



Curbing deforestation in the Congo Basin with the polluter pays principle, the provider gets principle and the REDD+ mechanism

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Points of attention

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest

II. The Polluter Pays Principle , The Provider gets Principle and REDD+ Mechanism in some Congo Basin Countries

III . Challenges to curb deforestation under a policy mixed.

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest

❖ **Biodiversity**

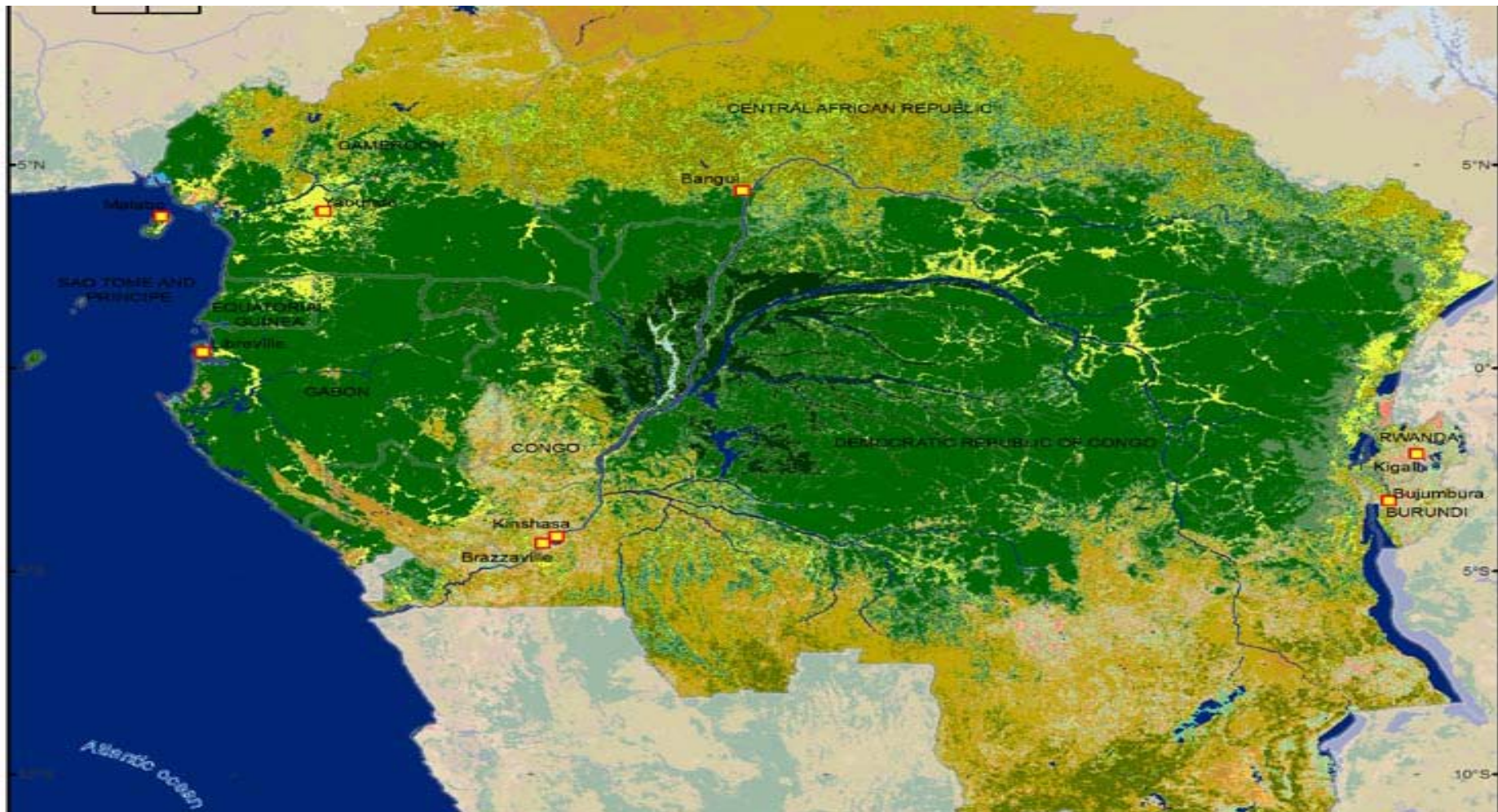
❖ **Deforestation**

❖ **Small-Scale Subsistence Farming and Logging in some Countries of Congo Basin**

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest : Biodiversity

- Second largest tropical forest after **Amazon** (Latin America) followed by **Borneo-Mekong** (South East Asia)
 - **Area** : **200** million hectares
 - **Population** : **60** million depended community
 - **11 Countries** , **6** Countries in the Central African dense moist forest
 - **Composition** : **Rainforest** from Gulf of Guinea to Albertine Rift, **Swamp forest** in Central and 2 **Mountainous** region .
- . **552 Mammals** , **460 Reptiles**, **1000Birds** , **10.000Plants**

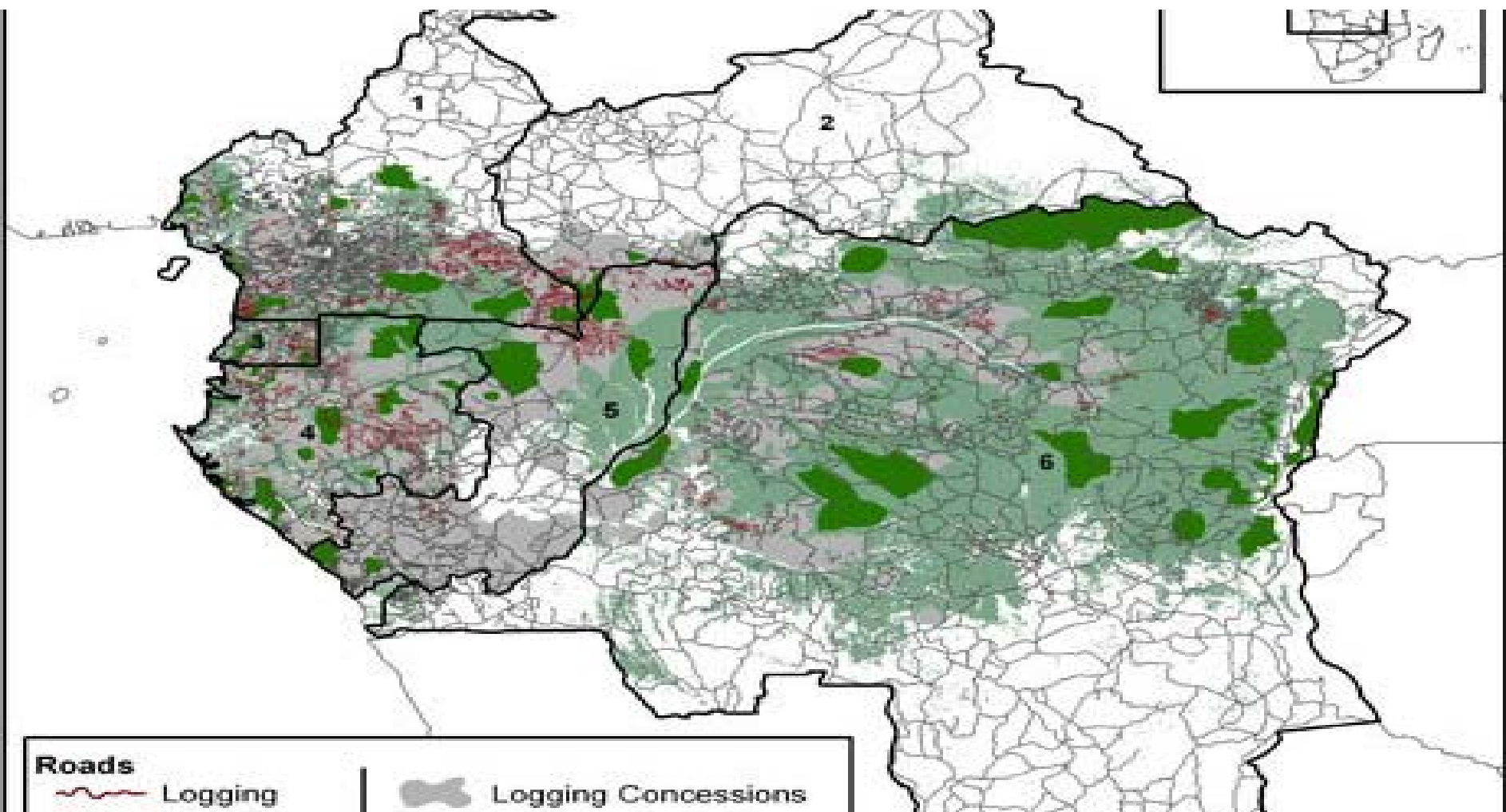
(FAO, 2011) ; (OFAC,2012)



Congo Basin Forest Map

Congo Basin land cover map derived from 300 m resolution data

Source: Verhegghen & Defourny, 2010



6 Main Congo Basin Countries

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest : Deforestation

Direct drivers

- Small-Scale Subsistence Farming;
- Fuel wood collection and charcoal production ;
- Logging;
- Infrastructures;
- Oil and mining extraction.

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest : Deforestation

Underlying factors

- Population density;
- Urbanization;
- Governance
- Conflicts.

Future drivers (2010-2050)

- Oil and Mining Extraction ;
- Agro-Industrial ;
- Fuel Wood Collection;
- Small-Scale Subsistence Farming;
- New Infrastructures;
- Climate Change.

(JRC,2010)

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest : Small-Scale Subsistence Farming and Logging

Direct drivers

Small-Scale Subsistence Farming;

- Fuel wood collection and charcoal production ;

Logging;

- Infrastructures;
- Oil and mining extraction.

I. An Overview of Congo Basin Forest : Small-Scale Subsistence Farming and Logging

	Deforestation			
	1990-2000	2000-2005	Small-Scale Subsistence Farming	Logging
Cameroon	0.08	0.03	++	++
Congo	0.03	0.07	-	+
Gabon	0.05	0.00	-	++
Equatorial Guinea	0.02	-	+	+++
C.A.R	0.06	0.06	-	+
D.R.C	0.11	0.22	++	-

II. The Polluter Pays Principle , The Provider gets Principle and REDD+ Mechanism in some Congo Basin countries

❖ Conceptual Framework

❖ Implementation in some Congo Countries

II. Conceptual Framework – the polluter pays principle

Best known definition

- **Principle 16** of the Rio Declaration on Environment and development :
- *“National authorities should endeavour to promote the internalization of environmental costs and the use of economic instruments, taking into account the approach that the polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution, with due regard to the public interest and without distorting international trade and investment”.*

II. Conceptual Framework – the Provider gets principle

History

- “Main Results of Study”. *In the Contribution of Amenities to Rural Development*, OECD (Blochliger, **1994**), **9** OECD countries (UK, US, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, and Switzerland) which applied the provider gets principle (Hanley, **1995**).
- **Clean Development Mechanism** is an illustration of the principle in its supply side (developing countries **provides** ecosystem and **gets** credits) (art.12 UNFCCC, 1997 Kyoto Protocol) – application of Payment for Ecosystem Services Scheme through CDM projects in the Congo Basin countries
- **REDD+** is an international payment for ecosystem scheme - application of provider gets principle in the Congo Basin (UNFCCC, **2005- COP.11**) (Bali Roadmap, **2007**) (Cancun Agreement, **2010**) (Durban, **2011**)

II. Conceptual Framework - the provider gets principle

- *“Human action may result in **increased environmental quality**. In relation to that the **provider gets principle** has been formulated” (Arild Vatn, Synne Movik and David N. Barton, 2011).*
- *The **provider gets principle** is orientated more to the **supply side** of rural public goods than the demand side. (Blochliger,1994).*
- *The principle is good for **identifying ecological targets** and to **calculate** the minimum necessary **payment** needed to **achieve these targets**” (Hanley,1998)*

II. Conceptual Framework- REDD+ mechanism

History

- 2005 : Proposal on reducing GHG emissions due to deforestation initiated by Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica (COP.11)
- 2007: **Bali Action Plan (Decision 1/COP.13)**
- 2009: Copenhagen (Decision 4/COP 15)
- 2010 : **Cancun Agreement (Decision 2/COP.16)**
- 2011 : **Durban Platform -Outcome of Ad Hoc Working Group long-term Cooperative Action Under the Convention (COP 17).**

II. Conceptual framework – REDD+ mechanism

- Reduction of Emissions from **Deforestation** and Forest **Degradation** in developing countries , the role of **Conservation , Sustainable management and Enhancement of forest carbon stocks** in developing countries
- International Payment for Ecosystem Services.
- Payment only be made after performance (the reduction of the deforestation RATE; protecting threatened habitat and its inherent carbon stocks; enhancing existing carbon stocks in degraded forests.
- Efficiency , Effectiveness and Equity
- Phases: initialization, preparation, investment and implementation

II. Implementation of the Polluter Pays Principle in Gabon and Equatorial Guinea

Gabon

- Law 16/01 on Forestry Code (31/12/2001)
- **Law 16/93 on the protection and the improvement of environment management**
 - Polluter Pays Principle is more **reflected** (article 19 , 20) than firmly recognized.
 - **Forest Management is exempted** (soil, air, waste pollution)

Equatorial Guinea

- Law 1/1997 on the use and the management of forest (18/02/1997)
 - Law 7/2003 on environmental framework (27/11/2003).
- Polluter Pays Principle is not applied.**

II. Implementation of the Provider gets Principle and REDD+in D.R. Congo

DRC has finalized the start-up phase with the signing of a decree establishing the national institutional arrangement for REDD+ readiness (November 2009). and the development of the R-PP and its subsequent review by national and international partners (March 2010).

DRC is now under the REDD preparation phase (2010-2012) and getting ready to start the investment phase (2011-2015).

Legal Framework : 2002 Forestry Code , 2011 Framework Law on

Environment ,2011 Framework on Environmental Management, 2009 Decree on REDD ,2010 R-PP.

II. Implementation of the provider gets principle and REDD+ in Cameroon

- 2008 Submission of R-PIN to World Bank-Forest Carbonship Facility
- 2007 First REDD+ Pilot project German company GAF
- 2012 Newly partners of UN-REDD and Cameroon

Legal Framework

- Decree No. 2005/0577 /PM of 23 February 2005, Arête No. 0070/MINEP of 22 April 2005, Arête No. 0001/MINEP of 3 February 2007, all on EIA.
- Law No. 94-01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries regulations (1994 Forestry Law).
- Law No. 1996/12 of 5 August 1996 relating to environmental management in Cameroon (1996 Framework Law on Environmental Management)
- Pending elaborated REDD Policy

II. Implementation of the provider gets principle and REDD+ in DR Congo and Cameroon

- Pilots projects in DR Congo: **Sud Kwamouth, Isangi, Mambassa, Kaponda, Virunga, Luki, Equateur.**
- Pilots projects in Cameroon : REDD pilot project initiated by GAF AG, and the **Mount Cameroon REDD** project initiated by KfW, Pilot IUCN participation indigenous people and policy

3. Challenges to curb deforestation under a policy mixed

National level

Application of the **polluter pays principle** in Forest management

REDD+ projects on Enforcement of law regarding logging in Gabon

and Equatorial Guinea

Process

-Adoption of an extended interpretation of the polluter pays principle to deforestation in environmental legal framework (based on User pays principle : Glossary of environmental statistics –UN1997)

-Assessing applied law and proposed polluter pays principle

-Promoting REDD+ project on reducing logging and on enforcement law on reducing logging.

_ Updating forestry law .

3. Challenges to curb deforestation under a policy mixed

National level

- Application of the **provider gets principle** in national and sub national

levels in Agro-Forestry sector to straighten legal framework

-**REDD+ projects** on the reduction of small-scale subsistence

farming in Cameroon and Democratic Republic of Congo .

3. Challenges to curb deforestation under a policy mixed

Process

- Adoption of the provider gets principle.
- Assessing applied REDD+ projects and the proposed provider gets principle at domestic Law
- Updating related forestry law : Agriculture, Rights on ownership land , carbon and participation of indigenous people;
- Institutions : Justice , Civil society and Compliance
- REDD+ projects on reducing subsistence farming and on enforcement of agricultural law and its related laws.

3. Challenges to curb deforestation under a policy mixed

Regional level : Convergence Plan of COMIFAC

- **Strategic Axis 1** : Harmonization of Fiscal and Forestry Law
 - Encourage parties to apply the polluter pays principle and the provider gets principle in forestry and environmental area in domestic law - harmonization of economic instruments-regional project on enforcement of law on sustainable farming and logging
- **Strategic Axis 9** : Development of financial Mechanism
 - Encourage parties to create financial mechanism by applying the polluter pays principle and the provider gets principle-additional financial mechanism-regional project on reducing deforestation due to subsistence farming and logging





**Thanks
for Your attendance
and
contribution**

