



Emerging lessons for FLEG(T)

Implications for local enterprises and communities



Emerging lessons for FLEG(T) Implications for local enterprises and communities

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The FLEG(T) idea



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Ten years – Lessons learnt

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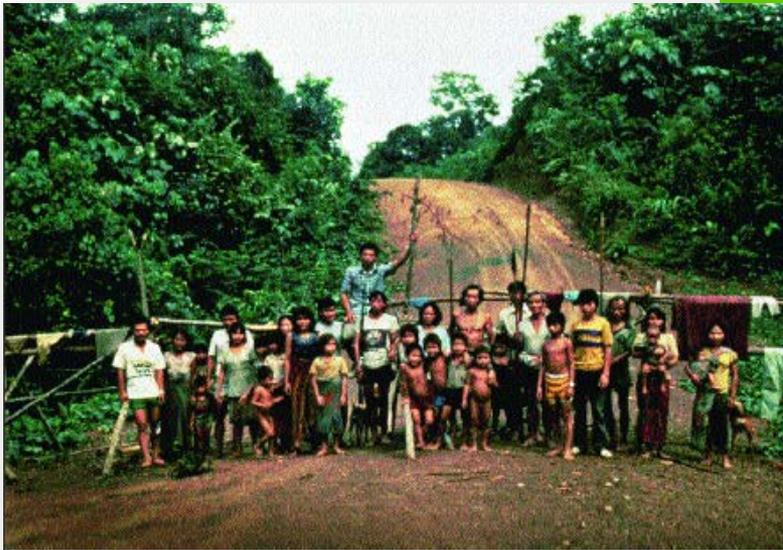


The FLEG(T) idea

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and (Trade)



Where is FLEG(T) coming from?



Facing Reality

How to halt the import of illegal timber in the EU



GREENPEACE



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G Boycott the Danzer Group!

Posted by admin - 1 December 2004 at 8:00am - 0 Comments

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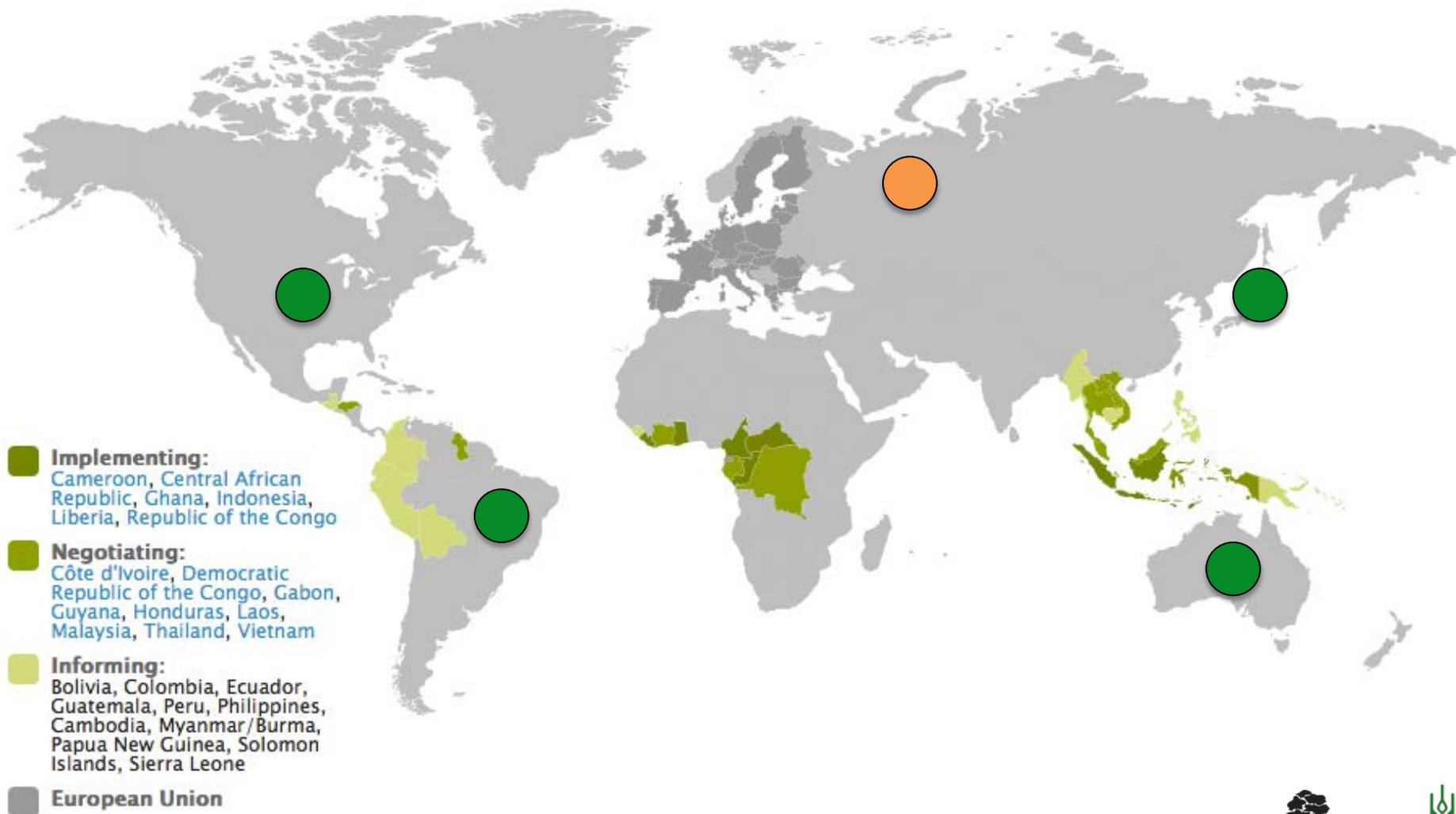
the Swiss- German Danzer
ur - including bribery, illega

Before it's too late.

The pre-FLEG(T) actions

Year	Event
mid-1990s	Inter-governmental Panel and Forum on Forests
1997	G8 summit agrees to an Action Plan on Forests which includes a commitment to eliminate illegal logging (Colchester, 2004)
1998 - 2000	G8 summits in Birmingham and Okinawa: first true public and official statements on illegal logging
September 2001	Bali Ministerial Meeting: a Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) initiative in Asia is launched
2002	Indonesia signs joint statements or memoranda of understanding with the U.K, Norway, Japan, Republic of Korea, and China
July 2003	The President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging is launched, committing the U.S. to assist countries in the Congo and Amazon Basins, Central America and South-East Asia to combat illegal logging
October 2003	Yaoundé, Cameroon: 39 countries committed to a Ministerial Declaration and Actions targeted at combating illegal logging, associated illegal trade, and corruption in the forest sector at the Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) conference
July 2004	A EU's Action Plan is officially released to both increase support for governance and enforcement in wood-producing countries, and mechanisms for voluntary actions to control trade in illegal wood products (Colchester, 2004; AF&PA, 2004). Trading activities are added to the EU's FLEG, which becomes FLEGT

Where do we stand?



www.euflegt.efi.int/vpa-countries

Where is FLEG(T) going?

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Organized Crime Trade Worth over US\$30 Billion Responsible for up to 100 Billion in Tropical Deforestation

Thu, Sep 27, 2012

Report Spotlights Almost 30 Ways of Procuring and Laundering Illegal Timber Compromising Climate Mitigation and Sustainable Development Efforts

| Français | 中文



Illegal logging now accounts for between 15 and 30 per cent of total logging in tropical forests, according to a new report from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and INTERPOL.



A RAPID RESPONSE ASSESSMENT

GREEN CARBON, BLACK TRADE

ILLEGAL LOGGING, TAX FRAUD AND LAUNDERING IN THE WORLD'S TROPICAL FORESTS



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27 September 2012 - Media release

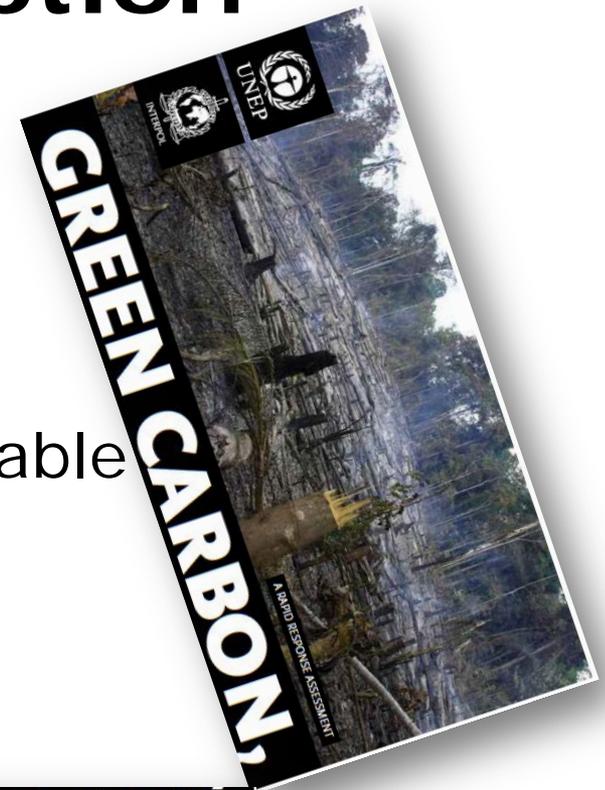
Illegal logging nets organized crime up to 100 billion dollars a year, INTERPOL-UNEP report reveals

ROME, Italy – The illegal timber trade by organized crime groups is estimated to be worth between USD 30 and 100 billion annually according to a new joint report produced by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and INTERPOL.



A sense of direction

- Illegal ≠ Illegitimate ≠ Non Sustainable
- Legal ≠ Legitimate ≠ Sustainable



What to do with this?



...and this?



...and this?



...and...and...



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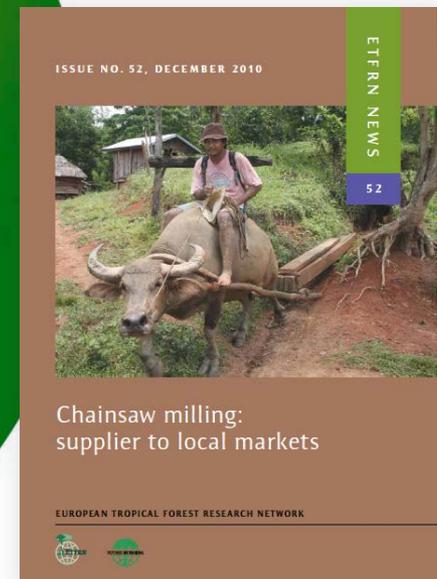
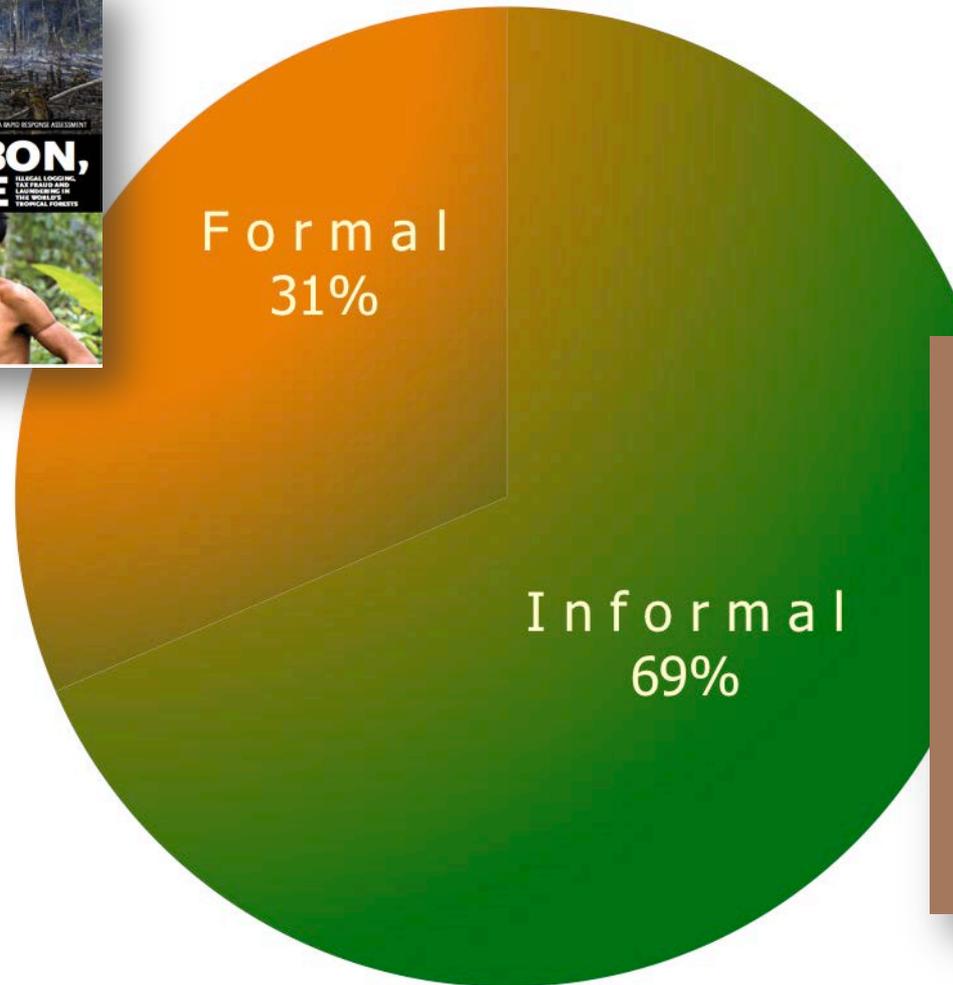
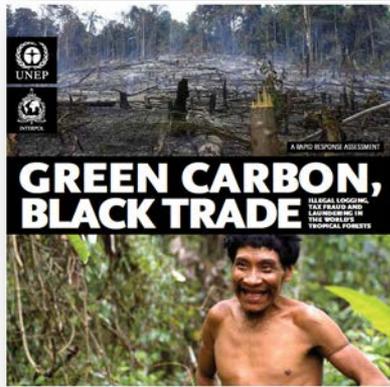
Chainsaw milling: supplier to local markets

EUROPEAN TROPICAL FOREST RESEARCH NETWORK





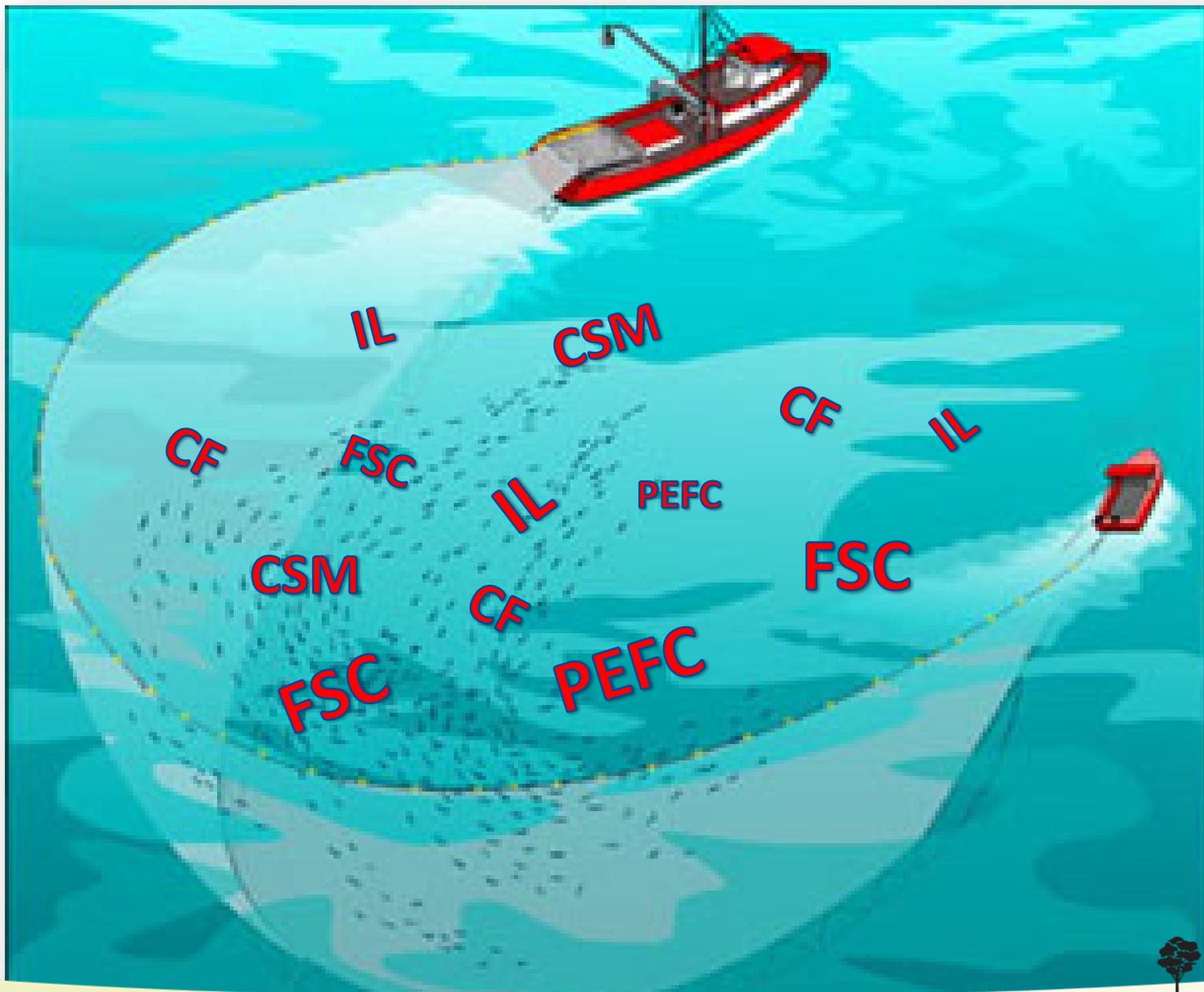
Congo basin (++)



WANTED
ILLEGAL LOGGER
★ **DEAD OR ALIVE** ★



\$99,990,990
★ **REWARD** ★





2

Ten years – Lessons learnt

Why can't they have a permit?

Country	Available permits	Current situation
Cameroon	Timber exploitation permit	Suspended 1999-2006; Volumes not adapted; Prohibitively expensive
Gabon	Discretionary permit	Suspended
Congo	Special permit	Suspended in parts of the country; Not attributed in others
DRC	Artisanal Exploitation Permit	Suspended in parts of the country; Delivered for wrong objectives; Incomplete regulation
CAR	Artisanal Exploitation Permit	No implementing regulation

- Simple, cheap, decentralised (and seek convergence between legal and legitimate), but based on knowledge of the resource



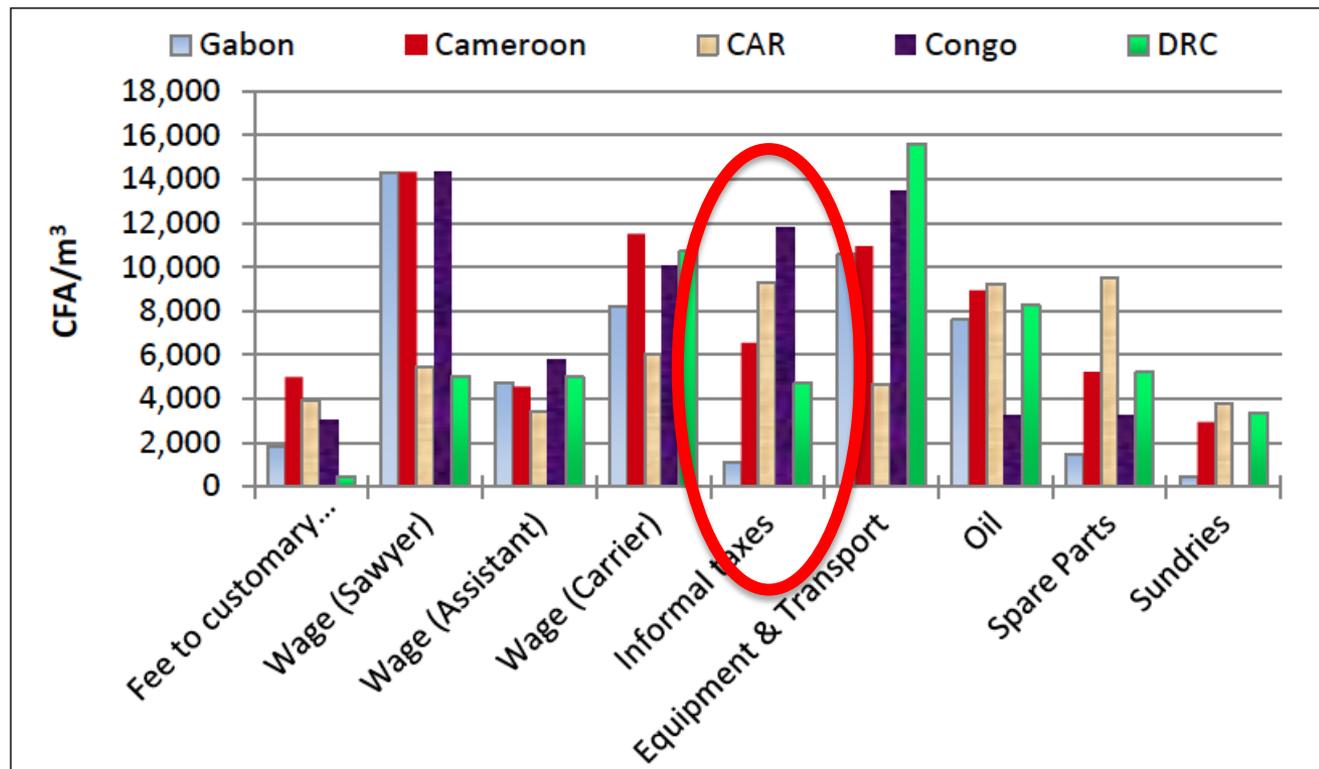
'Invite' (not impose) formalisation

- Things a government could do
 - Check whether 'customary' ownership is possible (positive impacts on rural livelihoods → timber prices, check ecological impacts)
 - Promote 'legal' demand through public procurement policies (better prices, incentives to improve quality, get registered, pay taxes)
 - Support with control, provision of transparent data and information
 - Facilitate micro-credit (decrease risk of overdependence on debts)
 - Support with extension services, training...
- Avoid criminalisation and avoid (re)inventing the market



Governance

- ‘The biggest challenge is to overcome the inability of governments to stimulate legal trade...’



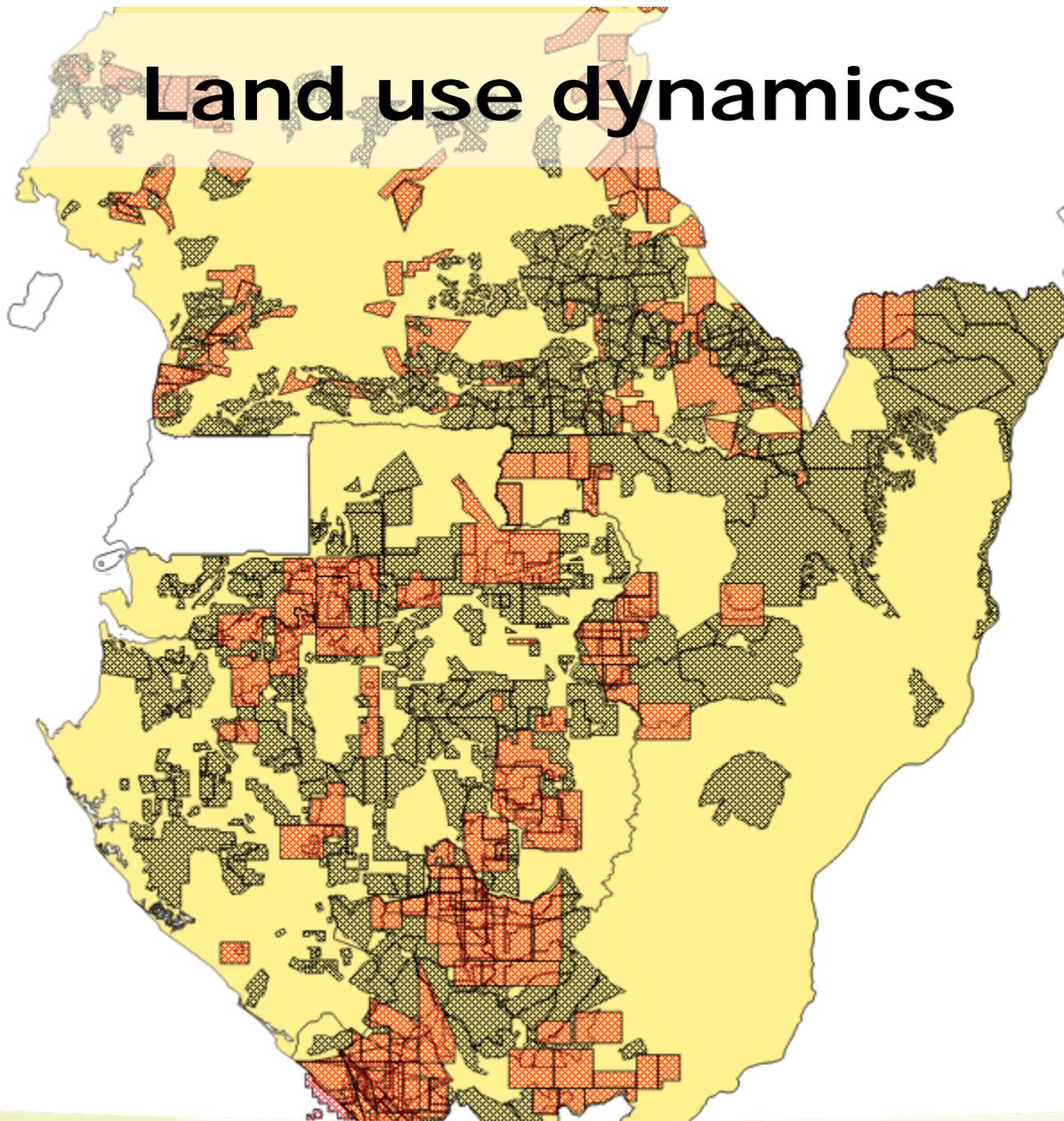
[Costs to chainsaw millers]

'Invite' State official on board

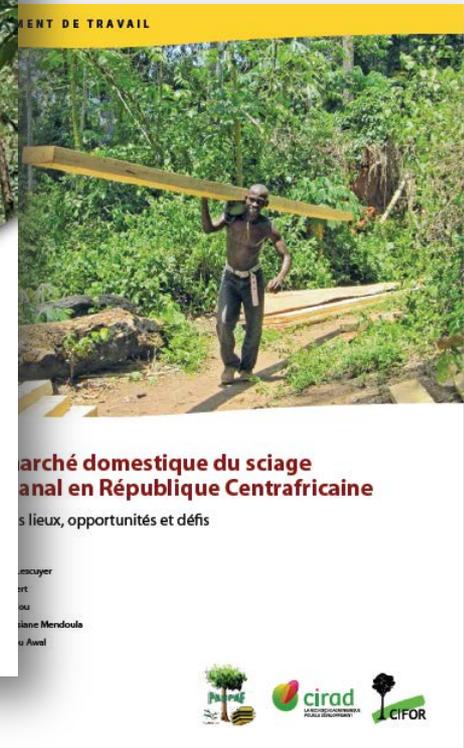
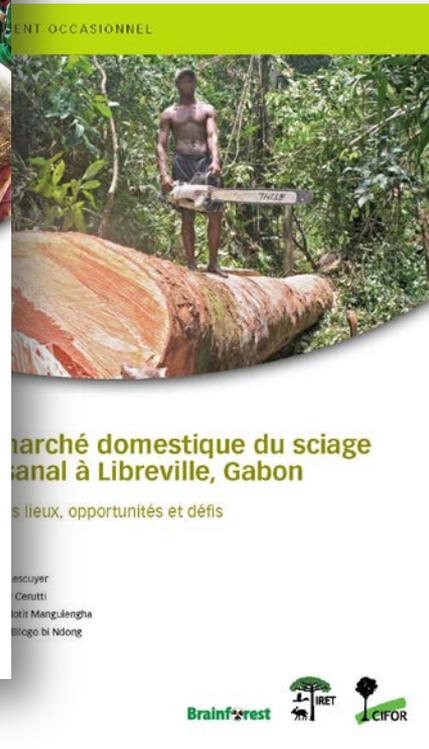
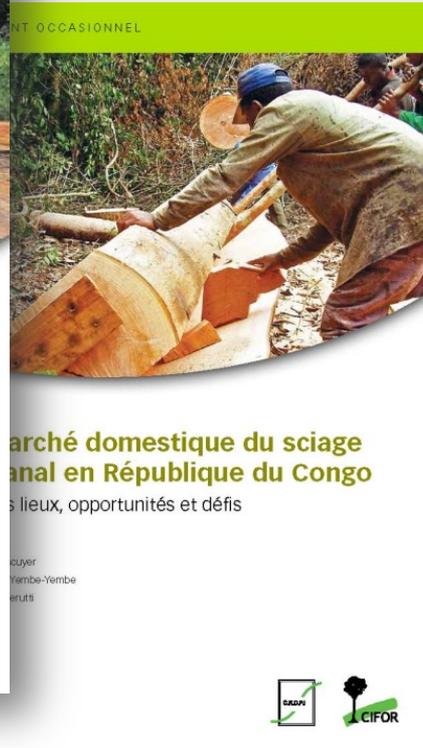
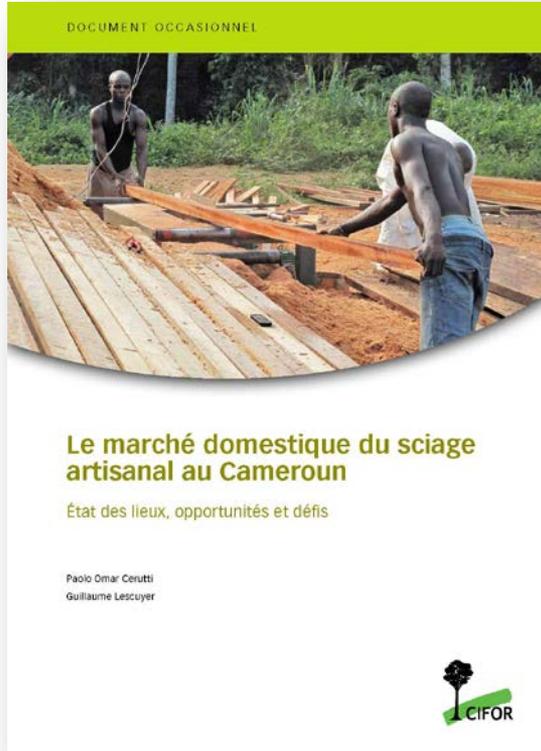
- Test 'decentralisation' in practice and give more and more responsibilities to field staff (auctions with engagement of State officials; incentives and 'premiums' based on quantitative results, e.g. number of permits delivered and closed with success; annual independent audits)
- Effective sanctions



Land use dynamics



Nothing interesting to read on your flight back home?



[And DRC coming...http://www.cifor.org/pro-formal](http://www.cifor.org/pro-formal)





谢谢
OBRIGADO
MERCİ
THANK YOU

This research was carried out as part of



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Forests, Trees and
Agroforestry



CIFOR advances human wellbeing, environmental conservation and equity by conducting research to inform policies and practices that affect forests in developing countries. CIFOR is a CGIAR Consortium Research Center. CIFOR's headquarters are in Bogor, Indonesia and it also has offices in Asia, Africa and South America.



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