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Forest Benefit Sharing



Forest Governance Forum, Monrovia
Global Witness, May 2012

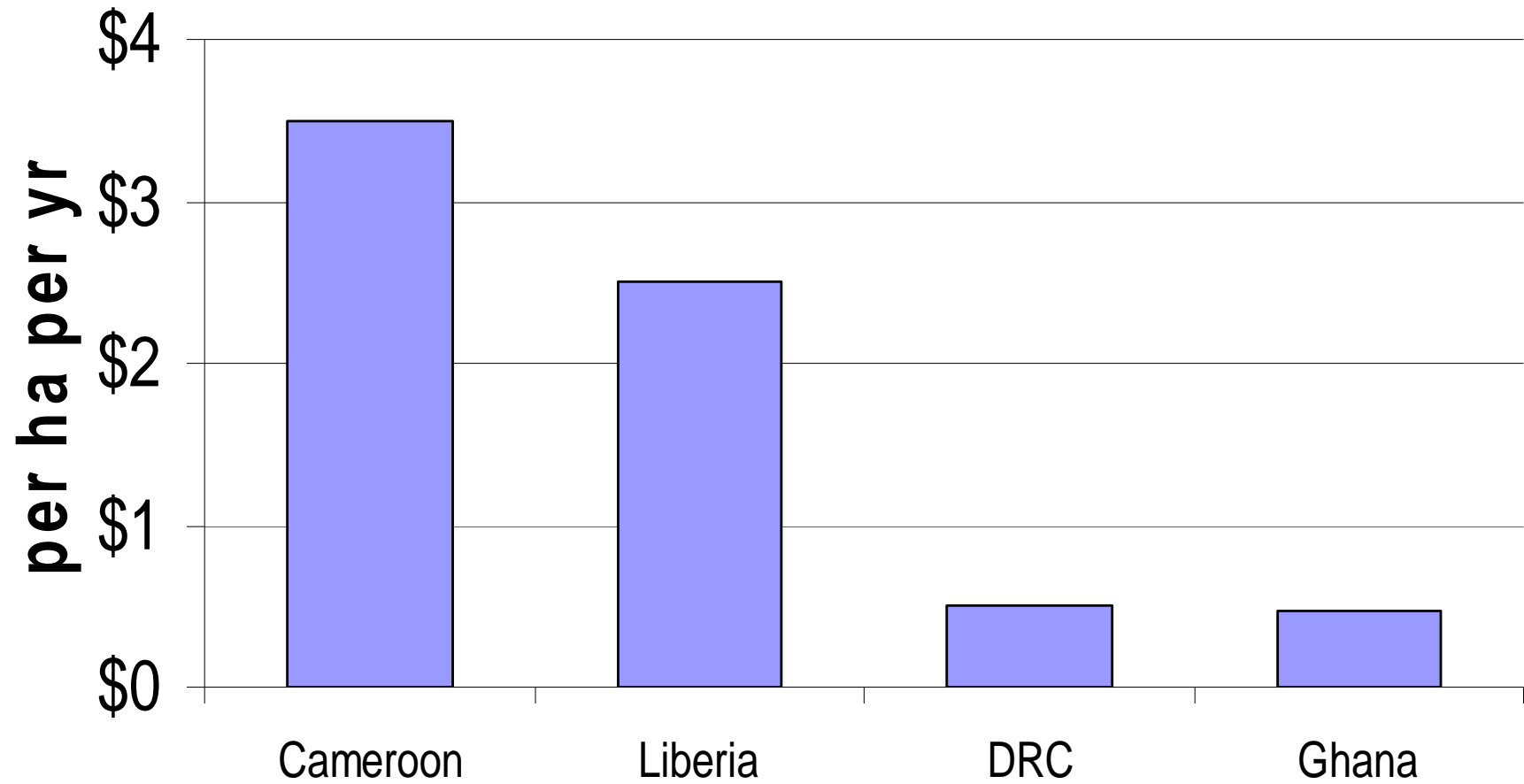
'Benefit sharing'??

- The distribution of revenues... (and social benefits) ... (and access rights).
- Between 'forest manager' and 'forest owner'.
- Stronger association with foreign investment through a concession system.
- Incomprehensible in Latin America.
- Neocolonial?

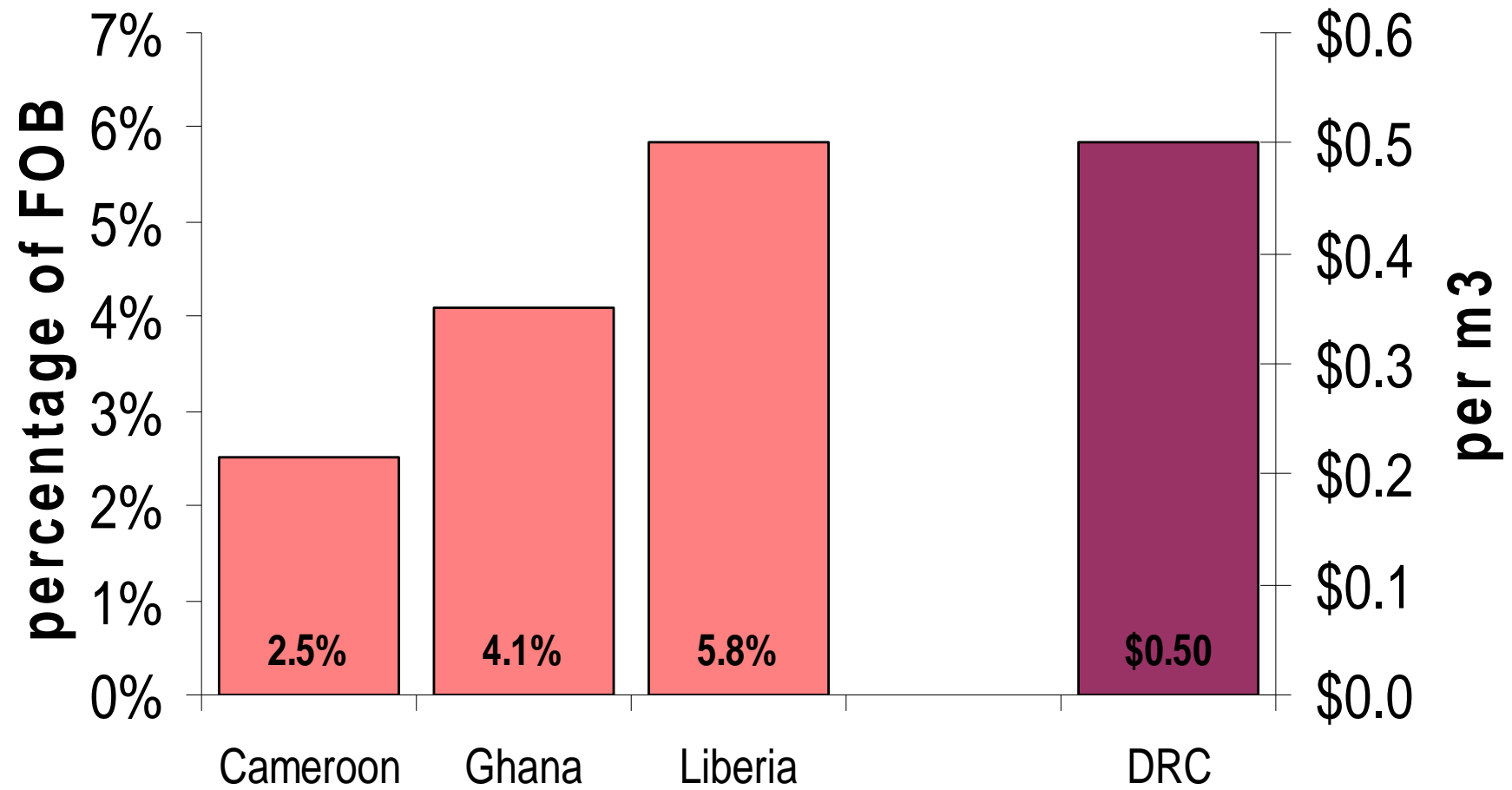
(Community) Rights

3. Right to access?
4. Right to extract: subsistence? commercial?
5. Right to manage? Solely?
6. Right to exclude others from: access? use?
7. Right to lease, sell, or use as collateral?
8. Granted for limited or unlimited time?
9. Can state extinguish any of these without complying with due process of law and compensating the community?

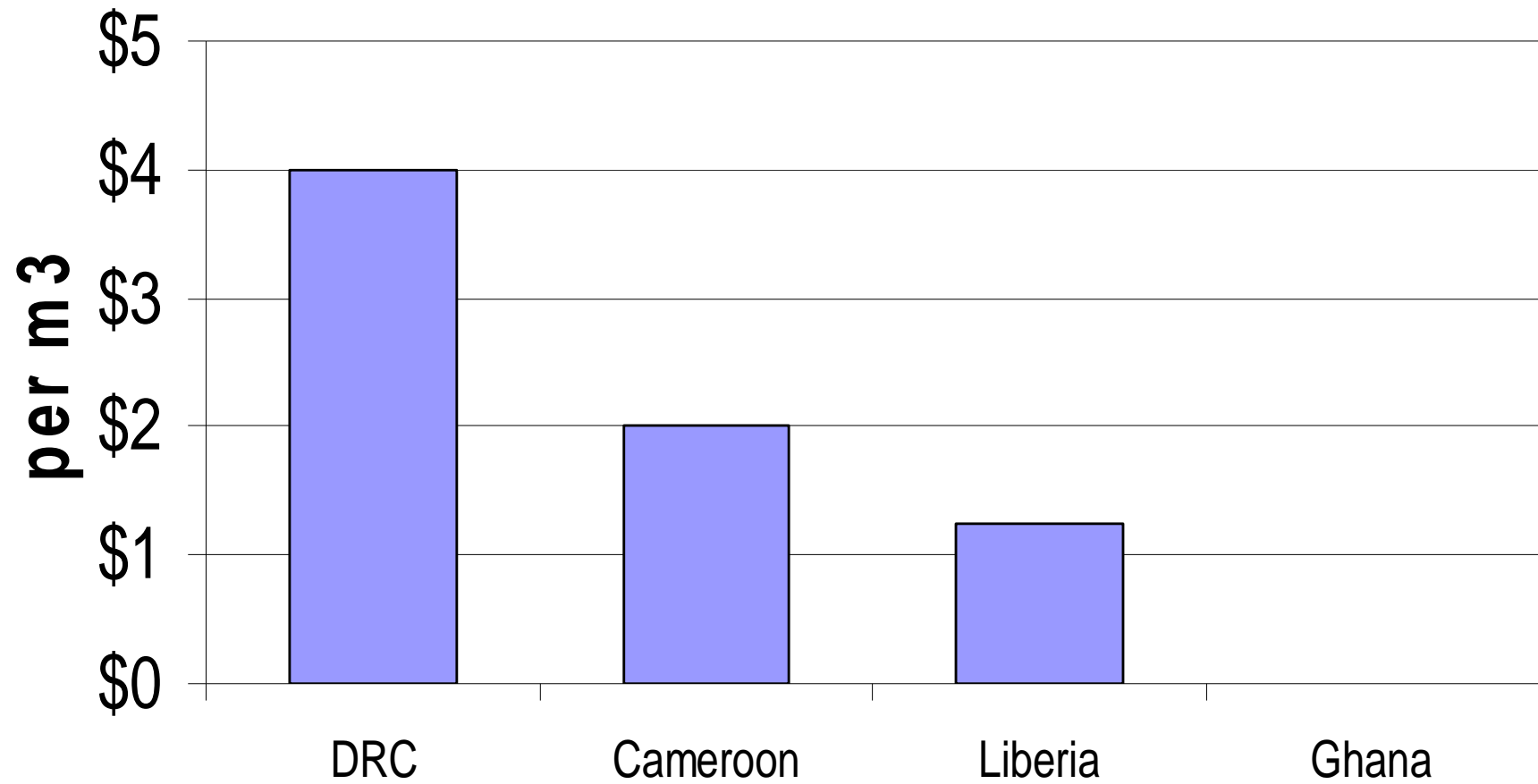
Area based taxes (average or typical)



Volume based taxes (average or typical)

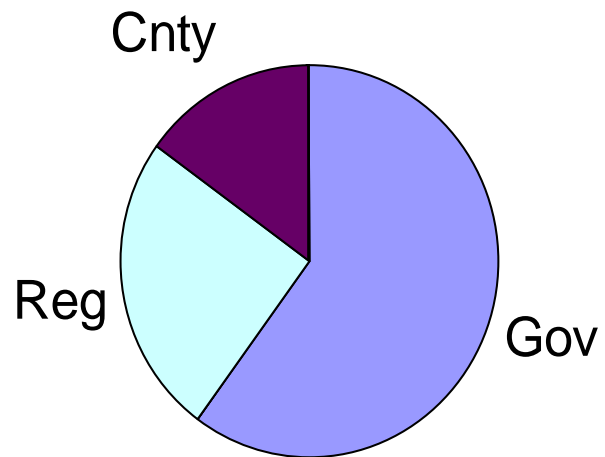


Social Payments (average or typical)

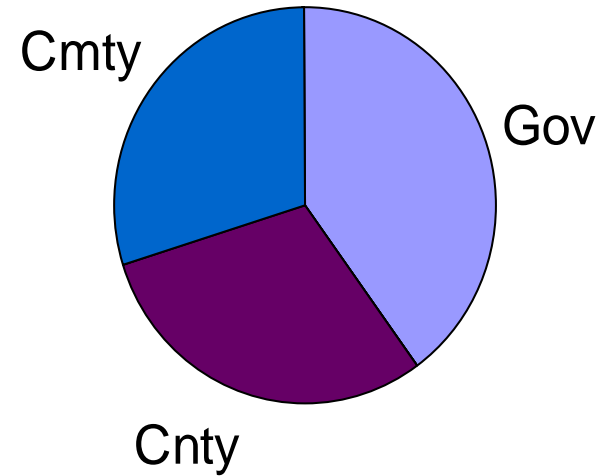


Redistribution formula (1)

DRC

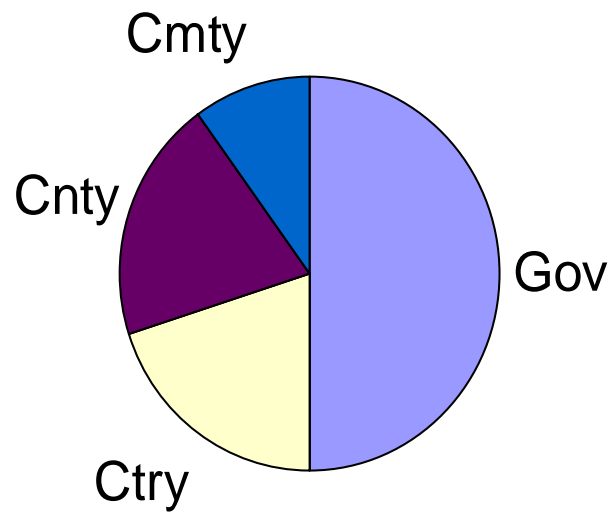


Liberia

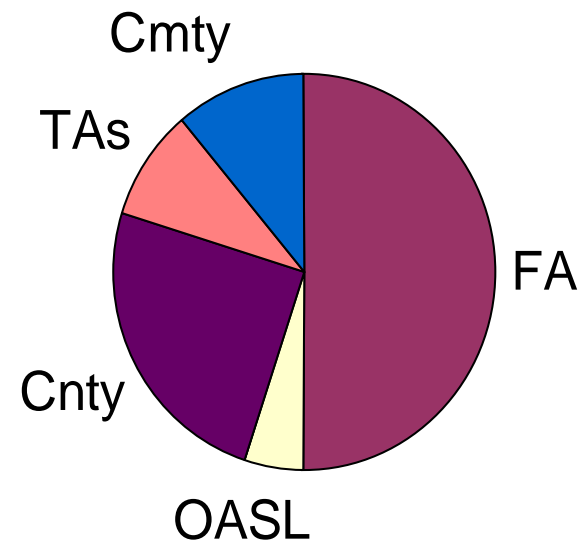


Redistribution formula (2)

Cameroon



Ghana



Cameroon

- Bid premium US\$ 0.20-12 /ha/yr.
- Social contributions 'cahiers de charges' paid in kind.

Scale of operations:

- 1m m³ exported per year
- 97 concessions (FMU) = 6m ha
- 124 timber sales (SSV) = 274k ha
- IUU and 'small permits'

DRC

- Competitive process not yet introduced; review \Rightarrow conversion or cancelation.
- Social contributions 'cahiers de charges' improved significantly, but still paid in kind.

Scale of operations:

- 200k m³ exported (+600,000 IUUU?)
- 80 concessions = 15m ha (+IUUU)

Ghana

- Competitive process not fully introduced; 1997 revision must be complete before VPA.
- Social contributions 'SRAs' lack negotiating support to communities compared to Li or DRC.

Scale of operations:

- 320k m³ exported (2011)
- 445? TUCs (in 2006) = ??ha
- 120? 'salvage permits'
- IIUU = 'chainsaw operators'

Liberia

- Bid premium US\$2-20 /ha/yr, through competition;
- Social payments US\$ 1 /m³.
- Social Agreements paid in kind.

Scale of operations:

- 88k m³ exported (9 months)
- 7 FMCs = 1m ha
- 10 TSCs = 50k ha
- >17 PUPs = >300k ha
- IIUU = 'pitsawing'

Benefit sharing challenges

- Delays in payment \Rightarrow unable to plan; 'slush fund'.
- Social agreements tend to be short-lived and/or localised.
- Lack of publicity / signboards.
- Unable to reconcile timber out with money in.
- Inadequate benefit sharing \Rightarrow incentive for informal /illegal arrangements.

The New Forester?

- As 'benefit sharing' becomes community management, the role of the state changes.
- Public goods – social & environmental values – still need to be protected.
- The new forester becomes a facilitator, supporting communities in their negotiations with logging companies.
- And an active disseminator of information, ensuring the non-state resource is not under-sold.

Carbon the new commodity?

- Secure tenure will be essential for valuing carbon and other environmental services.
- Where state holds land 'for the people', specific provisions for equitable benefit sharing essential.
- Carbon rights should not be dissociated from forest land ⇒ much more vulnerable to fraud.
- Socio Bosque system in Ecuador is REDD-made-simple.



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Thank you

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**FOREST
CARBON,
CASH &
CRIME**

THE RISK OF CRIMINAL ENGAGEMENT IN REDD+

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Making the Forest Sector
Transparent

**Annual Transparency
Report 2009**

Prepared by Global Witness November 2009

November 2010

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Understanding REDD+
The Role of Governance, Enforcement and Safeguards in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Developed countries have pledged over US\$4 billion to scale up REDD+ and fast track its implementation over the next two years. So what is REDD+ and why is it so important? This briefing explains this complex initiative to tackle forest destruction, and demonstrates the importance of good governance, financial transparency, strong enforcement and safeguards to overcome the challenges and risks countries face as they get 'ready' for REDD+ implementation.

Making the Forest Sector
Transparent

**Annual Transparency
Report 2010**

Prepared by Global Witness October 2011