as Political Officer at the German Embassy in Israel.

He assumed his post in Manila in March 2014.



Bernd-Markus Liss

Principal Advisor Climate Program and Focal Point Anticorruption
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Philippines

Bernd-Markus Liss is the Green Sector Coordinator of GIZ Philippines and Principal Advisor for the Climate Program, funded under the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). He also acts as the Focal Point on Anticorruption and leads the Anticorruption Working Group of GIZ Philippines.

Before joining GIZ as a program manager in 2010, Bernd-Markus Liss was engaged in university research and in the consulting sector. As co-founder of AGE International Consultants eG, he worked for more than 20 years as Executive and Senior Consultant with a focus on forest and climate policy. In this function he acted as Advisor to German federal and state ministries and government agencies, for GIZ and KfW, and for governments in developing countries and countries in transition.

His assignments in international cooperation included work with bilateral donors, FAO, UNDP and World Bank, with more than 25 years of experience in projects from field level implementation to the international policy dialogue under the UN System. He holds a MSc and a PhD in Forest Sciences from Munich University, where he was still engaged as a lecturer on sustainable resources management until 2009. Since 1994, his regional focus of work is Southeast-Asia with assignments in the Philippines since 2004.



Melchor Arthur H. Carandang, LL. M.

Overall Deputy Ombudsman
Office of the Ombudsman
Philippines

Melchor Arthur H. Carandang is the present Overall Deputy Ombudsman (ODO) of the Office of the Ombudsman having been appointed by President Benigno C. Aquino on October 14, 2014. He assists the Ombudsman in overseeing and administering the operations of the Office of the Ombudsman. Aside from his current position, he is designated as the Acting Special Prosecutor of the Office of the Special Prosecutor, an organic component of the office with the primary mandate to prosecute cases of high-ranking officials within the jurisdiction of the Sandiganbayan. At the same time, he takes the helm as the Investment Ombudsman of the budding Investment Ombudsman Team to improve the business climate by protecting the investors against erring and abusive public officials.

Tracing back, ODO Carandang started working at the Office of the Ombudsman in 1989 as a senior planning officer when this said office was barely one year in existence while he was only in his fourth year in the college of law. He passed through the meritorious steps of promotion since reorganization took place in 1990 occupying various positions.

In 1995, ODO Carandang was a recipient of a scholarship grant given by the Australian government to take up Master of Laws at the University of New South Wales. Upon his return, he served in various capacities as head of the Legal, Monitoring and Prosecution Division of the Fact Finding and Intelligence Bureau in 2000 and of the Research and Special Studies Bureau in 2001 before becoming the Assistant Ombudsman of the formerly known Fact-finding, Intelligence and Research Office (FIRO) which later became the Field Investigation Office.

In 2007, ODO Carandang opted to retire and since then has engaged in the practice of his profession as legal consultant at the Yazaki Torres Manufacturing, Inc. for about five years until his return in 2011 to the Office of the Ombudsman under the leadership of Ombudsman Conchita Carpio Morales as a consultant before occupying his present position.



Neten Zangmo

Chairperson
Anti-Corruption Commission
Bhutan

Dasho Neten Zangmo is the Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) of Bhutan. She leads the building of an anti-corruption cadre in the ACC and beyond unified by the vision of building an incorruptible society; establishing ACC as an incorruptible, credible, impartial, fearless, effective and a professional institution that will enjoy confidence and trust of the people; and building social, economical and political synergies to curb corruption through public education, prevention and investigation. Prior to joining ACC, Ms. Zangmo was Bhutan's Cabinet Secretary from 1999 to 2003 and Foreign Secretary from 2003 to 2005. Ms. Zangmo holds a degree in civil engineering and a master's degree in technical education.



Kendra Dupuy

Natural Resource Management Advisor
U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center

Kendra Dupuy is a political economist focusing on corruption and anti-corruption in the extractive industries and the forestry sector. She examines issues related to the impact of multi-stakeholder natural resource governance initiatives on public goods provision in member states; identifying corruption risks and mitigation strategies in natural resource benefit sharing mechanisms; examining private sector approaches to transparency and accountability in natural resource sectors; and analyzing legal requirements for community development in the mining sector. She also facilitates workshops and online trainings on corruption and anti-corruption in natural resource management.



Bart W. Édes

Director
Social Development, Governance and Gender Division
Regional and Sustainable Development Department
Asian Development Bank

Bart Édes manages a division providing quality assurance, policy guidance, and technical advice to ADB operations in the following areas: civil society engagement; capacity building; anti-corruption, governance and public management, ICT for development; inclusive business, poverty and social analysis; youth engagement, and social protection and labor in developing Asia and the Pacific. The division also generates and shares knowledge and good practice, mobilizes resources, forges partnerships, promotes innovation, and undertakes pilot projects.

In previous assignments at the regional development bank, Mr. Édes oversaw ADB work on disaster risk management, education, and health. He also led development of ADB's Public Communications Policy, which set a new global benchmark for transparency and information sharing among the international financial institutions.

Between 1994 and 2000, Mr. Édes managed communications at SIGMA, a joint initiative of the European Union and the OECD providing support on public governance reform to European countries in transition. In earlier roles, Mr. Édes has worked as a journalist, policy analyst, and specialist on international trade and foreign direct investment.

He has a Master's Degree in Public Policy from the University of Michigan, and a Bachelor's Degree in Government (cum laude) from Georgetown University.



Joyceline A. Goco

Deputy Executive Director
Climate Change Commission
Philippines

Assistant Secretary Joyceline A. Goco is currently the Deputy Executive Director of the Climate Change Office of the Philippines Climate Change Commission. She also acts as the Project Manager of development partner-supported initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. She was formerly the Head of the Inter-agency Committee on Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Secretariat. She was instrumental in the establishment of the CDM Designated National Authority and the formulation of the National Clean Development Mechanism Framework. She likewise coordinated the preparation of the 1st and 2nd National Communication on Climate Change. She has been presenting papers on climate change issues at national and international conferences and fora and is involved in the international climate change negotiation as member of the Philippine Delegation.



Rodel C. Laureles

OIC Director
Project Development Division
Municipal Development Fund Office
Department of Finance
Philippines

Licensed Civil Engineer by profession and currently the Development Management Officer III and Disaster Management Assistance Fund (DMAF) Coordinator of the Municipal Development Fund Office, Department of Finance.

Technical Evaluator/In-house Technical Consultant/Auditor of various government projects financed by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan Bank for International Cooperation and other foreign financial institution including United Nation's administered and supervised projects in the Philippines at Public Debt Audit Office of the Commission on Audit from 1995 to 2004.



Renato Redentor Constantino

Executive Director
Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities (iCSC)
Board Member and Private Sector Representative to the People's Survival Fund Board
Philippines

Renato Redentor Constantino heads the climate policy group *Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities*, the publisher of the groundbreaking literary anthology *Agam: Filipino Narratives on Uncertainty and Climate Change*. Constantino is the author of *The Poverty of Memory: Essays on History and Empire*. He writes for several publications, and his essays on history, memory, climate and beer have been translated into several languages. Constantino worked for over a decade with international environment and development campaigning organizations, spanning South, Southeast, East, and Central Asia. He is a board member of the Oakland-based human rights organisation International Accountability Project. In his spare time, Constantino runs a bar with his buddies called Fred's Revolución in Cubao Expo, Quezon City. He rides a handsome bike named Wyatt Earp. (His previous bicycle, Goran Apache, is now with his son.) In his spare time, Constantino makes prints from wood and linoleum, paints, makes drinking glasses with discarded liquor and beer bottles. He cooks street food meals he mimicked from his long travels, for his family and friends and himself. His current fascination is weeds. Constantino is a Noranian.



Antonio G. M. La Viña

Dean
Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo De Manila University
Advisor to the Philippine Delegation to the UNFCCC

Dr. Tony La Viña is a teacher, thinker and lawyer. He is a social entrepreneur and an environmental and human rights advocate. He is currently Dean of the Ateneo School of Government, a position he took in 2006 after an eight-year stint in the World Resources Institute. Before that, from 1996-1998, Dean Tony was undersecretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in the Philippines. He is well known, among others for his work in climate change, biodiversity, extractive industries, land tenure, and indigenous peoples' rights.

Tony has been active in the climate change negotiations since the first session of Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Berlin, Germany. He played prominent and leadership roles in Kyoto in 1997 as the chair of the land use change and forestry negotiations and in Copenhagen in 2009 where, he chaired the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (also known as REDD-plus) negotiations. In the Durban Climate Change Conference in December 2011, Tony once again chaired the REDD-plus negotiations which focused on REDD-plus finance.

Tony is currently a member of the Board of Directors of several national and international organizations, such as the Manila Observatory, Center for International Forestry Research, Southeast Asia Regional Initiatives for Community Empowerment (SEARICE), and Center for International Environmental Law. He is the Co-Chair of the Partnership Council of Partnerships in the Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia and the Board of Trustees of the Institute for Social Entrepreneurship in Asia (ISEA). He is also the Chairman of the Board and President of Ashoka: Innovators for the Public (Philippines) Inc.



Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan

Head of Climate Governance Team
Transparency International Bangladesh

M. Zakir Hossain Khan, has been working as Senior Program Manager on Climate Finance Governance under Transparency International Bangladesh since 2010 through generating evidences to promote good governance in climate finance at both country and global level (UNDP, International Center on Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCCAD), IISD, DFID). He led as well as contributed to conduct several study reports on CFG that have contributed to strengthen the climate finance governance in Bangladesh. Moreover, those evidences have created demand for effective governance in climate finance mechanism through sensitizing vulnerable community, government, experts, think tanks and CSOs. Before that Zakir performed as lead researcher on several studies on economics of arsenic menace and tax incentives; governance in power sector, national tax systems, disaster management and water resource managements. All of his studies have been published by reputed publishers like Oxford, Cambridge, Journal of Development Economics, South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), South Asian Network for Environmental Economics (SANEI), Transparency International and TI-B.



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Corruption Risks and Anti-Corruption Strategies in Climate Financing – Good Governance towards Integrity, Transparency and Accountability in achieving Objectives in Climate Mitigation and Adaptation

Training Workshop

25-27 May 25 2015 | Asian Development Bank | Auditorium C and Annex 1&2
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila

BACKGROUND

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Countries in the Asia and Pacific region, including the Philippines, are highly vulnerable towards the impacts of climate change and are increasingly affected by extreme weather events. At the same time these countries are important players in the international discussion on climate mitigation leading to intended nationally determined contributions (INDC) joint reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions, expected to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the way towards an international climate agreement to be forged in Paris end of 2015 in order to mitigate climate change. With the establishment of the Green Climate Fund now holding USD 10.2 billion for funding of adaptation and mitigation actions at country level, and the international discussion on performance based mechanisms to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), large scale financing is expected to be channeled to countries under the international climate regime. The Government of the Philippines has

established the People's Survival Fund (PSF) with an initial budget of PhP 1 billion in 2015. The PSF will be accessible by local government units for climate adaptation measures. It has to be ensured that the fund is being used in an effective way following transparency and accountability rules.

Corruption is one of the main obstacles to development. Corruption and a lack of transparency in public revenues and spending undermine poverty alleviation efforts and democratic participation. Public resources are squandered instead of being used to promote sustainable development for all. The World Bank has estimated that bribery alone is costing the world 1 trillion US dollars every year.

Corruption creates legal uncertainty. By inflating costs, it holds back the development of the private sector, distorts competition, and deters investors. Corruption weakens political institutions and ultimately calls into question the legitimacy of the state. Disadvantaged sections of the population, particularly women and children, are worst hit. It makes it much harder and more expensive for them to access much needed public services such as basic education and health care. Corruption can be fuelled by inadequate control mechanisms and a lack of transparency and accountability.

Country-specific factors also play a part. It is often a country's rich reserves of natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals or timber that spawn large-scale corruption and non-transparency. In areas like infrastructure or the health sector, corruption can also stand in the way of development. Transparency International (TI) has found, for example, that corruption seriously compromises an individual's right to health. In the end, corruption and non-transparency weaken progress towards sustainable development.

Prevention of corruption in development cooperation is a major challenge for all actors involved such as but not limited to the development partners, government agencies, private sector and civil society. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has elaborated a strategy on how to support partners in addressing corruption and integrity issues. Germany is helping development-oriented partner governments to rid government institutions of corruption and make public administration transparent, effective and responsive to the public's needs. In 1998, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted an anticorruption policy postulating zero tolerance towards corruption and fraudulent and collusive practices in ADB operations.¹ ADB works to ensure that project implementation is not derailed by corrupt contractors/consultants and other, including government officials, and that outputs and funds go to the intended beneficiaries. ADB also conducts governance risks assessments at project, sector and country levels and mitigates corruption in cooperation with the government and other development partners.

Other development partners have developed similar approaches on how to support governments and civil society actors to address governance issues in order to achieve results of development efforts and make efficient use of national and international funding towards sustainable development.

With climate change as an imminent threat to development and the increasing funding available from national budgets and international resources to address mitigation options and the impacts of climate change, the discussion includes strengthening the principles of accountability, transparency, integrity and the rule of law in the responses to climate change in order to pave the way for a more equitable, sustainable future for all.

¹ ADB. 1998. *Anticorruption Policy*. Manila

In this light, GIZ and the ADB in collaboration with the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center, and in partnership with the Office of the Ombudsman is organizing a Training Workshop on Corruption Risks and Anti-Corruption Strategies in Climate Financing to build capacities on how corruption and non-transparency can be most effectively addressed and how anti-corruption efforts can be integrated into measures of good governance in the fight against climate change to ensure transparent, efficient and accountable use of climate finance for effective projects and tangible results.

Participants

The training will include stakeholders from government and development partners, private sector and civil society who have an interest in efforts towards good governance and anti-corruption that assist the Philippines and other countries in the Asia and Pacific region in achieving objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation, while ensuring wise use of resources towards low carbon economic development, ecological integrity and social acceptance.

Workshop objectives:

- Develop a common and general understanding of climate financial flows.
- Develop a common understanding of corruption risks, causes, and consequences in climate financial flows and uses, with reference to natural resource management.
- Examine existing and potential anti-corruption strategies to mitigate corruption risks in climate financing and in natural resource management.
- Formulate concrete recommendations for how to mitigate corruption risks in the flows of climate financing to, and within, the Philippines.

PROGRAMME

Day ONE – Monday, 25 May 2015		
Introduction to Corruption & Climate Finance		
Time	Session & objectives	Speakers
12:30	LUNCH	
13:30	Registration	
14:00	Welcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claudia Buentjen, Principal Public Management Specialist and OIC, Technical Advisor (Governance), Regional and Sustainable Development Department, Asian Development Bank • Dr. Bernd-Markus Liss, Principal Advisor Climate Program and Focal Point Anticorruption, GIZ Philippines
14:15	Session 1: Introduction Introduction to U4 and corruption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to U4 • Participant introductions and expectations • Overview of workshop structure and goals • What is corruption? Basics of corruption and group exercise • Q & A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4: Introduction to U4 Anti-Corruption Center • Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center: Basics of Corruption • Moderation by Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
15:00	Coffee break	
15:15	Session 2: Trends and patterns in climate finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions, amounts, and mechanisms in climate finance flows – international and national levels • Sum up of high level event: Key take-away points on climate finance modalities in the Philippines, and importance of corruption and anti-corruption in climate finance flows and natural resource management, with reference to the Philippines context and the Asian region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Key Terms & Global and Regional Scope of Climate Finance • Michael Rattinger, Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change Coordination & Disaster Risk Management Unit, Asian Development Bank • Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan, Head of Climate Governance Team, Transparency International Bangladesh: Corruption in the Environmental and Forestry Sector • Moderation by Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
16:30	Session 3: Close for the day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sum up of the day • Overview of day 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center • GIZ and ADB representatives

17:00	Cocktail reception hosted by Asian Development Bank	
DAY TWO – Tuesday, 26 May 2015		
Corruption Risks in Climate Finance and Natural Resource Management		
Time	Session & objectives	Speakers
08:30	Registration	
09:00	<p>Session 4: Status of climate finance in the Philippines</p> <p>Review and summary of Day 1, overview of Day 2</p> <p>Status of climate finance in Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know? Group exercise to map existing knowledge of the architecture of climate finance flows to and in the Philippines • Present group work • Overview of international and national climate finance flows to, and in, the Philippines • Corruption in the Philippines context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pebbles Sanchez, Senior Technical Staff, Climate Change Commission, Philippines (for Joyceline A. Goco, Deputy Executive Director, Climate Change Commission, Philippines) • Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Climate Finance Architecture in the Philippines • Moderation by Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
10:00	Coffee break	
10:15	<p>Session 5: What do we know about corruption risks in climate finance and in natural resource management (NRM)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General state of knowledge of corruption risks in multilateral and national climate funds • Corruption risks in REDD+ • Overview of lessons learned from U4 work on corruption in natural resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Corruption risks in NRM and in REDD+ • Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan, Head of Climate Governance Team, TI Bangladesh: Governance Risks in Multilateral Climate Funds • Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Corruption Risks in National Climate Funds • Moderation by Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
12:00	LUNCH	
13:00	<p>Session 6: Group work</p> <p>Corruption risks and mitigation in the case of Indonesia's Reforestation Fund</p>	Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
14:00	Coffee break and group photo	
14:15	Session 7: Presentation of group work	Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
15:30	Coffee break	
15:45	<p>Session 8: Specific corruption risks in climate finance and natural resource management in the Philippines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U4 REDD+ studies on corruption risks in implementing REDD+ in the Philippines • Plenary discussion: other examples from the Philippines of corruption in climate finance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justine Nicole V. Torres, Legal and Policy Specialist, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines: Corruption Risks in Implementing REDD+ in the Philippines

	natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grizelda Gerthie Mayo-Anda, Executive Director, Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), Philippines: Corruption in the Use of the Malampaya Royalty Fund Moderation by Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
16:30	Session 9: Close for the day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sum up of the day Overview of day 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center GIZ and ADB representatives
DAY THREE – Wednesday, 27 May 2015 Strategies to Mitigate Corruption in Climate Finance and Natural Resource Management		
Time	Session & objectives	Speakers
08:30	Registration	
09:00	Session 10: Summary and review of days 1 and 2, overview of day 3, and introduction to anti-corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
09:30	Session 11: Anti-corruption measures in climate finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency International reports on anti-corruption safeguards in multilateral climate funding initiatives, and of climate finance in 6 developing countries TI's 2011 report on corruption and climate change Overview of REDD safeguards and other transparency mechanisms in climate aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan, Head of Climate Governance Team, TI Bangladesh Moderation by Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
10:30	Coffee break	
10:45	Session 12: International standards and best practices for aid flows, revenue transfers, and natural resource management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of international standards and best practices for transparency in aid flows: the role of open & big data Overview of best practices for anti-corruption in sub-national revenue transfers Overview of best practices for anti-corruption in natural resource management and REDD DENR Integrity program - addressing corruption risks in natural resources management in the Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: International Standards and Best Practices for Mitigating Corruption in Aid Flows and Sub-National Revenue Transfers Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Anti-Corruption Measures in Natural Resource Management and REDD+ Daniel Nicer, Assistant Secretary for Internal Audit and Anti-Corruption, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines: Administrative Reforms and Anti-Corruption Moderation by Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
12:30	LUNCH	
13:30	Session 13: Mainstreaming anti-corruption into donor work & in national policies and programs for climate finance and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heidi Mendoza, Commissioner, Commission on Audit, Philippines: Auditing in the Context of the

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to mainstream and implement anti-corruption approaches and programs • Group work exercise and presentation: highlight existing knowledge about current good practices and existing anti-corruption measures and actors for climate finance mechanisms and natural resource management programs in the Philippines. What exists, what can be built on, and what are the gaps and challenges? 	<p>Philippines: Citizens Participatory Audit of Solid Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendra Dupuy, Natural Resource Management Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center: Mainstreaming Anti-Corruption into Programs and Policies • Moderation by Aled Williams, Senior Advisor, U4 Anti-Corruption Center • Group work and discussion
14:30	Coffee break	
14:45	<p>Session 14: The Way Forward</p> <p>Group work and discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What key lessons have been learned during the workshop regarding corruption risks in climate aid flows and in natural resource management, and with reference to the Philippines context? • Develop key recommendations for anti-corruption strategies and steps regarding climate aid flows and natural resource management in the Philippines • Identify key actions that need to be taken to realize these recommendations • Develop a plan for how to carry out these actions— who will do what, when, and how 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderation by Hon. Gerard A. Mosquera, Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon and Environment, Office of the Ombudsman, Philippines
15:45	<p>Session 15: Presentation of group work, and synthesis summary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center
16:30	<p>Session 16: Close of workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary review of all three workshop days, and thanks from U4 • Final remarks from ADB, GIZ, government • Presentation of certificates • Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kendra Dupuy and Aled Williams, U4 Anti-Corruption Center • GIZ and ADB representatives

SPEAKERS' PROFILE



Claudia Buentjen

Principal Public Management Specialist
Regional and Sustainable Development Department
Asian Development Bank

Claudia Buentjen is a macroeconomist/international economist, and public sector reform specialist with 20 years of experience in project management, advisory services and research in more than 10 developing countries in the Asia & Pacific region.

In her current position, Claudia provides technical leadership to the Governance Thematic Group. She develops and maintains thematic policies, strategies, operational plans, and directional papers to guide ADB-wide work in the areas of public sector management, governance and capacity development. Claudia also leads the Secretariat of the Asia-Pacific Community of Practice on Managing for Development Results. In both functions, Claudia contributes to the quality of country programs and operations by providing direct operational support, sharing latest knowledge, and supporting learning, innovation, and partnerships.

In previous positions Claudia led the Philippine country team and was responsible for the preparation and implementation of the Country Partnership Strategy, 2011–2016. She also supported a range of government reforms in intergovernmental fiscal relations, land management, results-based budgeting, taxation, social accountability, and disaster response. Claudia holds a Ph.D. in international economics and a Diploma in business administration and economics



Bernd-Markus Liss

Principal Advisor Climate Program and Focal Point Anticorruption
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Philippines

Bernd-Markus Liss is the Green Sector Coordinator of GIZ Philippines and Principal Advisor for the Climate Program, funded under the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB). He also acts as the Focal Point on Anticorruption and leads the Anticorruption Working Group of GIZ Philippines.

Before joining GIZ as a program manager in 2010, Bernd-Markus Liss was engaged in university research and in the consulting sector. As co-founder of AGE International Consultants eG, he worked for more than 20 years as Executive and Senior Consultant with a focus on forest and climate policy. In this function he acted as Advisor to German federal and state ministries and government agencies, for GIZ and KfW, and for governments in developing countries and countries in transition.

His assignments in international cooperation included work with bilateral donors, FAO, UNDP and World Bank, with more than 25 years of experience in projects from field level implementation to the international policy dialogue under the UN System. He holds a MSc and a PhD in Forest Sciences from Munich University, where he was still engaged as a lecturer on sustainable resources management until 2009. Since 1994, his regional focus of work is Southeast-Asia with assignments in the Philippines since 2004.



Aled Williams

Senior Advisor
U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center

Aled Williams is a political scientist with a background in international relations and political philosophy. His work focuses on the politics of development, aid, corruption and natural resources, particularly political economy and political ecology approaches to the forestry sector and extractive industries. He has a regional focus on South East Asia.

Williams has extensive experience in research, policy analysis, project management and both online and in-country training. He has undertaken policy-oriented research and governance-related capacity building assignments with a wide range of governmental and non-governmental actors in Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Vietnam, and Zambia.

He was previously a Senior Research Coordinator at the global anti-graft NGO Transparency International based in Berlin. At TI he worked on the first Global Corruption Report, established TI's first working and policy position paper series, coordinated a series of National Integrity System country studies in collaboration with TI's Asia Pacific Department, and worked with the OECD-ADB Anti-Corruption Initiative on corruption risks in humanitarian aid following the Indian Ocean Tsunami, producing a volume co-edited with Gretta Fenner.

He holds a BA in the History of Ideas and English Literature from the University of Wales, Cardiff, and an MA in International Relations from the University of Kent at Canterbury. Since September 2013 he is engaged in a part-time PhD at SOAS University of London, Department of Development Studies, supervised by Prof. Peter Mollinga. The PhD thesis provides a political ecology perspective on REDD+ as it is evolving in Indonesia.

His latest edited book is a collaboration with Prof. Philippe Le Billon at the University of British Columbia and Liu Institute for Global Issues, forthcoming in 2016.



Kendra Dupuy

Natural Resource Management Advisor
U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Center

Kendra Dupuy is a political economist focusing on corruption and anti-corruption in the extractive industries and the forestry sector. She examines issues related to the impact of multi-stakeholder natural resource governance initiatives on public goods provision in member states; identifying corruption risks and mitigation strategies in natural resource benefit sharing mechanisms; examining private sector approaches to transparency and accountability in natural resource sectors; and analyzing legal requirements for community development in the mining sector. She also facilitates workshops and online trainings on corruption and anti-corruption in natural resource management.



Michael Rattinger

Climate Change Specialist
Climate Change Coordination & Disaster Risk Management Unit
Regional and Sustainable Development Department
Asian Development Bank

Michael Rattinger joined the ADB Climate Change Coordination & Disaster Risk Management Unit (RSDD-CD) in May 2012 and works on climate change-related issues, focusing mainly on climate finance, policy, and technology.

Before coming to ADB, Michael worked as a Climate Change Economist for the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Washington, D.C. He previously worked as an energy and climate change consultant at Ecorys (formerly the Netherlands Economics Institute) in the Netherlands, and prior to that spent 3 years doing environmental, clean energy and climate change-related advisory work for various NGOs, private sector firms, and governmental authorities in Mexico. Michael has a Masters degree in Economics from the Vienna University of Economics and Business.



Muhammad Zakir Hossain Khan

Head of Climate Governance Team
Transparency International Bangladesh

M. Zakir Hossain Khan has been working as Senior Program Manager on Climate Finance Governance under Transparency International Bangladesh since 2010 through generating evidences to promote good governance in climate finance at both country and global level (UNDP, International Center on Climate Change and Adaptation (ICCAD), IISD, DFID). He led as well as contributed to conduct several study reports on CFG that have contributed to strengthen the climate finance governance in Bangladesh. Moreover, those evidences have created demand for effective governance in climate finance mechanism through sensitizing vulnerable community, government, experts, think tanks and CSOs. Before that Zakir performed as lead researcher on several studies on economics of arsenic menace and tax incentives; governance in power sector, national tax systems, disaster management and water resource managements. All of his studies have been published by reputed publishers like Oxford, Cambridge, Journal of Development Economics, South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), South Asian Network for Environmental Economics (SANEI), Transparency International and TI-B.



Joyceline A. Goco

Deputy Executive Director
Climate Change Commission
Philippines

Assistant Secretary Joyceline A. Goco is currently the Deputy Executive Director of the Climate Change Office of the Philippines Climate Change Commission. She also acts as the Project Manager of development partner-supported initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. She was formerly the Head of the Inter-agency Committee on Climate Change and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Secretariat. She was instrumental in the establishment of the CDM Designated National Authority and the formulation of the National Clean Development Mechanism Framework. She likewise coordinated the preparation of the 1st and 2nd National Communication on Climate Change. She has been presenting papers on climate change issues at national and international conferences and fora and is involved in the international climate change negotiation as member of the Philippine Delegation.



Justine Nicole V. Torres

Legal and Policy Specialist
Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University
Philippines

Justine Nicole Torres is a Legal and Policy Specialist at the Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, where she handles projects on human communities and biodiversity. In addition to the U4 study on corruption and REDD+, she was previously involved in the UN-REDD Programme's project to develop a Corruption Risk Assessment for REDD+ implementation in the Philippines.



Grizelda Gerthie Mayo-Anda

Executive Director
Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC)
Philippines

Gerthie Mayo-Anda is an environmental attorney with 25 years of field-based practice in environmental advocacy, education, governance and community-based resource management work in the Philippines. Her more than two decades of programmatic and managerial experience in various areas of non-profit work include policy development and advocacy for environmental governance, conservation and natural resources management, community development and human rights, fund raising for nonprofit environmental work, project cycle management/monitoring and evaluation, partnership building with local governments and private sector on concerns such as climate change, coastal resource management, clean air management and legislation, protected area establishment and management and community organizing work for natural resource management. She is Council Member of Alternative Law Groups (ALG) and Trustee of the Non-Timber Forest Products – Exchange Programme (NTFP-EP).

Gerthie is a Professor of Natural Resources, Environmental Law and Legal Ethics in the Palawan State University College of Law since 1995. She is lecturer/resource person on seminars/trainings organized by the Philippine Judicial Academy (Philja), Alternative Law Groups (ALG) and government agencies (eg. DENR, DA-BFAR and local government units) and academic institutions on environmental laws, new rules on the prosecution of environmental cases, coastal law enforcement, climate change. And has authored and co-authored various articles and publications on environmental policy, governance, community-based resource management, mining, corruption in relation to natural resource use (eg. U4 study on corruption and REDD+).

In 1990, she established the Environmental Legal Assistance Center (ELAC), now one of the Philippine's most active NGOs working to empower communities and local stakeholders to protect their natural resources; currently holding the post of Executive Director.

Gerthie finished law degree (cum laude) in 1985 at the San Jose de Recoletos, Cebu City and undergraduate degree in Accounting (cum laude) from St. Theresa's College, Cebu City.



Daniel M. Nicer

Assistant Secretary for Internal Audit and Anti-Corruption
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Philippines

Daniel Nicer is the youngest, yet the most senior Assistant Secretary of the DENR. He is the main author and implementer of the Anti-Corruption Program of the DENR. He has been handling personnel disciplinary cases for the past 15 years, and doing comprehensive anti-corruption work for the past 8 years. He was appointed as Career Executive Service Officer II by President Aquino in 2010.

He was a top graduate of the University of the Philippines College of Law with the award of Best Legal Research Paper. After graduation, he became an Associate in a major Makati law firm for 3 years.

In 2002, he joined the DENR where he handled major cases filed with the Supreme Court. In 2005, he wrote a book on international environmental law published by the University of the Philippines Law Center, garnering him the award of Ozone Layer Champion in 2008 by the World Bank-funded Philippine Ozone Desk.

He is the Philippine representative to the international negotiations for the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services (IPBES), the body that will process the best scientific information in the world for the purpose of protecting the remaining species in the planet and promote the welfare of mankind, especially in the face of global climate change. He gave crucial contributions to the establishment of the IPBES, including a new rule for international decision-making that resolves the common impasse on consensus-building, which the UNEP counsel called the "Philippine Solution".

Among his latest innovations is the conceptualization, creation and implementation of the E-Filing and Monitoring System for Illegal Logging and Wildlife Cases in the DENR, which is intended for transparency and minimization of corruption in these cases.



Heidi L. Mendoza

Commissioner
Commission on Audit
Philippines

Heidi L. Mendoza is a Commissioner in the Commission on Audit (COA), the Philippines' Supreme Audit Institution. Since 2012, COA has been implementing the Citizen Participatory Audit (CPA), a project that brings together government auditors and citizen groups in auditing selected public works projects in pursuit of transparency, accountability and participation. A joint initiative with the Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific, the CPA Project won the Bright Spots Award in the 2013 Open Government Partnership Summit in London, United Kingdom. In 2013, the Commission conducted an environmental audit using CPA on the implementation of environmental laws by Local Government Units (LGUs), the frontline agencies in carrying out environmental laws. The audit covered several barangays in Quezon City and focused on how the LGU complied with the Solid Waste Management Act.



Gerard Abeto Mosquera

Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon
Office of the Ombudsman
Philippines

Deputy Ombudsman for Luzon Gerard A. Mosquera obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Ateneo de Manila University with honors and placed second in the 1992 Bar Examinations.

He has a Master of Law degree (LLM) from Kings College London and a Master of Public Administration degree (MPA) from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. At the Harvard Kennedy School, he graduated at the top 5% of the graduating class of 2010 and received the 2010 Littauer Award for Academic Excellence and Leadership.

He served as Commissioner and Head of the litigation department of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) from October 2010 to May 2012. He also served as a United Nations Adviser for Anti-Corruption and was Chief of Party of a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - funded anti-corruption project in the young country of Timor-Leste from 2004 to 2010. In these capacities, he helped to establish and organize three Timorese accountability institutions, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of the Provedor (Ombudsman) and the country's newly-created Anti-Corruption Commission, and provided training support for their technical staff.

Deputy Ombudsman Mosquera has dedicated the last twelve years of his professional life to fighting corruption as a practitioner and an international adviser and his preferred areas of focus are criminal litigation, anti-corruption investigation, stolen assets recovery and judicial and legal reform.