

## CONGO BASIN FOREST PARTNERSHIP (CBFP)

### 16<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF PARTIES

21-26 November, Kigali, Rwanda

Kigali Convention Center (KCC)

**Stream 4:** **SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**  
**Stream Leaders:** FAO (EU FAO FLEGT) – ATIBT  
**Stream Coach:** François Busson  
**Stream Facilitation:** Emmanuel Groutel  
**Rapporteur:** Emmanuel Heuse  
**Stream dates:** Wednesday 23 November 2016  
 (n.b. Monday 21 November - Tuesday 22 November: FAO Session on NTFPs)

#### PROGRAMME

<b>Introduction</b> <i>By the stream 4 moderator -Emmanuel Groutel</i> <i>Emmanuel Groutel is a Professor and Research Fellow. As a forestry expert, his specialty fields include the timber economy, international flows, forest products marketing and timber legality. Over the span of his 30-year career, Dr Groutel has worked with FAO, the AFD, the ATIBT, EFI, the European Union and a host of other institutions or businesses.</i>	
Welcome address	9 :00 – 9 :10
Presentation of the Stream’s preferred approach.  <i>Economic and social development is the top policy priority for Central African countries. In the aftermath of the Yaounde (1999) and Brazzaville Declarations (2005), these countries have been working to integrate this priority within the framework of biodiversity conservation and climate change objectives.</i>  <i>Whether they work in the forestry sector or exploit other resources in the vast forested areas of the Congo Basin, be they veterans or newcomers, be they formal or informal sector players, all private sector actors are the intersection of these objectives. Meeting these objectives will require the engagement of these private sector actors..</i>  <i>The deliberations of the FAO workshop on Forest Products held on Monday 21 November and Tuesday 22 November will have provided ample proof of that: Lessons from those deliberations will have shown that exploiting NTFPs can be crucial to sustainably achieve a long-term increase in the purchasing power of local communities in forest areas, provided that this is done in the framework of controlled market growth, with environmental safeguards in place, and with sustainability-oriented economic incentives for the actors .</i>	
A brief overview of Stream 4 work methodology and programme	
<b>Session 1.</b> <i>Challenges to public policy in managing “historic” private sector actors in forest areas towards sustainable development: What are the available policy options for ensuring long-term mobilization of industrial loggers?</i>	
ATIBT presentation <i>Jacqueline Van de Pol</i>  <i>Jacqueline van de Pol holds a Master in management of natural resources in tropical countries (University of Wageningen). Since 2000 she is based in the Congo Basin where she has worked for a research organization, NGOs and private companies, in the fields of conservation, forest management and FLEGT. Since April 2016, she has been coordinating the ATIBT’s FLEGT and REDD projects.</i>	9 :10 – 9 :30
<u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u>  a) For forest-owning States in the sub-region, responsibly managed concessions provide more added value than logging operations (with regards to biodiversity, environmental	

<p>services, and as assets in the fight against climate change, etc.). But how can these multiple benefits be used to secure forest concessions in the long run?</p> <p>b) Sustainable management is not only about timber. But how can the other positive impacts of sound management be harnessed in an effective and economically meaningful manner, both for States and loggers?</p> <p>c) How do we convince the public authorities, at all relevant levels of responsibility, that integrating biodiversity and other responsible management criteria into land use planning are equally assets that countries in the sub-region may come to value in the long term. Possibly via climate change mitigation initiatives?</p>	
<i>Discussion on the presentation and proposed recommendations</i>	9 : 30 – 10 : 10
<b>Session 2.</b> <i>Traceability of products from the exploitation of natural resources :          Economic management and transparency tools for companies and public authorities</i>	
<p>Presentation of the EU FLEGT FAO program (launch of a publication)  <i>Jack Soh Ndeh and Jérôme Laporte</i></p> <p><i>Jack Soh Ndeh</i> is an expert in forest traceability computing. Since 2011, his company PROSYGMA has been involved in an array of projects in Cameroon and other parts of Africa. The company has developed forest management and traceability software that are being used by several leading timber industry players.</p> <p><i>Jérôme Laporte</i> is a forestry engineer, with over 10 years' experience working in the tropical forest management sector. He has developed and implemented forest management plans and provided guidance towards certification to a variety of Congo Basin companies. He is currently conducting a range of projects dealing with assessment and implementation of traceability systems, both in the private sector and public administrations.</p>	10 : 10 – 10 : 30
<p><u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u></p> <p>a) How do we convince sector operators as a whole that simple and effective traceability tools are not only crucial to monitoring legality and useful for States, but are also and more importantly tools of economic efficiency that are useful for companies?</p> <p>b) What are the challenges in moving from the efficient internal monitoring systems run by sector operators to appropriate national monitoring systems at the level of the States?</p> <p>c) Is Due Diligence -which the EUTR requires of European importers - technically feasible for exporters in producer countries?</p>	
<i>Discussion on the presentation and proposed recommendations</i>	10 : 30 – 11 : 10
Coffee break	11 : 10 – 11 : 45
<b>Session 3.</b> <i>How can we convince loggers who are still reluctant to commit to sustainable management in 2016?          What arguments would make for a good pitch for Sustainable Forest Management?</i>	
<p>PPECF COMIFAC Presentation  <i>Romain Lorent</i></p> <p><i>Romain Lorent</i> is agronomist with forty years' experience in sub-Saharan Africa, in a broad range of areas spanning both the operational and institutional domains. Since April 2012 , he has been the coordinator of a Program for the Promotion of Certified Forest Exploitation (PPECF), in the Congo Basin, which is being implemented institutionally by COMIFAC, thanks to KFW financing (10 million €)</p>	11 : 45 – 12 : 05
<p><u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u></p> <p>a) Is there a future for certification in Central Africa? What are the main lessons learned</p>	

<p>from the first phase of the program (2012 - 2015)?</p> <p>b) What will be the guidelines for phase II of the PPECF?</p> <p>c) Can the SROI approach (<i>Social Return on Investment</i>) be an effective way of assessing the costs and benefits of certification and encouraging economic operators to come on board?</p>	
<u>Discussion on the presentation and proposed recommendations</u>	12 : 05 – 12 : 45
Lunch	12 : 45 – 14 : 10
<p><b>Session 4.</b></p> <p><i>Challenges facing new entrants into the private sector in forest areas:</i></p> <p><i>Early guidance of industrial palm oil producers</i></p>	
<p>Presentation by ATA Marie Ltd</p> <p><i>George Kuru</i></p> <p><i>George Kuru holds a Bachelor's and Master's degree in Forestry from the University of Canterbury (New Zealand). Since 1990, he has garnered extensive experience in forests across the Pacific, Asia and Africa, and has honed his expertise in carbon accounting, forest management and modeling, as well as traceability and legality monitoring systems. George Kuru is a director at ATA Marie Group Ltd.</i></p>	14 : 10 – 14 : 30
<p><u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u></p> <p>a) The "high carbon stock" (HCS) approach : a ground-breaking methodology for identifying suitable land for plantation development and forest areas for long term protection?</p> <p>b) What is the impact of the HCS approach in Indonesia and in West Africa?</p> <p>c) What are the potential lessons for Congo Basin forests?</p>	
<p>MOABI presentation</p> <p><i>Leo Bottrill</i></p> <p><i>Leo is the leading promoter of the Moabi initiative, an open mapping interface designed to support land use planning in the DR Congo (<a href="http://rdc.moabi.org">rdc.moabi.org</a>), currently being implemented by the Observatoire Satellital des Forêts d'Afrique centrale (OSFAC). Following the launch of Moabi, Leo founded CrowdCover LLC, a Washington DC- based company that aims to make mapping information accessible to all.</i></p>	
<p><u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u></p> <p>a) Comparable levels of information on the operations of certified and non-certified loggers: opportunities and challenges.</p> <p>b) What are the first lessons from the experience with transparency in the oil palm sector (SOCFIN plantations and FERONIA in DR Congo)?</p> <p>c) How can information and data sharing be enhanced between different groups of actors and different sectors - towards more effective monitoring of land use planning?</p>	
<u>Discussion on the presentation and on proposed recommendations</u>	14 : 30 – 15 : 10

<b>Session 5.</b> <i>Developing public-private strategies for economically efficient management of protected areas that benefit local actors as a whole? The case of Virunga</i>	
Presentation by the ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature) <i>Emmanuel de Mérode</i> <i>A holder of a PhD in anthropology, Emmanuel de Merode has since 2008 been serving as the Conservator of the Virunga National Park on behalf of the Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature. His approach to managing the park aims to be rigorous with respect to conservation and protection of biodiversity, and at the same time enjoy understanding and legitimacy in the eyes of the local community, whose economic and social well being is an ongoing concern for Emmanuel.</i>	15 : 10 – 15 : 30
<u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the prerequisites for a protected area to become an engine of local socio-economic development?</li> <li>What are the ways of ensuring secure investments and guaranteeing efficient devolving of PA management responsibility to the private sector?</li> <li>Could a network of “green development hubs” built on protected areas and concessions that are managed in a transparent and efficient manner open up a path for Central African forests to follow?</li> </ol>	
<u>Discussion on the presentation and proposed recommendations</u>	15 : 30 – 16 : 10
Coffee break	16 : 10 – 16 : 30
<b>Session 6.</b> <i>What are the available opportunities for steering private sector operators towards the concept of “zero deforestation”? Ongoing experiments using a neutral landscape-level approach in agro-industrial plantations</i>	
Presentation by TFT (The Forest Trust) <i>Erith Ngatchou</i> <i>Erith is an agronomist with over 15 years’ experience conducting assessment, audit and consultancy missions focusing on environmental and social aspects and on rural development in Africa, mostly in forest areas. Having worked as a Certification Manager for Bureau Veritas Africa up until December 2012, he has gained extensive hands-on experience with certification schemes (FSC, RSPO) and ISO-based management systems (in the area of auditing as well as training). Since 2013, he has leveraged his expertise in supporting and helping transform companies in his capacity as a Senior Manager at TFT, whose Central Africa Office he has been managing since 2015.</i>	16 : 30 – 16 : 50
<u>Key issues addressed in the presentation</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is supply chain control relevant to efficiently addressing deforestation issues?</li> <li>Can the HCS methodology (<i>high carbon stock</i>) become a land use planning tool that delivers benefits to local communities, companies and States in the Congo Basin?</li> <li>How do we create linkages between conventional forestry issues and those tied industrial plantations</li> </ol>	
<u>Discussion on the presentation and proposed recommendations</u>	16 : 50 – 17 : 30