MAKING THE FOREST SECTOR TRANSPARENT

www.foresttransparency.info











Main strategies of the project

- Greater access to information on the forestry sector
- Effective influence in forest governance processes
- Civil society organizations and coalitions working on forest governance issues looking at transparency and information access

Forest land area in 2010 and deforestation rate 2005-10 by country -3.110 km2 2.500 per annum (-0.2%)Key Forest area loss km² per annum 2005-2010 (% of forest land) 2.000 Non-forest area Forest area -1,580 km² 1,500 per annum (-0.296)Land area (1000 km²) 1,000 -2.200 km² per annum (-1.196)-1.980 km2 500 -1.150 km² per annum (-1.996)per annum -560 km² -300 km³ (-2.296)per annum per annum. (-1.596)

(-0.796)

Liberia

Ghana

DRC

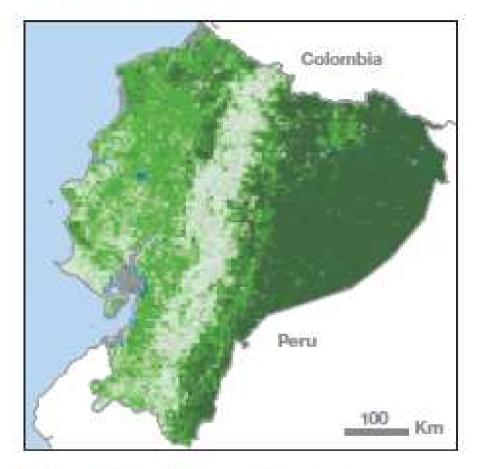
Cameroon

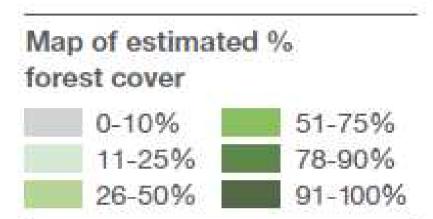
Guatemala

Ecuador

Peru

Ecuador





Vital Statistics

People and Forests

147 people per km² of forest



Gini Index of Equality



49

98,650 km² total forest area

Corruption Perception Index



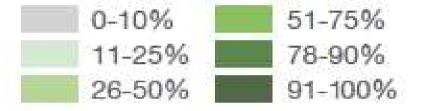
Income



Peru



Map of estimated % forest cover

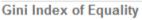


Vital Statistics

People and Forests

43 people per km² of forest







48

679,920 km2 total forest area

Corruption Perception Index



3.5

Income



GDP per capita US\$5290

Annual Transparency Report

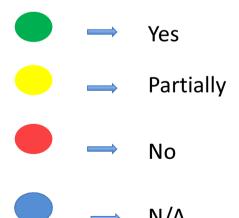
Report Card

Transparency and Access to Information Law Compliance



Report Card

- ✓ Common assessment tool with 20 indicators
- ✓ **Indicators refer to:** forestry sector 's regulatory and institutional framework and emerging issues such as: land tenure rights, free prior and informed consent
- ✓ Traffic light evaluation:



SOME RELEVANT RESULTS

OME RELEVANT RESULTS	Peru	Ecuator
Provisions for Transparency in Forest Laws and Norms	•	
Legal Recognition of Customary Rights in Forest Laws and Norms	•	•
Legal Recognition of the Right to Free Prior and Informed Consent	•	•
National Land Tenure Policy	•	
Regulation of Environmental Services		•
Fiscal Systems to Distribute Forestry Royalties or Incentives		•
Information on Forest Law Intractions	0	

Transparency and Access to Information Law Compliance

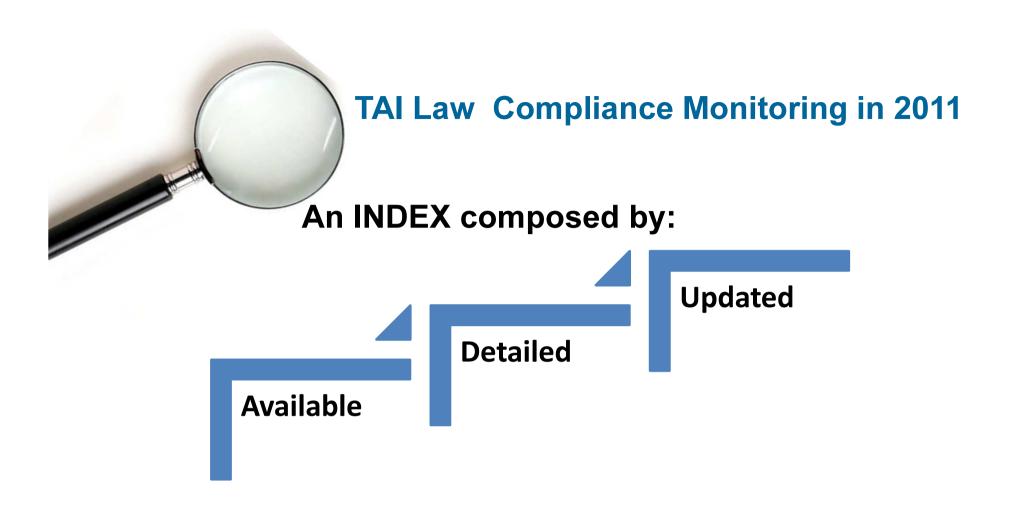
Año de publicación de la Ley	País	Calificación (sobre 150)
2003	Perú	97
2008	Chile	93
2008	Uruguay	91
1985	Colombia	82
2004	Ecuador	75

Centre for Law and Democracy, Canada and Access Info, Madrid-2011

TAI Law Compliance Monitoring in 2011

- ✓ Executive branch with key competencies over forest and natural resources
- ✓ Ombudsman
- ✓ Financial Ministries and Central Banks

ECUADOR (2004)	PERU (2003)
12 PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	16 PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

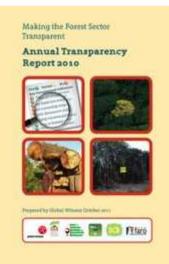


ECUADOR	PERU
Average 57% compliance	Average 60% compliance

Annual Transparency Reports







LESSONS: BASIC CONDITIONS FOR REDD+ NEEDED

- Informed population, especially forest peoples
- Strong political will
- Budget and efficient management
- Specific transparency, consultation and participation provisions & mechanisms
- Information management systems in place: organization, classification and systematized information





CRITICAL ISSUES

- TAI laws are generic: do not address forest governance issues
- FPIC and consultation processes: only in paper and not legally binding
- Land tenure and carbon rights are extremely unclear
- There are no comprehensive forest cadaster
- Registries of REDD+ projects have no specific TAI considerations

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS

- REDD+, forest governance and finance needs to be linked to results with transparency in budget and flows (MRV for finance)
- Multi-sectorial land use planning is needed: Ecuador and Peru's forests face increasing pressure from extractive industries



THANKS!

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Sigrid Vásconez svasconez@grupofaro.org

GRUPO FARO

Dirección: Gregorio Bobadilla N38-88 y Granda Centeno

Web: www.grupofaro.org

Fono: (593 2) 2 456 367 / 2 6 015 395

Telefax: (593 2) 2 264 719

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