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THE FOREST LAW ENFORCEMENT
GOVERNANCE AND TRADE TEAM
OF THE EUROPEAN FOREST INSTITUTE

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Linkages between REDD and FLEGT

Side Event ‘Lessons learned from FLEGT’

COP16 – Cancun, 4 December 2010

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Outline

- 1. The EU FLEGT Facility**
- 2. Areas for synergies between FLEGT and REDD**
- 3. Promoting operational synergies between REDD and FLEGT**

A photograph of a dense forest with sunlight filtering through the trees, serving as a background for the header.

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1. The EU FLEGT facility

A photograph of a dense forest with thick tree trunks and green foliage, serving as a background for the top section of the slide.

FLEGT

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GOVERNANCE AND TRADE

The European Forest Institute (EFI) in short

- 22 member countries, 125 member organisations
- 2010: 70 staff, 8.6 M€ turnover
- Offices:
 - Head Quarters in Joensuu (Finland);
 - Regional offices in Barcelona, Bordeaux, Copenhagen, Freiburg, Nancy, Vienna;
 - FLEGT offices in Brussels and Kuala Lumpur
- Structured in **Research Group** and **Policy Group (incl. FLEGT Facility)**.

EFI's EU FLEGT Facility

Purpose: Assist the EU and partner countries in implementing the EU FLEGT Action Plan.

Key work areas:

- Support to Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) negotiations and implementation,
- Guiding VPA processes through policy analysis and lessons learned,
- Promoting communication and awareness on FLEGT VPAs,
- Support in capacity building and raising awareness
- Investigating potential linkages and synergies with REDD.

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Supported by



VPA countries

| VPA phase | Nr of countries | Partner country |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Operational | 0 | |
| Implementati on | 3 | Ghana, Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon. |
| Negotiation | 7 | Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam. CAR, DRC, Gabon, Liberia. |
| Information | 22 | China, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand , Philippines, Burma/Myanmar, PNG, Solomon Islands. Cote d'Ivoire , Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Madagascar. Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana , Honduras, Peru. Russia. |

A photograph of a forest with thick tree trunks and green foliage. The image is used as a background for the header section.

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2. Areas for synergies between REDD and FLEGT

Addressing the challenges of governance

1. **From national to local** → REDD national systems and FLEGT Legality Assurance Schemes require cohesion and coherence at all level
2. **Allocation of resources** → Challenging! Includes both:
 - the allocation of existing resources such as tenure and use rights
 - and the allocation of any income generated by REDD
3. **Governance of the process** → mechanisms to oversee the development and implementation of national REDD programmes?
 - An example: the FLEGT Joint Implementation Committee

Establishing effective national processes

1. **The use of multi-stakeholders processes** → has proved a very effective way of engaging with a range of stakeholder groups in FLEGT.
2. **Consultations** → FLEGT VPA negotiations have built considerable experience on how to consult on a government-led national programme in an inclusive and effective way (active and continuous participation of stakeholders)
3. **Reaching different stakeholder groups** → eg: FLEGT VPAs are trade agreements and the consultation process has tended to be very effective in **engaging the private sector**.

Establishing effective national processes

4. Dealing with external pressures on the process → experience from FLEGT VPA processes:

- **Sense of urgency and a defined timeframe for negotiations does help maintain momentum and lend purpose to dialogue.**
- **Nonetheless despite urgency, the need for genuine involvement of a range of stakeholders slows the tempo of the process**
- **Use of an iterative process**

Monitoring, reporting and verification

- ✓ crucial for both FLEGT and REDD
- ✓ FLEGT Legality Assurance System (LAS) can provide **on-the-ground input into monitoring of forest management – and particularly forest degradation** (eg: resource and harvest data)
- ✓ FLEGT LAS covers annual reporting, independent monitoring, joint implementation committee EU-Partner Country, analysis of impacts on the long run (social, economic, environ.)
 - may be useful indirectly in **providing models which REDD can also utilise**

And finally, where FLEGT processes are ongoing and VPA agreed, building on both:

- ✓ **results achieved in the context of FLEGT:** changed policy, planned legal reform, design for strengthened institutions, ...
- ✓ **and process lessons:** stakeholder dialogues, roadmaps, etc...

Is crucial to :

1. a robust and effective REDD national response.
2. reinforcing the new (ie fragil?) elements that have emerged from the VPA process.

A photograph of a forest with thick tree trunks and green foliage. A horizontal bar at the top is divided into three colored segments: green, teal, and blue.

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3. Promoting operational synergies between REDD and FLEGT

Our workplan:

1. **Work at country level** → appropriate level for operational synergies to emerge.
2. **Interested countries can be:**
 - ✓ **Countries already involved in FLEGT and developing REDD at the same time** → ensuring coordination in the development of both programmes, saving time and resources (both human and finance)
 - ✓ **Countries, which in the context of the preparation of their REDD strategy think at including actions against illegal logging**

Our approach:

3. Promising areas to start with:

- ✓ **Establishing effective national processes:** use of multi-stakeholders processes; consultations; reaching different stakeholders groups...
- ✓ **Monitoring, reporting and verification:** commonalities between REDD MRV systems and FLEGT Legality Assurance systems (LAS).
- ✓ ...

Interested in working on FLEGT and REDD linkages?



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Thank you!



SIGN ME UP!

Sign up for regular mailings on
the **EUFLEGT** Action Plan and
Voluntary Partnership Agreements

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