

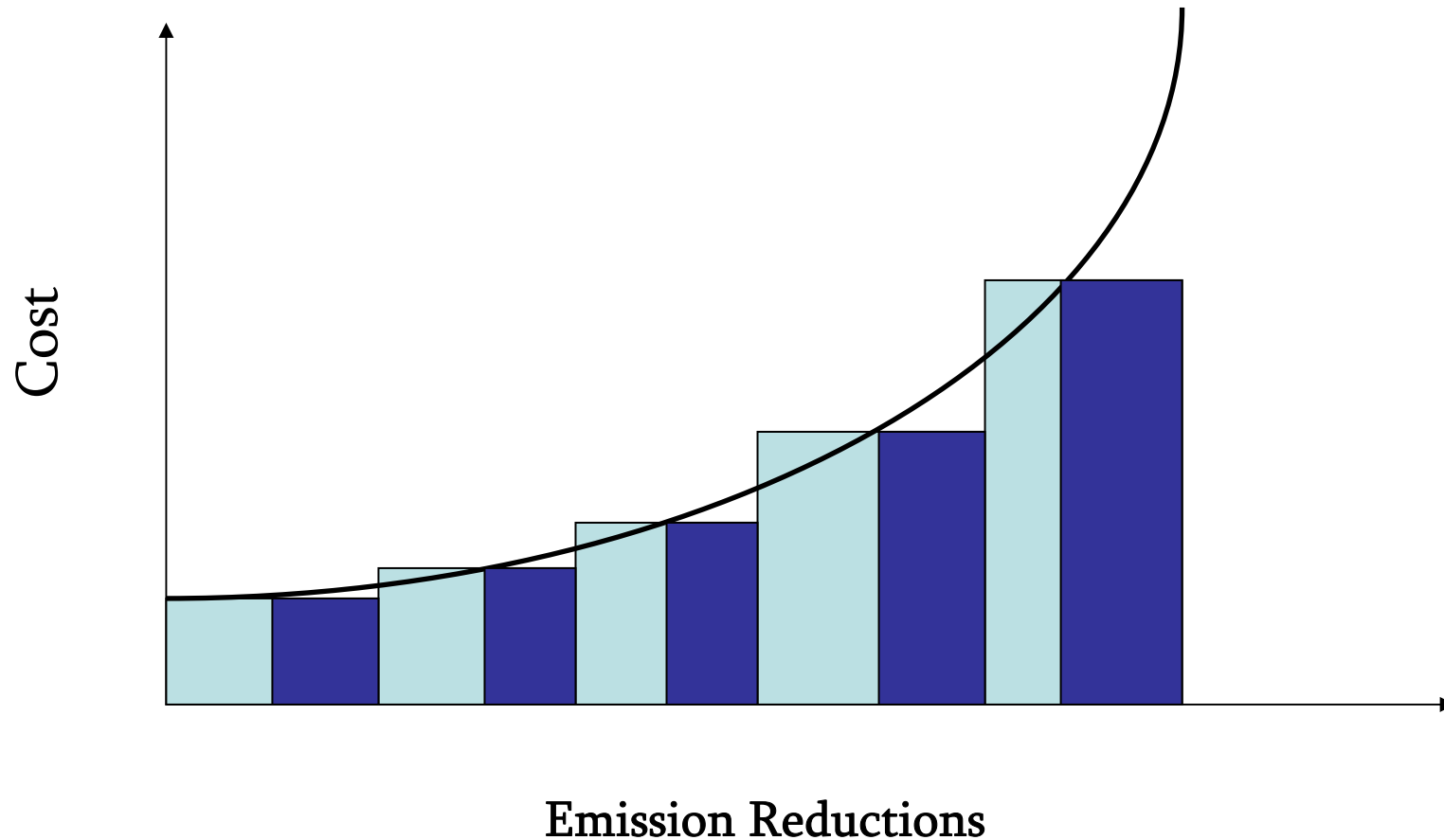
Governance Tools and Approaches

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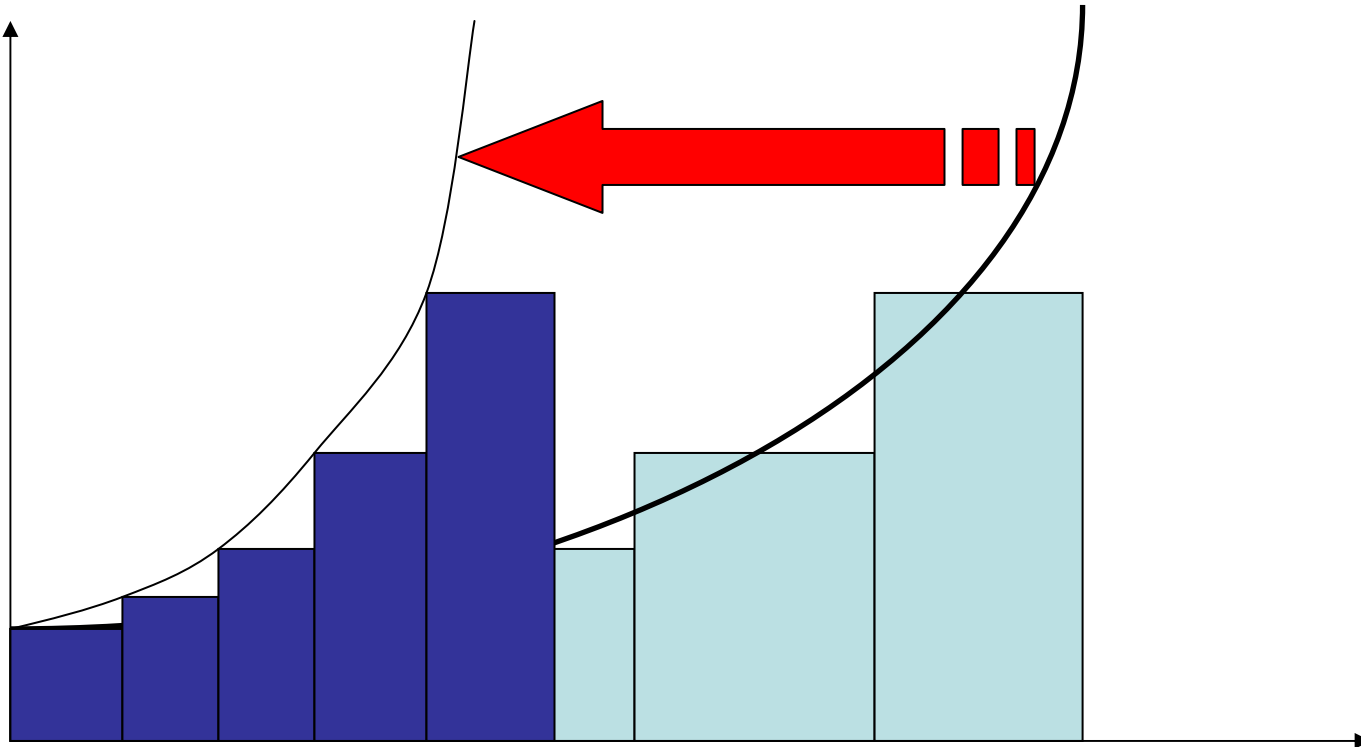
June 3, 2009

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The Supply Curve



Supply Curve with Governance Barriers



Phased Approach

Leads people to compartmentalize actions,
but

- Need good governance all throughout
- Need to work towards changing the emission pathway throughout

However,

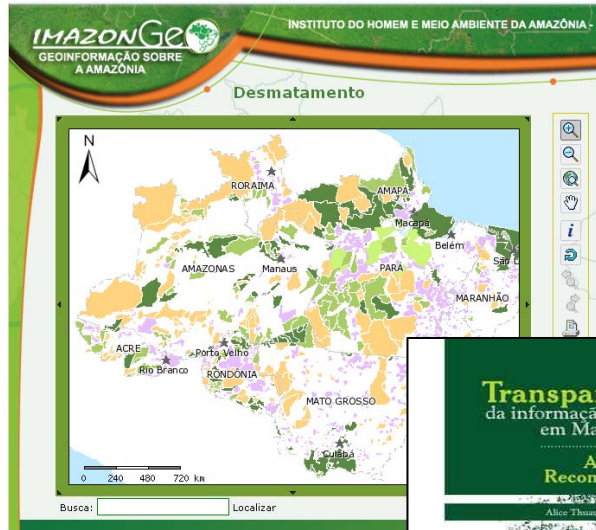
recognizes that there need to be different types of positive incentives and ways to recognize them.

Two Linked Pieces

- Governance of Forest Initiative
- Measures to prevent consumption of goods produced in contravention with the producing country's laws

The Governance of Forests Initiative

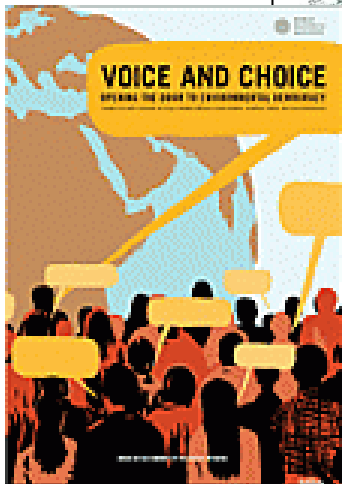
Imazon: independent forest monitoring and law enforcement



Instituto Centro de Vida: forest transparency



WRI : environmental governance and forests



Governance of Forests

- A common global understanding of good governance of forests
- A comprehensive tool, that can be adapted to national circumstances
- Identify relative strengths and weaknesses



		GOVERNANCE COMPONENTS		
		Actors <i>government institutions, international institutions, civil society, private sector</i>	Rules <i>policy & law content, policy & law processes</i>	Practice <i>implementation, administration, monitoring, enforcement</i>
GOVERNANCE	PRINCIPLES OF GOOD			
	Transparency			
	Participation		land tenure land use planning forest management	
	Accountability		revenue distribution and economic incentives	
	Coordination			
	Capacity			
Country Profile <i>(key facts and quantitative information relating to forest sector outcomes and outputs)</i>				

Coordination of forest law enforcement

Elements of quality:

- Clear definition of mandates of each institution (including the judiciary) in the law enforcement system
- Systems to share information across institutions (both vertically and horizontally)
- Timeliness of information sharing
- Evidence of systematic collaboration across institutions

GFI and REDD

- New platform to strengthen civil society engagement with national governments
- Facilitate effective participation in REDD implementation
- New information about gaps in practice to help target reform and capacity building support

International Markets and REDD

- Addressing governance issues resulting in illegal deforestation activities fundamental
- Needed for:
 - Leakage
 - Revenue
 - Supporting legal markets

REDD countries may need more than financial support to achieve this

		Producer Countries		Consumer Countries	
National Level Actions	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	Developed Countries	Developing Countries	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear national definition of what is legal, that takes into consideration sustainability. - Clear national legislation preventing the import of goods produced in contravention of the producing country's laws. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear national legislation preventing the import of goods produced in contravention of the producing country's laws. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to develop, implement and enforce laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to develop, implement and enforce laws 	

International Actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licensing process, including system to track imports and exports - Reporting trade data - Monitoring implementation of licensing systems and national policies (peer review and independent monitoring) - A strong secretariat to guide Parties - Ability to impose sanctions in countries that are not being vigilant about implementing national legislation/ licensing system

Options under the UNFCCC (1)

Incentives for developed countries to take domestic action as NAMAs

- Recognize policies to prevent illegal domestic production activities are valuable for Annex 1 countries meeting in Article 4 of the Convention.
- Recognize the importance of support to developing countries that implement national legislation: i) to stop illegal deforestation, or ii) the import of goods produced in contravention with the producing countries laws;
- Recognize actions to prevent the import of good produced in contravention with the producing country's laws; and set up systems to track legal products being imported as a NAMA.
- **Limit the amount of REDD credits available to Annex I countries if such actions and support have not been undertaken domestically.**

Options under the UNFCCC (2)

Incentives for developed countries to take domestic action as NAMAs

- Support policies and measures that create an environment where emission reductions can be undertaken credibly.
- Recognize that MRV performance metrics are not limited to emission reductions.
- Recognize and support countries that put in place national legislation to limit the import of goods produced in contravention with the producing country's laws and that set up systems to track imports of legal products as a NAMA.

Options under UNFCCC (3)

Agreement by all Parties to undertake a sectoral agreement

- Recognize the need to undertake a cooperative approach starting with timber.
- Confirm that both developed and developing countries, producing or consuming, should be included
- Reiterate that support should be available for both producing and consuming developing countries undertaking such actions,
- Identify opportunities to strengthen the integrity of such an agreement by developing an international licensing and tracking process.

Thank you

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