


First REDD+ Projects Coordination Meeting, Brussels, 5-6 July 2011




FLEGT and REDD+ linkages

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Mathieu Bousquet, European Commission, DEVCO C2



Why talking about FLEGT in a REDD meeting ?


Linkages between governance and deforestation/degradation



What is FLEGT ?

See briefing notes


- The EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (2003).
 - EU response to the issue of forest governance and illegal logging.
- Includes actions aimed at both production and consumption:
 - Encourages public procurement policy and private sector purchasing legally verified timber
 - Support for Producer Country governments and industry
 - Trade agreements between producer countries and the EU – Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) Legally-binding agreement between EU & Partner Country
 - Involves bilateral negotiations between the EU and Partner countries led by officials but informed by other stakeholders in a constructive way



FLEGT VPA

See briefing notes

- FLEGT licenses based on a Legality Assurance System, incl.:
 - Clarification of the scope of relevant laws
 - Controls of the chain of custody
 - Systems to verify that the law is being followed
 - Licensing system
 - Independent monitoring of the system
- Contributes to :
 - Good governance & transparency
 - Policy and legal reform, incl. on land tenure, access rights
 - Capacity building
 - Better capture revenues and rents
 - Measures to mitigate negative impacts on poor people



Work on illegal logging already demonstrates some tangible impacts

In Indonesia alone, a Chatham House study estimates that about 160 million m³ was saved from illegal logging.

- This represents about 7,8 million hectares of forests which have been saved from serious degradation or destruction, or
- slightly more forest than what the FAO estimates is lost every year world wide, or
- equivalent to 2,5 times the area of Belgium.



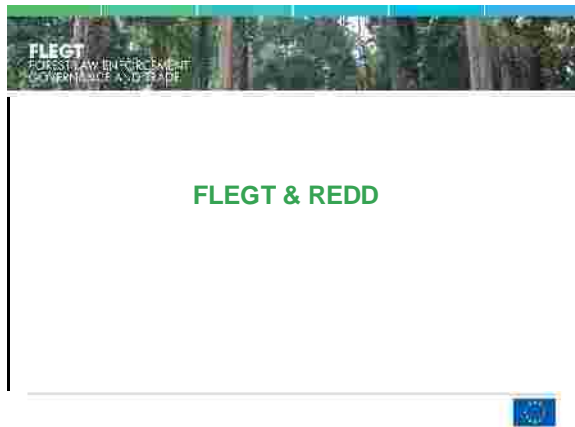
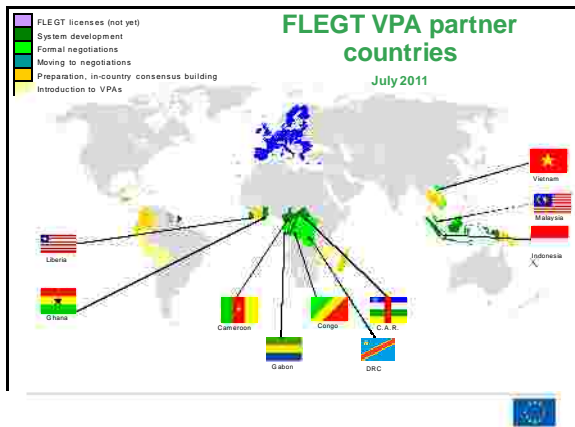
Already some tangible impacts ...

Efforts against illegal logging in Indonesia and Cameroon between 2001 and 2006 resulted in :

- Avoiding 1,6 billion tonnes of CO₂ emissions (about 4% of current annual global human-induced carbon emissions)
- Avoiding tax losses of 4 billion US\$
- In Cameroon, forest reforms resulted in tax revenues going from 0 in 1994 to 50 million US\$ in 2004, including 10 million for local authorities



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FLEGT & REDD: common challenges

- Ø Unclear/inconsistent legal and regulatory frameworks, particularly on land use and access to resources
- Ø Poorly developed information systems and transparency mechanisms
- Ø Corruption, weak law enforcement and judicial systems
- Ø Rights/livelihood risks to local communities
- Ø Good governance is crucial to fight against illegal logging, maintaining existing forests and reducing forest degradation and loss
- Ø Markets can influence governance

Weak governance risks for REDD

- Ø Effectiveness risks:
 - ü Discourages investment (unsafe and unpredictable context)
- Ø Efficiency risks:
 - ü Corruption/lack of transparency in payment mechanisms
 - ü Uncontrolled implementation
 - ü Difficult and complex monitoring
- Ø Equity risks:
 - ü Risk of elite capture
 - ü Poses human rights risks to local communities

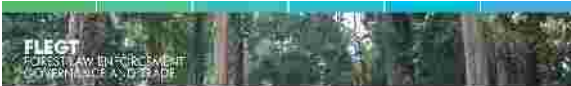
FLEGT & REDD common requirements

- Ø Both require:
 - ü Multi-stakeholder planning processes (trust and clarification)
 - ü Credible Measurable Reportable Verifiable systems
 - ü Establishing buyer confidence (carbon and timber)
 - ü Control of international leakage and circumvention
 - ü Mitigation of unintended negative consequences to local communities

FLEGT & REDD: building synergies

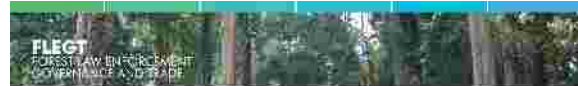

- Ø Opportunities for
 - ü Stronger political attention on forest issues
 - ü Clarification of resource rights and tenure
 - ü Strengthening of law enforcement and judicial systems, including capacity of government and non government institutions
- Ø Potential areas of synergies:
 - ü Addressing the drivers of forest loss
 - ü Addressing challenges of governance and illegality
 - ü Building effective processes relating to forest governance and management
 - ü Designing and implementing robust and effective mechanisms for MRV (monitoring, reporting and verification)
 - ü Promoting harmonised aid delivery

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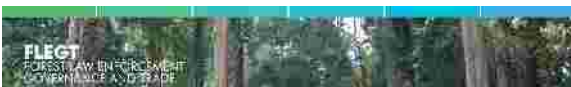



Questions for you

- ⊗ Projects influencing policies, important to capture the big picture & to influence the processes.
- ⊗ Depends on the status of FLEGT and REDD processes
 - ⊘ Has there been a review of legal requirements for REDD and/or FLEGT ? How can they build on existing ones ?
 - ⊘ How do the stakeholder consultation processes on FLEGT and/or REDD work ? Synergies ? Which stakeholders involved ?
 - ⊘ How is information on FLEGT and or REDD provided to different stakeholder groups ? Presented in a synergetic way ?
 - ⊘ Which Ministries are involved in FLEGT and/or REDD ? How do they interact ?
 - ⊘ Which donors are involved ? Coordination or competition ?



Thank you



Key lessons from FLEGT VPA processes

- ⊗ Inclusiveness:
 - ⊘ Local NGOs / International NGOs
 - ⊘ Private sector treated as a partner (focus on trade)
 - ⊘ In Liberia, communities were directly involved
- ⊗ National dialogue goes in parallel with VPA negotiations:
 - ⊘ Enough pressure to maintain momentum because of the bilateral negotiations
 - ⊘ Enough time for government officials, civil society, private sector to understand the process, form their opinion, engage in the process and build trust between themselves.
- ⊗ The challenge of VPA implementation
 - ⊘ Systems adapted to the country context and realistic implementation schedule
 - ⊘ Financing: a shared responsibility (increased tax revenues, market premiums, complementary ODA)

