FLEGT Voluntary partnership agreements (VPAs) – monitoring and participation

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FLEGT - Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade – EU Action Plan 2003

- ➤ To tackle illegal logging by reducing EU market access for unverified wood
- Alignment of traditional sector development approach (timber supply) and market access (timber demand)
- Rules-based governance concept, focusing on delivering credible timber sector
- Suite of mutually-reinforcing policy measures





FLEGT policies and measures

- Bilateral trade agreements (FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements)
 - Commitment to trade only in verified legal wood

'Flanking measures'

- Legislation to restrict EU market access for illegal wood (avoid circumvention or 'leakage')
- ➤ EU Member State Public Procurement Policies premium demand for legal and sustainable timber





VPAs – country coverage

- Principles concluded Ghana, Congo Brazza, Cameroon
- Ongoing national process and bilateral negotiations
 Central African Republic, Malaysia, Indonesia, Liberia, Vietnam, DRC, Gabon
- Preliminary discussions and indentification of incentives for different groups
 Guyana, Madagascar, PNG, Solomon Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Columbia,
 Bolivia, Honduras
- Very preliminary scoping
 Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Myanmar, Sierra Leone, Equatorial guinea
- Supportive discussions with processing countries (China) and other consumer countries (Japan, USA re Lacey Act etc)





Timber Legality Verification Systems

 National definition of legality

- · Clear, coherent
- Addressing 3 pillars of SFM
- Stakeholder-endorsed

National verification function

- · Based on compliance matrix in VPA
- Systematic audit of legal compliance by companies
- Wood tracking system
- From forest to export/domestic sale
- Data collection separate from reconciliation
- 4. Leglity licensing authority
- Licensing on basis of demonstrated compliance and traceability
- · Independent from veriification authority
- Independent system audit
- Field-based activities
- · Assessing credibility of system
- Report and recommend improvement





VPA international-level monitoring functions

 Joint implementation committee – power to suspend agreement and timber market access if legally-binding commitments not met.

VPA: is it mplemented?

VPA: is it having the desired effect?

 Impact assessment framework developed jointly in country. Core issues common to all.

LAS: is it implemented

 Third party verification/monitor – field-based audit and reporting on credibility of national control systems. LAS: is it having the desired effect?

•Trade data analysis and potentially field-based assessments looking for circumvention or 'leakage'







VPA participation – stakeholder roles

Identify relevant forest laws – 3 pillars of SFM

Identify verification indicators

inform/
deliver
independent
monitoring

Identify lega reforms?

Negotiation and oversight committee seats?





FLEGT – Lessons for Monitoring REDD+

National process

- Stakeholder-endorsement = effective participation
- Realistic time frames 6 months to 6 years to establish a 'clear, coherent legality defintion'
- Define core functions necessary for credibility at international level – countries achieve them based on existing institutions and sector characteristics

Monitoring, reporting & verification

- Core focus on relevant governance issues in this case law enforcement in the timber sector
- Independent field-based monitoring central to credibility of system
- Consequences for failure to implement and enforce on both sides









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