Lessons learnt for FLEG(T)
Implications for forest management, local enterprises and communities

www.cifor.org/pro-formal
Lessons learnt for FLEG(T)
Implications for forest management, local enterprises and communities

Paolo Omar Cerutti

A brief history of logging

Any lesson from the past?

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.
A brief history of logging

Yesterday, today, tomorrow (in Africa)
A forestry sector (1980s style)
Logging permits

FMUs

SAPs

IL

FLEG(T)
A forestry sector (today)

Informal, artisanal, small-scale, illegal, criminal...and invisible (e.g. FAO, ITTO...)

FMUs + other or no titles
On the ground (What SAP wanted)
On the ground (What SAP forgot)

almost entirely
On the ground (What SAP forgot)
2015 – The invisibles somewhere in...

- Brazil
- Cameroon
- Côte d’Ivoire
- DRC
- Ecuador
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Indonesia
- Peru
- Tanzania
- ...
- ...
- ...

Center for International Forestry Research
With no regulatory option for them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Available permits</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>Timber exploitation permit</td>
<td>Suspended 1999-2006; Volumes not adapted; Prohibitively expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Discretionary permit</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>Special permit</td>
<td>Suspended in parts of the country; Not attributed in others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Artisanal Exploitation Permit</td>
<td>Suspended in parts of the country; Delivered for wrong objectives; Incomplete regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>Artisanal Exploitation Permit</td>
<td>No implementing regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana, C. d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Artisanal Exploitation Permit</td>
<td>Illegal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>Private Use Permits</td>
<td>Suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why is this a concern?

Côte d’Ivoire ~1970s

...and today
Timber-starved Kenya seeks new suppliers

A chronic timber shortage has hit Kenya forcing the country to import from neighbouring countries. Latest statistics indicate that the country spends more than Ksh100 million annually on timber imports compared with Ksh4.9 million a decade ago.

The rising demand that now stands at 38 million cubic metres annually causes Kenya’s timber importers to blame the huge cost gap to the increased timber price from about Ksh5,000 ($75) to more than Ksh30,000 ($375).

A timber ban was imposed by the government in March 2014, but with no alternative source of timber for Kenya’s construction industries. On the construction boom in Nairobi, the country is now looking at importing from the Republic of Congo and Angola’s Cabinda area for its uninterrupted supply of timber.
New suppliers and more demand
Lessons from the past?

Which direction for better regulations?
FLEG(T) today

Illegal logging nets organized crime up to 100 billion dollars a year, INTERPOL–UNEP report reveals.
The invisibles turned criminals
...and more
So, rethinking forest regulations

- The forestry sector is rarely only what and where regulators would like it to be (obvious, but difficult to legislate about) → Progressive regulation?

- Do not assume what communities are → Ask them who they are and how/if they’d like to manage their forests

- Move on from simplistic dichotomies which fits well with nicely worded laws but don’t work on the ground
  - Illegal ≠ Illegitimate ≠ Non Sustainable
  - Legal ≠ Legitimate ≠ Sustainable
What choices for REDD+ tomorrow?
THANK YOU
GRACIAS
MERCI