

Partnership in Preventing Forest Crimes

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This Presentation...

- Indicates statistics on forest crimes.
 - Presents examples of innovative approaches.
 - Discusses the steps leading up to the East Asia FLEG.
 - Highlights the achievements of the East Asia FLEG.
 - Speculates on next steps.
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Examples of Losses

- In Brazil, more than 70% of concession management plans violated the law.
 - In the early 90s, forest product exports from Malaysia to Japan were under-declared by 40%.
 - In Indonesia, the government loses \$600 million each year due to evasion of royalties, reforestation funds, and export tax payments.
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Value-added in international illegal trade in ramin

Logger (Tanjung Putin Nat. Park):	\$2.2/m ³
Broker (buying illegally in Idn.):	\$20/m ³
Broker (selling in Malaysia):	\$160/m ³
Buyer (of ramin sawntimber):	\$710/m ³
Exporter (of sawn ramin of Sgp.):	\$800/m ³
Buyer (of moulded ramin in US):	\$1000/m ³

Source: Timber Trafficking, EIA and Telapak, Sept. 2001

Innovative Initiatives: National

Philippines: Multisectoral Forest Protection Committees

Cambodia: Forest Crime Monitoring Unit

Brazil: Geo-referenced licensing system and identification of illegal logging from land-use monitoring via satellite imagery

India: Village Forest Protection Committee (Joint Forest Management)

Innovative Initiatives: International

- International Agreements such as CITES
- Certification and chain-of-custody

- Socially and environmentally responsible timber procurement (IKEA, Home Depot, B&Q)
 - Regional Co-operation, e.g., ministerial declaration for East Asia
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Steps leading up to East Asia FLEG

- Strengthen FLE in the Mekong Basin Countries (Phnom Penh, June 1999)
 - Control of Illegal Logging in East Asia (Jakarta, August, 2000)
 - Pre-FLEG Preparatory Meeting (Jakarta, April, 2001)
 - Electronic Roundtable on FLEG (May-July, 2001)
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Significant “firsts” of the East Asia FLEG Conference

- Explicit and frank discussion of forest crimes, illegal trade, corruption and forest law enforcement
 - Collaborative dialog between national and international NGOs, and other stakeholder groups
 - A spirit of collaboration between consumer (particularly G-8) and producer countries
 - Regional declaration of political commitment and call for action at the highest level
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Explicit discussion of forest crimes, illegal trade and corruption

- Recognition of the nature and magnitude of the problem – individually and collectively.
 - Sharing the best technical expertise and experiences on successful initiatives.
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Collaborative dialog between NGOs and other stakeholder groups

- Discussion among national and international NGOs, governments, private sector in a positive and non-confrontational manner.
 - Invite the representatives from among NGOs, industry, civil society... to consider forming an advisory group to the regional task force.
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A spirit of collaboration between consumer and producer countries

- Recognizing that all countries, exporting and importing, have role and responsibility in combating forest crime, in particular the elimination of illegal logging and associated illegal trade.”
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Political commitment and call for the highest levels

- Declaration recognizes that illegal logging and associated illegal trade directly threatens the ecosystem and results in serious economic and social damage, particularly on local communities, the poor, and the disadvantaged.
 - Proposal to create a regional task force to advance the objectives of the Declaration.
 - Proposed ministerial meeting in 2003 to review progress.
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The Road Ahead...

- Developing partnership and collaboration.
 - Gathering useful and reliable data and disseminating it widely.
 - Promoting awareness through international fora such as the IACC.
 - Recognizing that removing corruption and improving governance will take time and a huge investment of efforts.
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Strategy to Improve Governance for Forests

- Actions to promote better governance in all sectors of the economy
 - Actions to promote sustainable forest management via forest policy reforms
 - Specific anti-corruption efforts in the forestry sector
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Actions to Improve Overall Governance

- Civil Service Reforms
 - Legal-Judicial Reforms
 - Transparency and Accountability
 - Public Disclosure
 - Collective Action
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Actions to Improve Governance via Forest Policy Reforms

- Establish Clear Property Rights
 - Establish Permanent Forest Estates
 - Increase use of the market mechanism
 - Simplify forestry legislation and make it more realistic
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Approaches to Reduce Corrupt Practices in Forestry

- Promote transparency in procedures
- Develop (and enforce) codes of conduct for forest industry

- Create channels for reporting corruption and develop processes to adequately deal with it
 - Increase penalties for forest crimes
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What Should the International Community Do?

- Promote adherence to regulations in forestry related treaties/conventions
- Promote adherence to anticorruption treaties
- Zero tolerance for corruption and unethical practices in projects
- Raise awareness on issues.