

European Forest Institute

EU FLEGT and REDD Facilities

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES IN NATIONAL REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION

Jussi Viitanen
www.euflegt.efi.int and www.efi.int
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EFI's EU REDD Facility

- Started in December 2010
- Objective:
 - Provide support to the development and implementation of REDD+ policies in developing countries and help developing countries build their capacity and improve forest governance for REDD+
- Working closely with the EU FLEGT Facility to enhance **synergies between the FLEGT and REDD processes.**
- First pilot countries Guyana, Indonesia, RDC, Republic of Congo, and Vietnam
- Donors: EC and UK



Cancun REDD+ decision opens the door for concrete cooperation with FLEGT:

Annex I – Guidance and safeguards for REDD+:

When undertaking [REDD+ activities] the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

(b) **Transparent and effective national forest governance structures**, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty.

(c) **Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities** [...]

(d) **The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders**, in particular , indigenous peoples and local communities *[planning, monitoring, benefits sharing etc.]*



REDD+ and forest governance:

- Good governance is crucial to maintaining existing forests and reducing forest degradation and loss
 - Poor governance is often strongly associated with rapid land-use change
 - Illegal logging causes significant deforestation and forest degradation
- Forest governance has been a global issue for much longer than REDD+



- ✓ **REDD+ can only be successful with good governance**
- ✓ **FLEGT reaches a helping hand**

The image shows a close-up of green forest leaves and a dark branch. At the top, there is a horizontal bar with segments in green, teal, and blue. The FLEGT logo is overlaid on the left side of the image.

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FLEGT & REDD+: common challenges

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



FLEGT & REDD+ common requirements

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

The image shows a close-up of green leaves and a dark branch. At the top, there is a horizontal bar with segments in shades of green and blue. The text 'FLEGT' is written in white, bold, uppercase letters on the left side of the image.

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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)

To conclude

- ✓ **FLEGT can help addressing REDD+ governance issues:** legality definition, land tenure, commercial rights, revenue distribution...
- ✓ all the more so because **FLEGT VPAs are already operational**
- ✓ but **important not to overestimate the role of FLEGT to support REDD+ either!** REDD+ scope is much broader...
- ✓ and **REDD+ can also help FLEGT going quicker** e.g. help on land tenure issues, address fuel wood and charcoal...