



## International pressures for legality and fight against deforestation



# International pressures for legality (FLEGT, Lacey Act, etc.) and fight against deforestation (UN-REDD, etc.)

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## Legality



## Deforestation



## A few thoughts

Data and information presented here have been produced with the financial assistance of the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). The usual caveats apply.





# Legality

# 1992: No compact on forests, but..



- Big push for “new” public policies and legal frameworks, based on the principles of sustainable forest management
- Development of “private” policies, voluntary, market-based (forest certification)

# 1990s-2000s: SAPs



- Many laws and decrees, but not much domestic ownership
- Implementation (and impact)  $\approx$  Fulfilled conditionalities (in matrices, but not much monitoring on the ground)



# 2000s: The pressure for legality

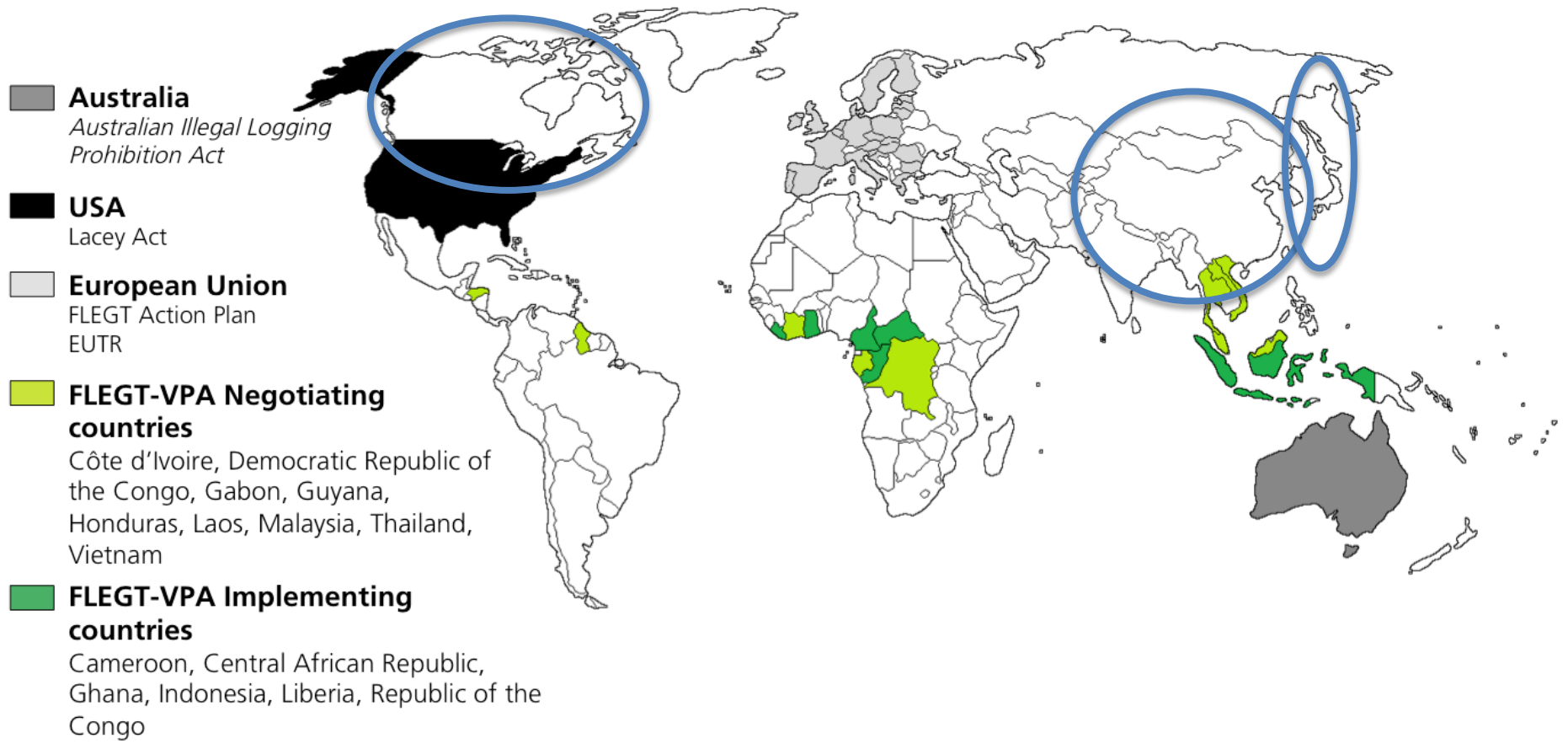


- Campaigns by ENGOs, pressure on public opinion and gov't in consumer countries, pressure on private sector and gov't in producer countries
- Easier than "sustainability"

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
Sep 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
Jul 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
Oct 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
Jul 2004	EU's FLEGT Action Plan is officially released. Trading activities are added to the EU's FLEG, which becomes FLEGT
May 2008	Lacey Act amended. Illegal to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase in interstate or foreign commerce any plant...taken or traded in violation of the laws of the U.S., a U.S. State, or relevant foreign law
Nov 2012	Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Bill
Mar 2013	Application of EUTR of 2010



# Today's map of "pressures"

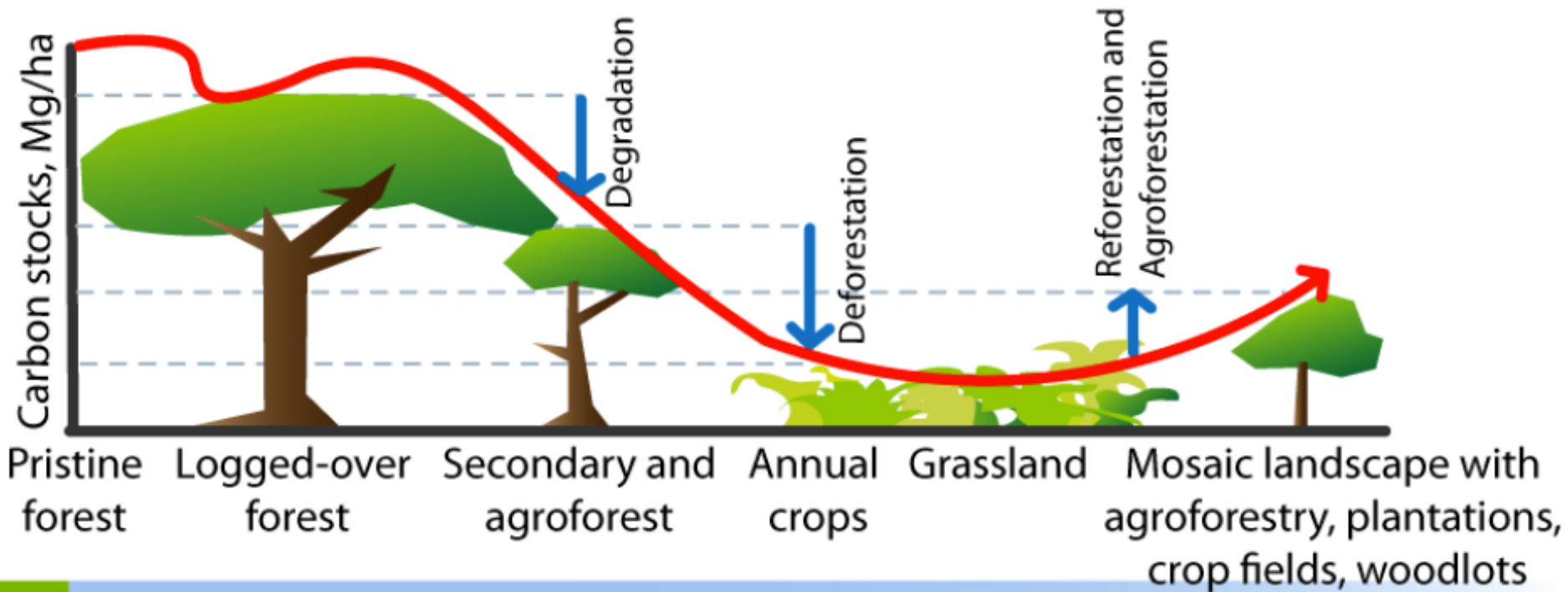






# Deforestation

# The forest transition curve



# Why reducing emissions from forest sector?

- Greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and peatlands account for about 12-17% of annual global emissions



# What is REDD+?

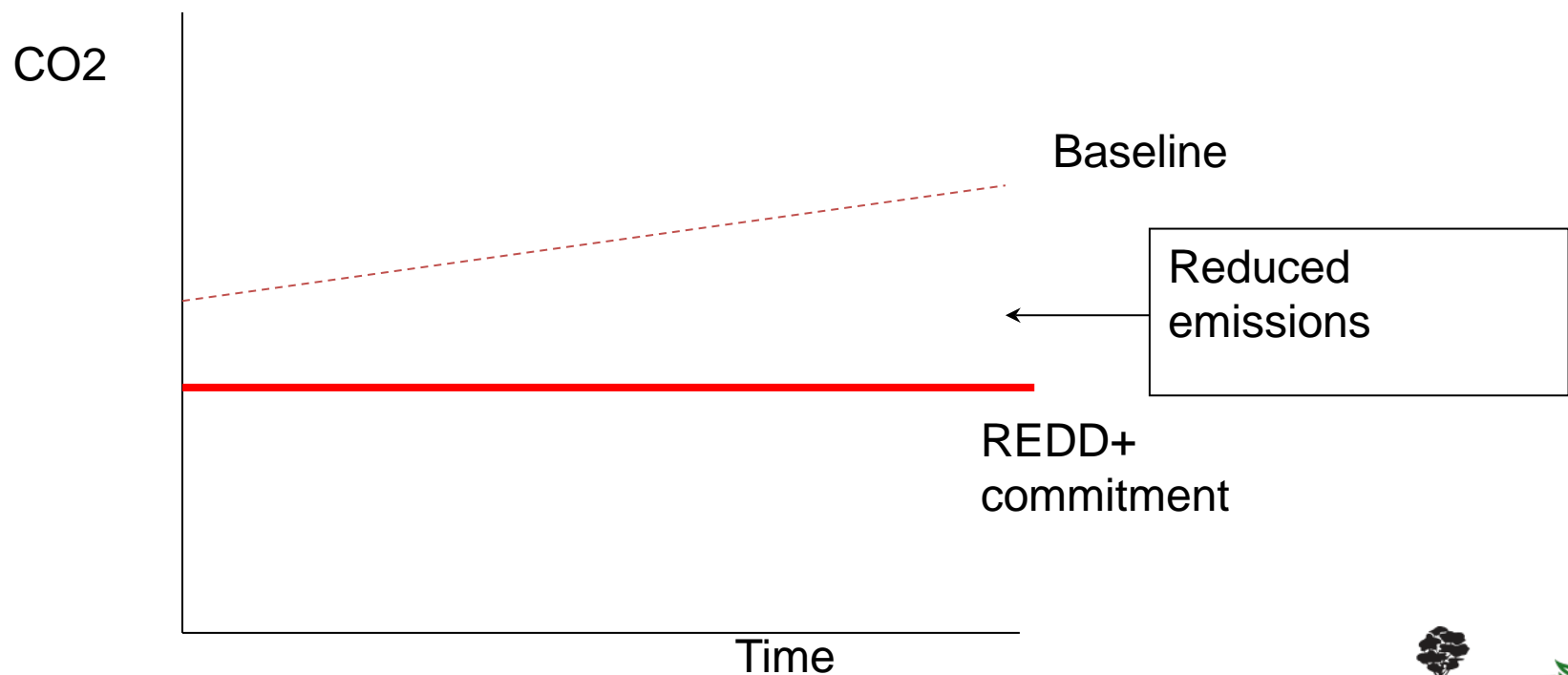
- REDD+ stands for: Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation, conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
- The focus of REDD+ is on reducing emissions, this is not synonymous with Avoided Deforestation
- The BIG difference is that REDD+ involves, at least:
  - measuring the area deforested (def) and degraded (deg)
  - deriving the related emissions on the basis of knowledge of pre-existing carbon stocks:
$$\text{emissions} = \text{def} \times \text{CO}^2/\text{ha} + \text{deg} \times \text{CO}^2/\text{ha}$$
- Countries would be rewarded (described as international PES by some)





# Compensated emissions reduction

- A baseline of emissions (e.g. historical over past 5 yrs) is derived for the country
- Country commits to reducing emissions below the baseline

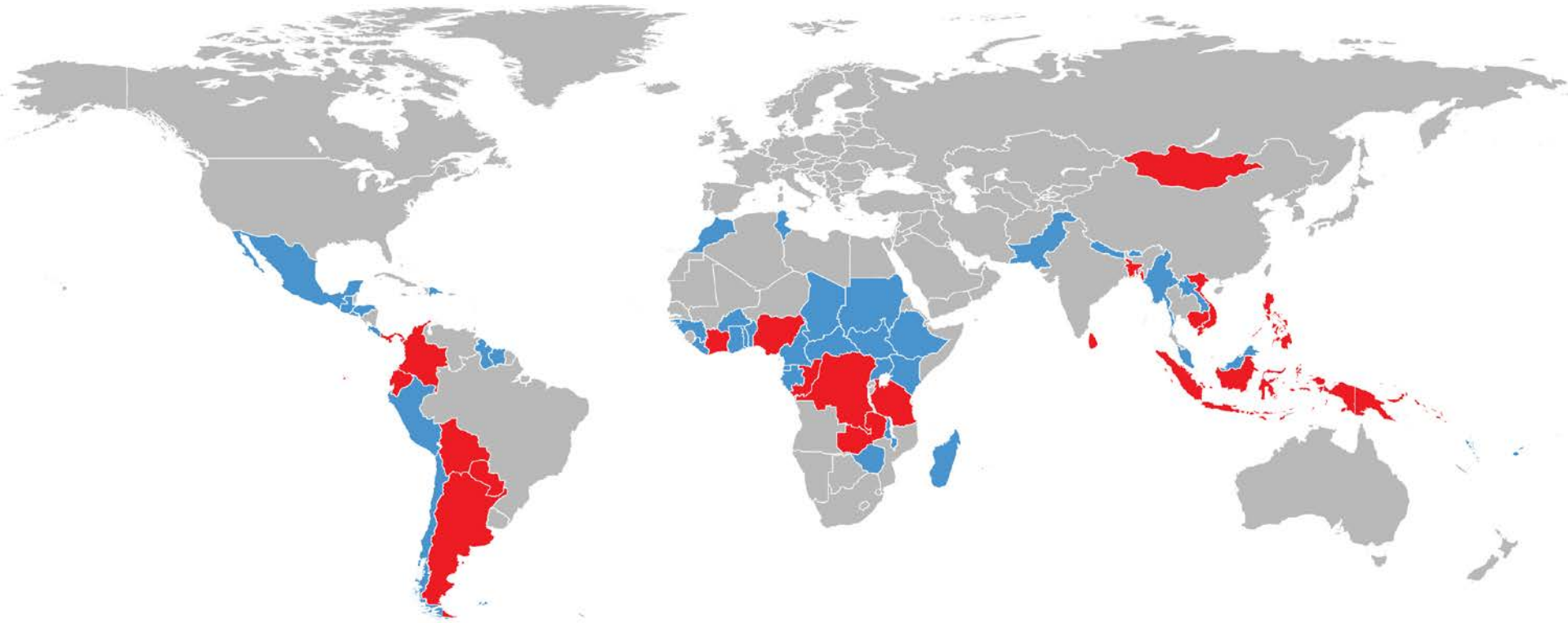


# The UN-REDD Programme

- United Nations collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries
- Launched in 2008, builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the FAO, UNDP and UNEP
- Supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation



# UN-REDD



- Countries receiving support to National Programmes  
■ Other partner countries

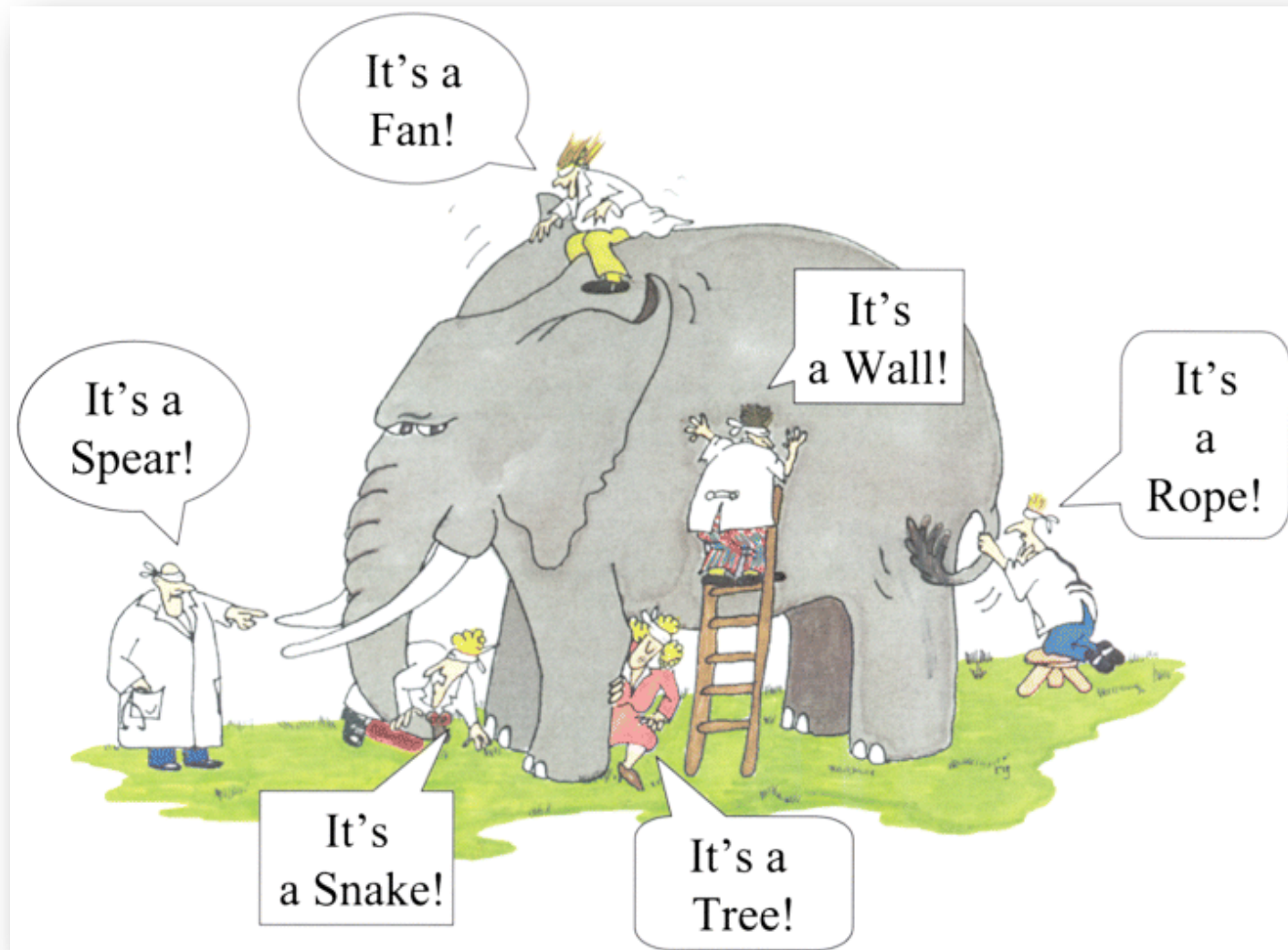




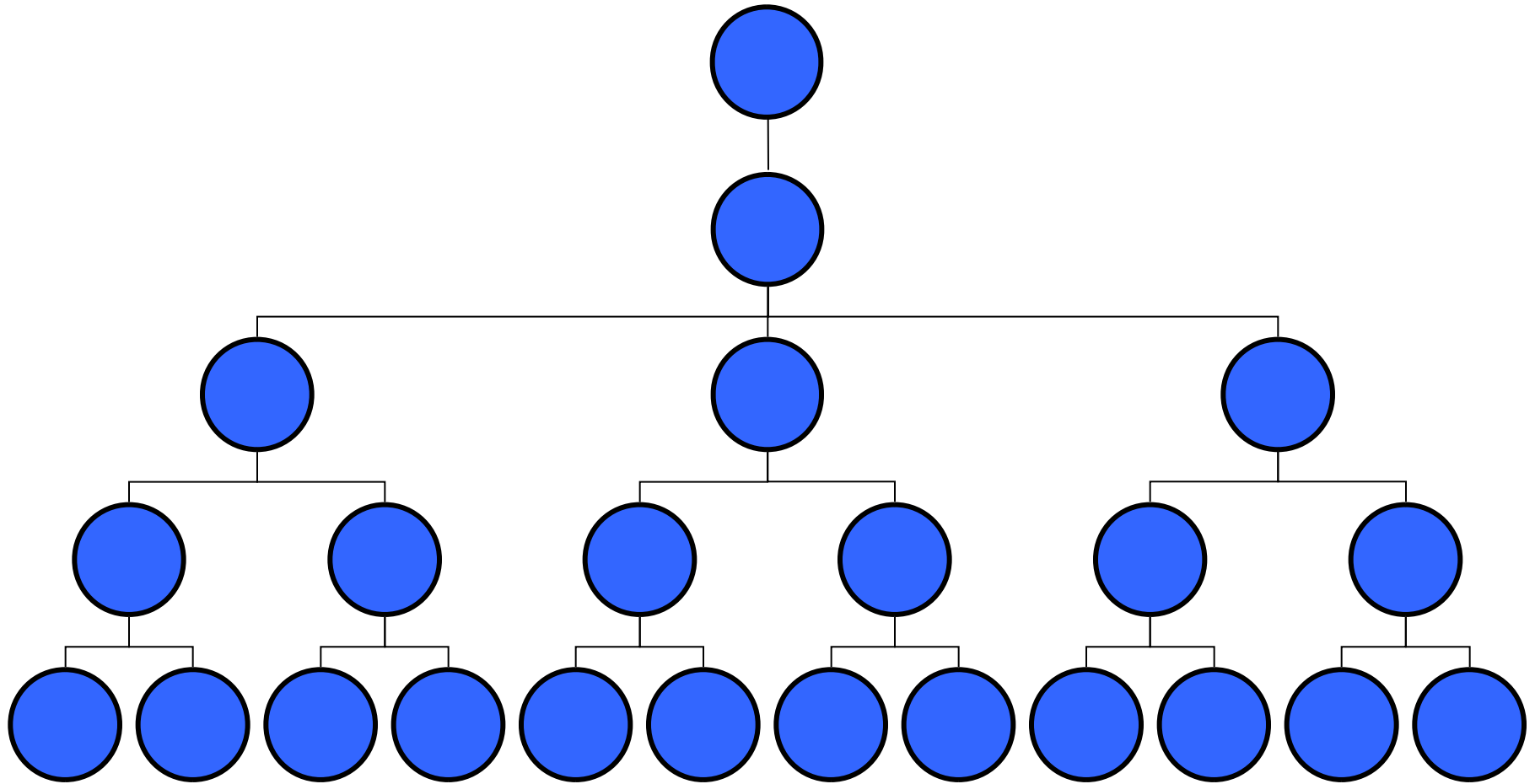
## A few thoughts



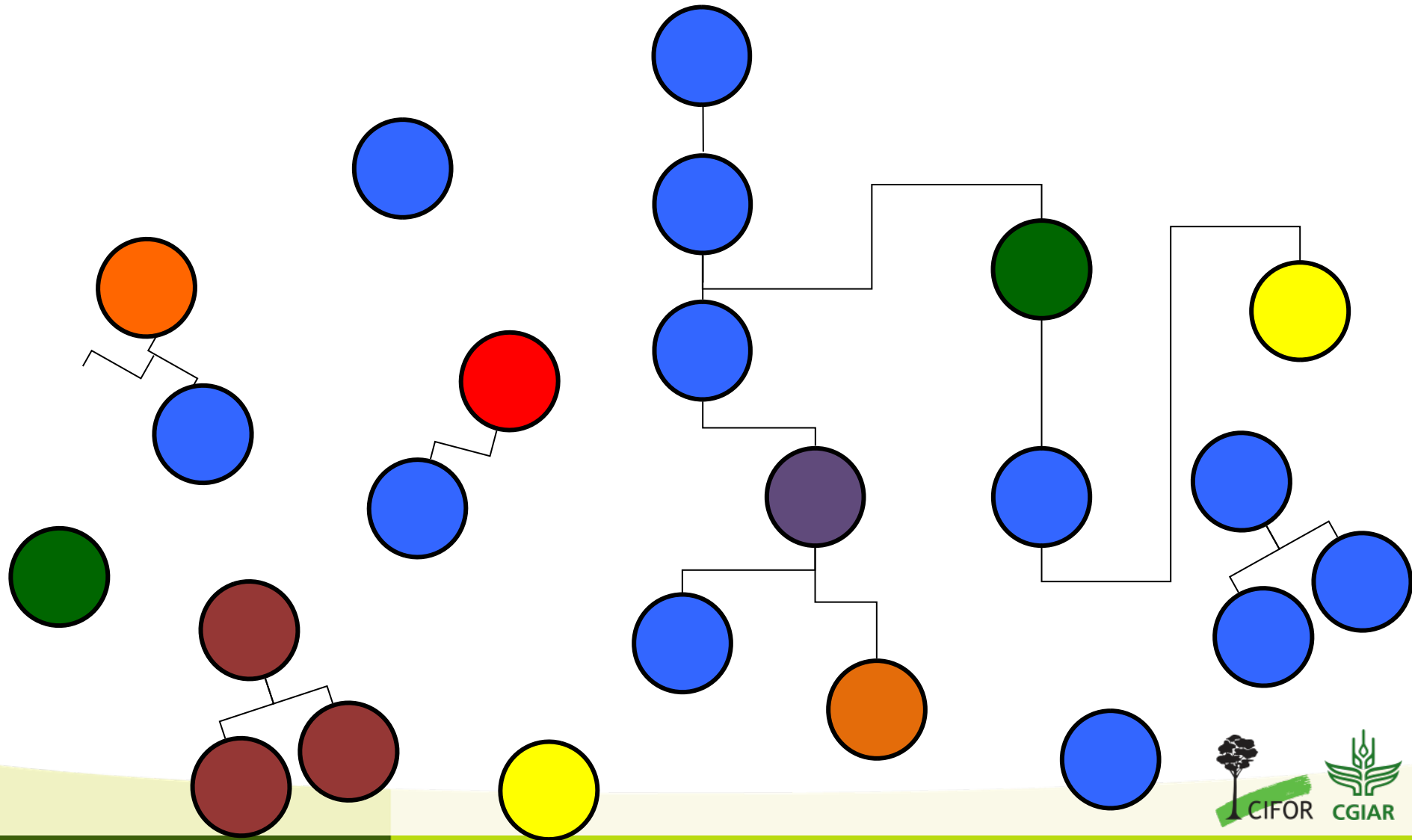
# The map is NOT the territory



# The State: the map



# The State: the territory



# The map vs. the territory

Several governance challenges face both FLEGT and REDD+

- Illegal logging: IL involves a range of activities and difficult to draw simple conclusion
- Corruption: thought to affect forest management but limited knowledge available, may also affect the implementation of FLEGT and REDD+
- Land tenure: some 80% of forests in tropical countries are publicly owned, but many indigenous communities have traditional claims
- Safeguards for local communities: how can it be ensured that they benefit from FLEGT and REDD+, or at least are not disadvantaged?





A photograph of three men in a long wooden boat on a calm river. The man in the foreground is wearing a dark blue sweater and jeans, sitting and holding a book. The man behind him is also in a dark shirt and jeans, sitting. A third man is visible in the background, leaning over the side of the boat. The river is wide and calm, with a dense forest on the far bank. In the foreground of the boat, there are some bags, including a blue one with a 'RENAULT' logo and a green one with a 'Coleman' logo.

GRACIAS  
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THANK YOU

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