



Safari

Strengthening forest policy coherence
by testing sustainable forest
management approaches to foster
FLEGT and REDD+ interactions



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FLEGT
Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

REDD+
Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation,
and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests
and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries

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Testing sustainable forest management approaches to foster FLEGT and REDD+ interactions to strengthen forest policy coherence in Indonesia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guyana and Surinam

Project objective

To identify how a holistic sustainable forest management (SFM) concept can interlink and support REDD+ and FLEGT at (sub)national and local levels,

to analyse their current and possible future impacts, foster their operability on all levels and to demonstrate the multiple benefits of SFM.

Key messages

- Important synergies are possible in the implementation of SFM and REDD+ and FLEGT. These include e.g. safeguard mechanisms, information transparency and monitoring and reporting. However, domestic political processes, institutional boundaries and vested interests of powerful actors in implementing countries provide little opening for synergies and can prevent successful downstream implementation.
- FLEGT and REDD+ have the potential to alter the relation of forest-dependent communities with forests, thereby strengthening forest governance, mainstreaming SFM and promoting significant role of tropical forests in providing non-carbon benefits.
- SFM tools such as criteria and indicators, forest certification processes, timber traceability and monitoring system, forest harvesting code of practice and SFM capacity building contribute to the implementation of REDD+ and FLEGT. The tools need tuning so to serve all processes.
- REDD+ monetary and non-monetary incentives, adequate safeguard measures, national forest monitoring system including national forest sector database, domestic policies and measures, and measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification (M&MRV) system and capacity development – all these instruments and tools promote and underline the need for SFM.
- REDD+ provides an opportunity to integrate SFM into national climate change and low-carbon development strategies and policies
- Locally-based capacity building is a pre-requisite for the achievement of long-lasting, widespread and cross-sectoral results.

Study components

- Structured review of REDD+, FLEGT and SFM – Identification of case studies, links and gaps
- National Forest Information System for REDD+ and SFM – case studies in Suriname and Guyana
- Impact of and synergies between REDD+, FLEGT and SFM at national and local level - case study in Indonesia
- Impact of and synergies between REDD+, FLEGT and SFM at national and local level - case studies in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cameroon



SFM

Sustainable Forest Management, with regard to social, economic and environmental sustainability of forests

FLEGT

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade. FLEGT promotes trade in legal timber and environmentally and socially beneficial public procurement policies

REDD+

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.