

FOREST GOVERNANCE AND POLICY ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2024

Independent Forest Monitoring

Comparing approaches across regions

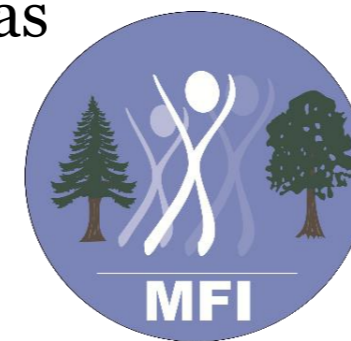
Congo Basin

Angeline MODJO,
Yaoundé, Cameroon



Amazon

Fausto Mejia Zelaya,
Tegucigalpa, Honduras

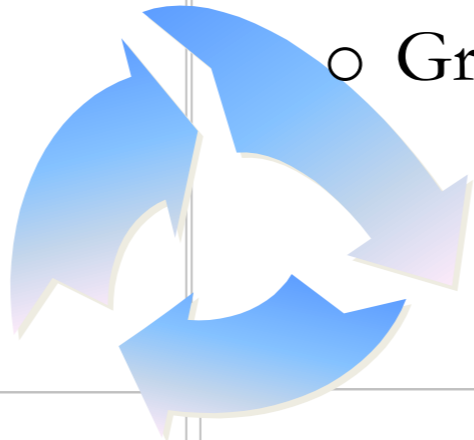


Southeast Asia,

Mardi Minangsari,
Bogor, Indonesia



Aim and scope	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information collection, processing, and facts reporting on illegality hotspots across supply chain : Harvesting, transport, storage, processing, and trade ○ Scope: forest-risk-commodity supply chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited access to complete supply chain data for evidence construction for direct prosecutions ○ Effectiveness of enforcement systems in place ○ Incentive to promote legal practices ○ Growth of corruption
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dependency on foreign aid ○ Inconsistency of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of cases reported ○ Number of observations that led to government action per dollar invested ○ Amount in taxes and fees collected resulting from IFM work
Funding sources	Indicators of success



DIFFERENCES

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	Honduras	Indonesia	Congo Basin
Legal recognition	<p>Supported by law Decree 098-2007</p> <p>VPA FLEGT Decree 044-2021</p> <p>recognized CSO participation at different levels</p>	<p>Regulation No.30/2016 jo. Regulation No.21/2020 and the last Regulation No. 08/2021</p> <p>Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number SK.9895/2022 concerning Standards and Guidelines for Implementing SVLK (Annex 9)</p>	<p>Recognized in regional treaties & consensus agreements signed by Congo Basin ministers in charge of forest in 2008 to protect the Congo Basin forest (Political serie No 1)</p> <p>Translated explicitly in national regulations or implicitly in forestry code through community participation</p>

DIFFERENCES

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Organization structure	Local actors directly affected by forest operations supported by a national organization	Citizen oriented (citizens can opt to act individually or as one group or join a network) - all findings receive similar level of attention	Mandated (Republic of Congo, CAR, DRC, and Gabon) & non-mandated (well established in Cameroon and gradually setting up in the remaining Congo Basin countries)

DIFFERENCES

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Report follow up	<p>Report shared with relevant authority with direct follow up</p> <p>All the reports are on MFI web page</p> <p>Analysis and follow up report on legal actions published bi-annually</p>	<p>Not all reports are made public</p> <p>but they are shared with relevant bodies for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Certification and accreditation bodies<input type="checkbox"/> Ministries<input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement agencies<input type="checkbox"/> Lobbying and advocacy	<p>Report shared with Ministry of Forest (primarily) and law enforcement agencies (after at least 30 days)</p> <p>Lobbying and advocacy</p> <p>Status of litigations report published per semester (Cameroon)</p>

DIFFERENCES

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Funding mechanism	<p>1 year funding cycle (several months gaps before the next funds are received)</p> <p>Ongoing negotiation for 2 year funding from EU</p>	<p>VPA recognizes the role of IFM, but not enough funding provided to support</p> <p>Law includes options for use of own funds, and allocation from government agencies, and trust fund allocation (not compulsory)</p> <p>Need funding mechanism without risk of conflict of interest</p>	<p>Lack of consistent funding</p> <p>Funding is very competitive (call for proposals with the risk of nonspecialized actors to win the bid)</p>