

Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT)

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Department for

International Development

DFID

Megaflorestais 7 June 2012







Consumer markets are changing

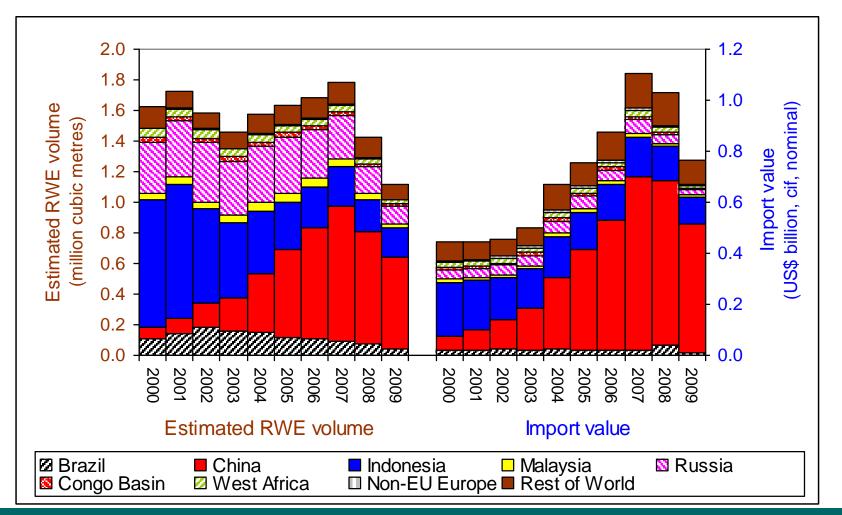
- Confident in products they purchase
- Illegal; Damaging
- Legal; Good
- Timber and wood products
- Other "forest-risk" commodities
- Shared responsibility for illegal logging and trade
- Mutual action by all parties





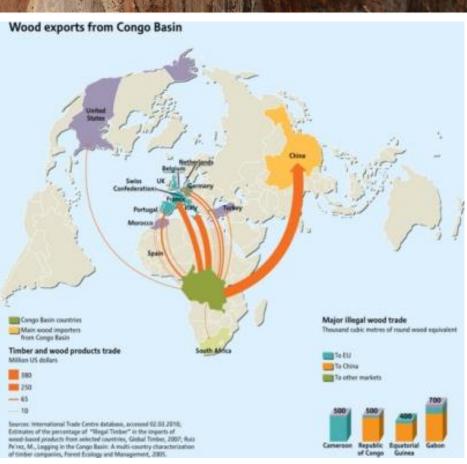


Where does the illegal timber in UK come from?

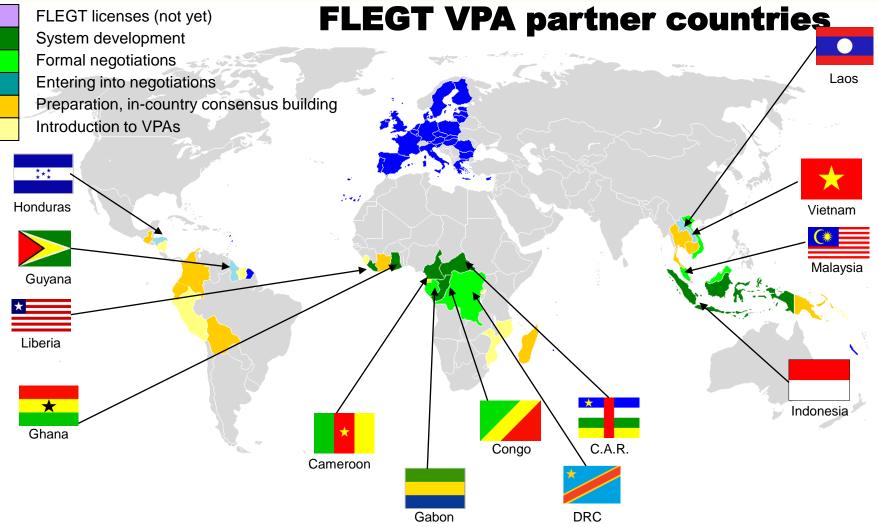


Legally binding bilateral treaty to improve governance

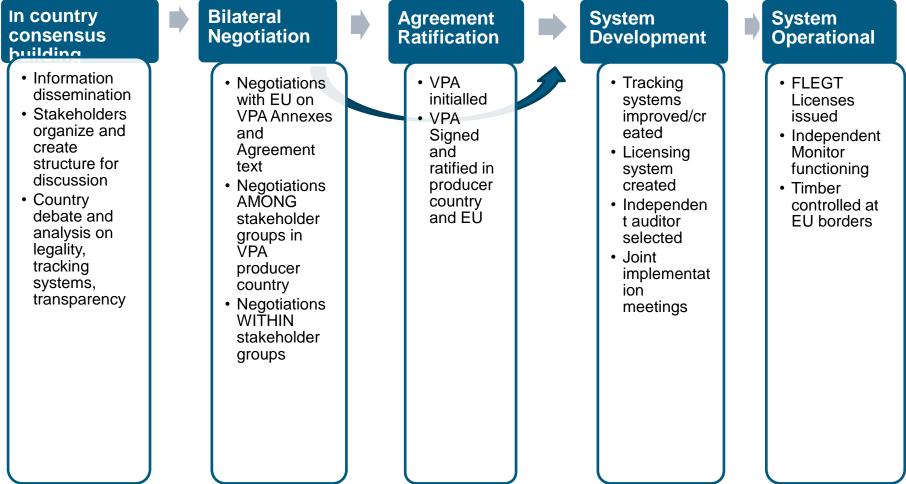
- Applies EU wide (all 27 Member States) and partner country
- Voluntary, rooted in national sovereignty
- Clear legal framework
- System to verify legal compliance along supply chain
- Public disclosure of information
- Independent national audit
- Reforms give better market access
- Sale in EU of illegally logged timber & wood products a crime





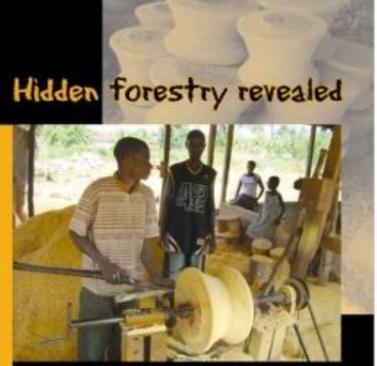


Formal steps of FLEGT partnership



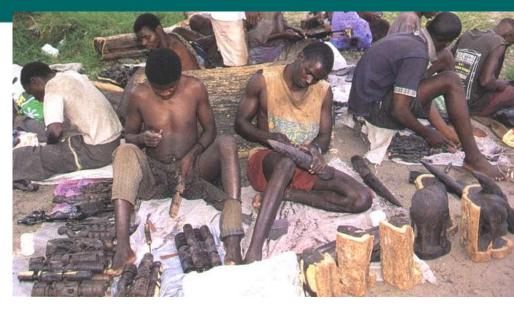




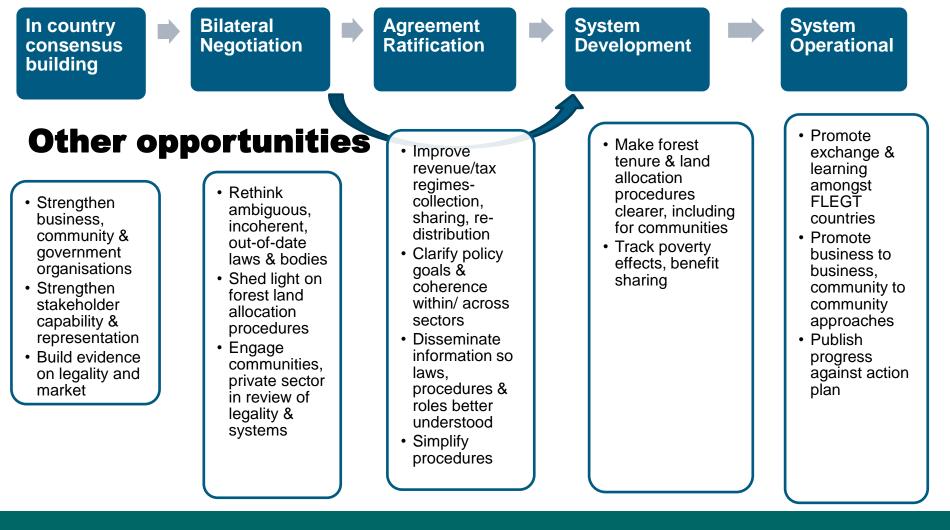


Characteristics, constraints and opportunities for small and medium forest enterprises in Ghana

Paul Osei-Tutu, Kwabena Nketiah, Boateng Kyereh, Mercy Owusu-Ansah, Joseph Faniyan







FLEGT partnerships agreed

Development and Challenges



•Ghana

4 JMRM, last in March 2012; agreed Annual workplan Legality assurance system : End of the pilot phase. New contract for system roll out to be contracted soon Independent Monitor to contracted shortly Working group to propose impact monitoring Annual report published

•Cameroon :



1st JIC in March 2012, detailed annual workplan agreed for 2012

Chain of custody system problematic: mid term evaluation and testing on-going

Procedures for legality verification under development Legality grids for new permit types under development

FLEGT partnerships agreed (ratification in process)



• **Congo**: Waiting for ratification (Congo side). Legality verification procedures established, to be field tested. Communication plan prepared and website available. Tracking system under development. Legal framework being adapted. 1st JIC to be programmed.

•CAR: ratified by CAR, EP consent April 19, 1st preJIC Nov 2011, next June 2012, small FLEGT secretariat established in Forest Ministry to orchestrate implementation

•Liberia : EP consent April 19, 1st pre-JIC March 2012, Aide Memoire & detailed Annual workplan agreed, LAS under development (verification protocols, interim stakeholder structures established, VPA Support Unit to be established later in 2012

•Indonesia: negotiations concluded; final "scrubbing" of legal text, formal signature and ratification process starting. Rolling out of SVLK auditing system underway



FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT GOVERNANCE AND TRADE **Partnerships in negotiation**



HLEC



•Vietnam:

Technical session in Hanoi this week Aim at concluding in 2013

Opening 2010

Opening

Challenge to deal with a major processing hub where 80% imports 29 November come from 26 countries Stakeholder process: need for capacity building to inform/raise

awareness on stakeholders role in the process and ensure an effective participation and a timely input ion the negotiation process.



•Malaysia:

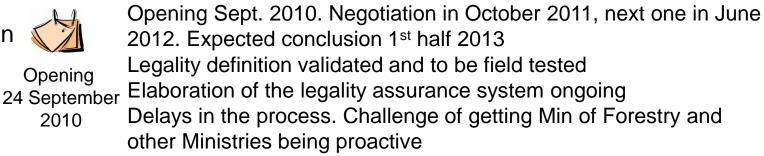
Negotiations process resumed following internal discussions, proposed that Sarawak would not be included initially but would join later.

January 2006 Some annexes still to be agreed on



Partnerships in negotiation

•Gabon:







Opening

2010

Gabon

•DRC:

Opening 24 October 2010

Opening Oct 2010. 1st negotiation session Feb 2011 Videoconferences in summer 2011 to start work on legality definition. Process then was delayed due to pre and post-electoral events.

Waiting for political signal from DRC authorities to resume the process.

Ongoing civil society projects to inform and raise awareness about FLEGT. Development of a national control strategy.

Partnerships starting

?



•Honduras:

Formal request to start negotiations. Existence of COCONFAOR (*Consejo consultivo nacional de foresteria*). Civil society capacity building needed. Strong community forestry. Strong development support programmes (EU, D).



•Laos:

Formal request to start negotiations. Vietnam an important market. Ongoing mission of EC to discuss next steps.



•Guyana:

March 2012: formal request to start negotiations. Next steps to be determined with Guyana. 3 explanatory meetings in 2010 and in 2011. Stakeholder consultation process and in-country consensus building



In country consensus building

Côte d'Ivoire:

Series of in-country stakeholder meetings in 2011. National workshop planned. Strong interest.

Mekong region:

Myanmar recent political developments, including lift of the sanctions, may open up to establishing a dialogue on forest governance (FLEGT & REDD+) Thailand exploring options to respond to EUTR requirements and considering to start VPA negotiations

Cambodia associated to regional FLEGT information campaign organized and still ongoing in the whole region;



FLEGT introduction – information sharing

Development and Challenges

Growing demand for information on FLEGT VPA

Partly driven by the EU timber regulation, partly driven by stakeholders who see the process as a tool to address some specific challenges.

Central America:

Growing interest for FLEGT (demand from CCAD)

South America:

Growing interest for FLEGT.

Southern Africa:

Growing interest for FLEGT from Uganda, Zambia, Madagascar and Mozambique

Russia, Chile, China, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand

Already taking action





Indicators of impact... 10 years forest governance efforts



Illegal Logging and Related Trade

Indicators of the Global Response

Sam Lawson and Larry MacFaul

July 2010



- Avoided 350 million m³ of timber illegally harvested
- 17 million hectares forest protected from degradation (deforestation)
- £6.5 billion tax revenue to cash-strapped exchequers
- Emissions reductions achieved at cost of below \$2-4 carbon tonne
- Emissions of 1.2 (14.6) billion MT CO₂e avoided





Grasping the opportunity

- Rethink regulations
- Clarity and coherence to allocation and distribution of resources
- Engage local stakeholders communities and companies
- Improve transparency
- Update knowledge
- Improve access to markets (domestic and regional)
- Improve access to trade (international)
- Seek supportive measures to do this





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