

German bilateral development cooperation in the forest sector

Evidences from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Indonesia

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Some numbers

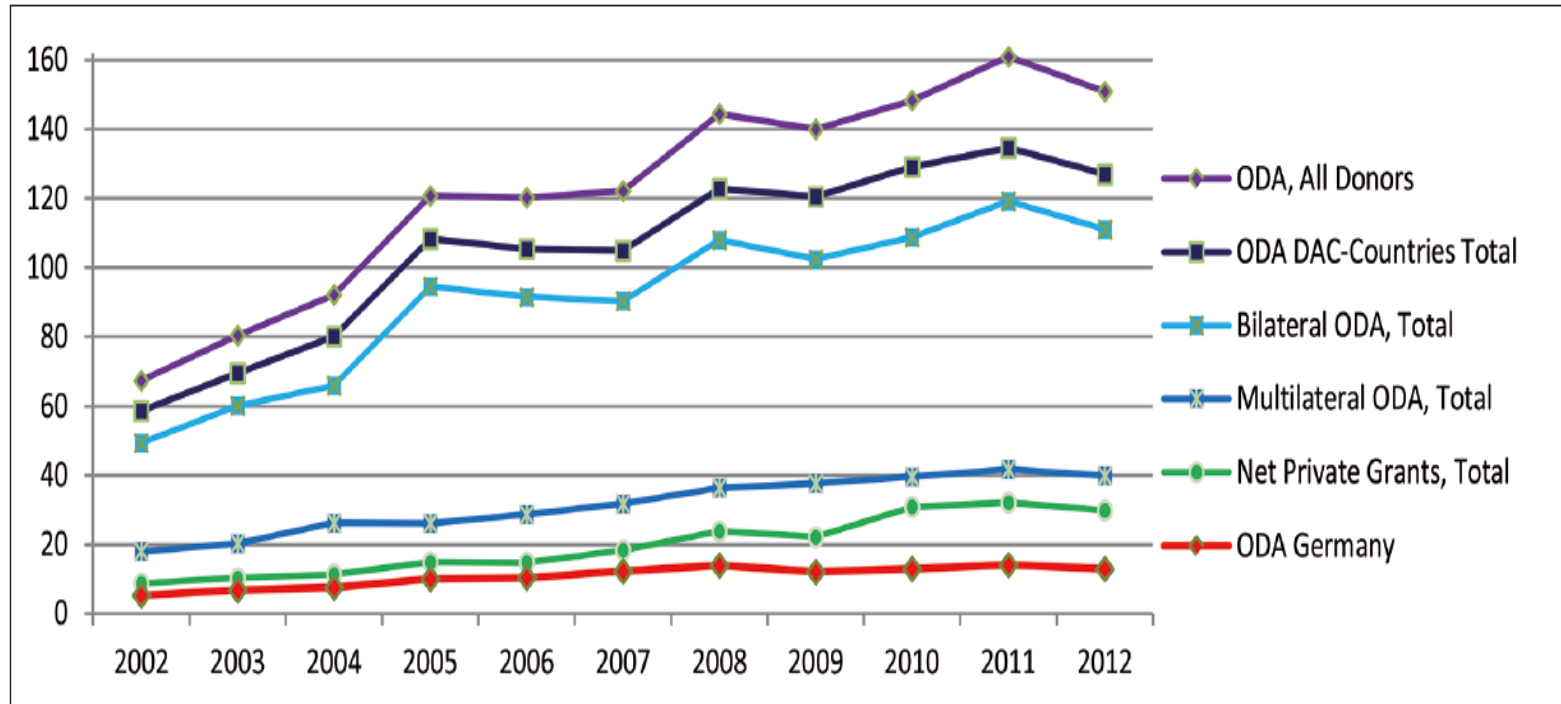
FORESTS IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Some terminology



- **ODA - Official Development Assistance**
 - Financial flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral agencies which (1) are undertaken by the official sector; (2) have the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and (3) are grants or loans with a grant element of at least 25%
- **DAC countries - Development Assistance Committee**
 - Forum at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) of the 29 largest funders of aid, plus World Bank, IMF and UNDP as observers. They determine (every 3 years) a list of developing countries eligible for receiving ODA (normally including all low and middle income countries)
- **Data sources**
 - OECD Aid Statistics and the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of DAC, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), BMZ, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, BMUB, GIZ, KfW Development Bank, Federal budget plans of the German Bundestag, Deutsche Klimafinanzierung (DKF), and the REDD desk

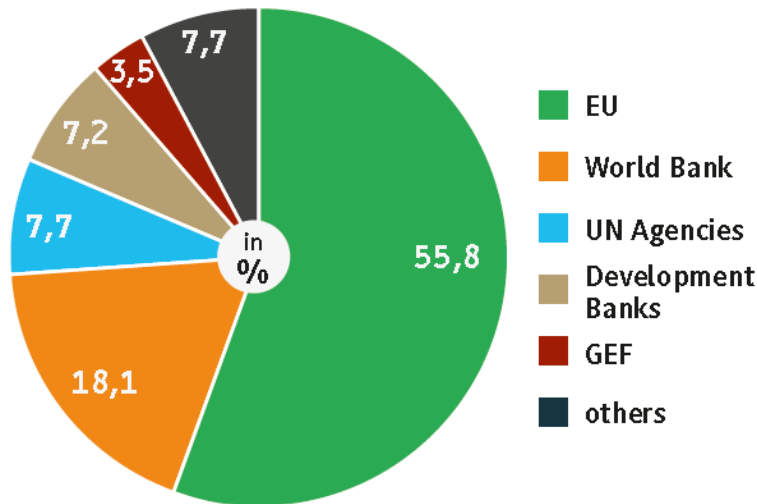
Multi- and bilateral ODA from DAC countries and Germany, and total net private grants from 2002 to 2012 (in billions US\$)



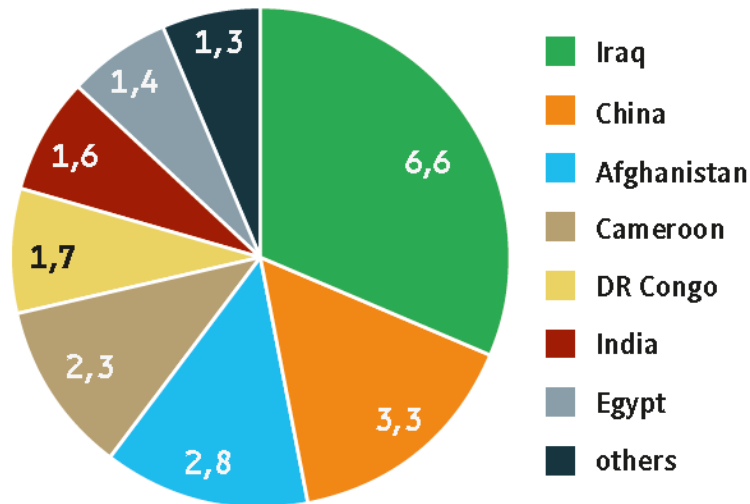
Distribution of German ODA



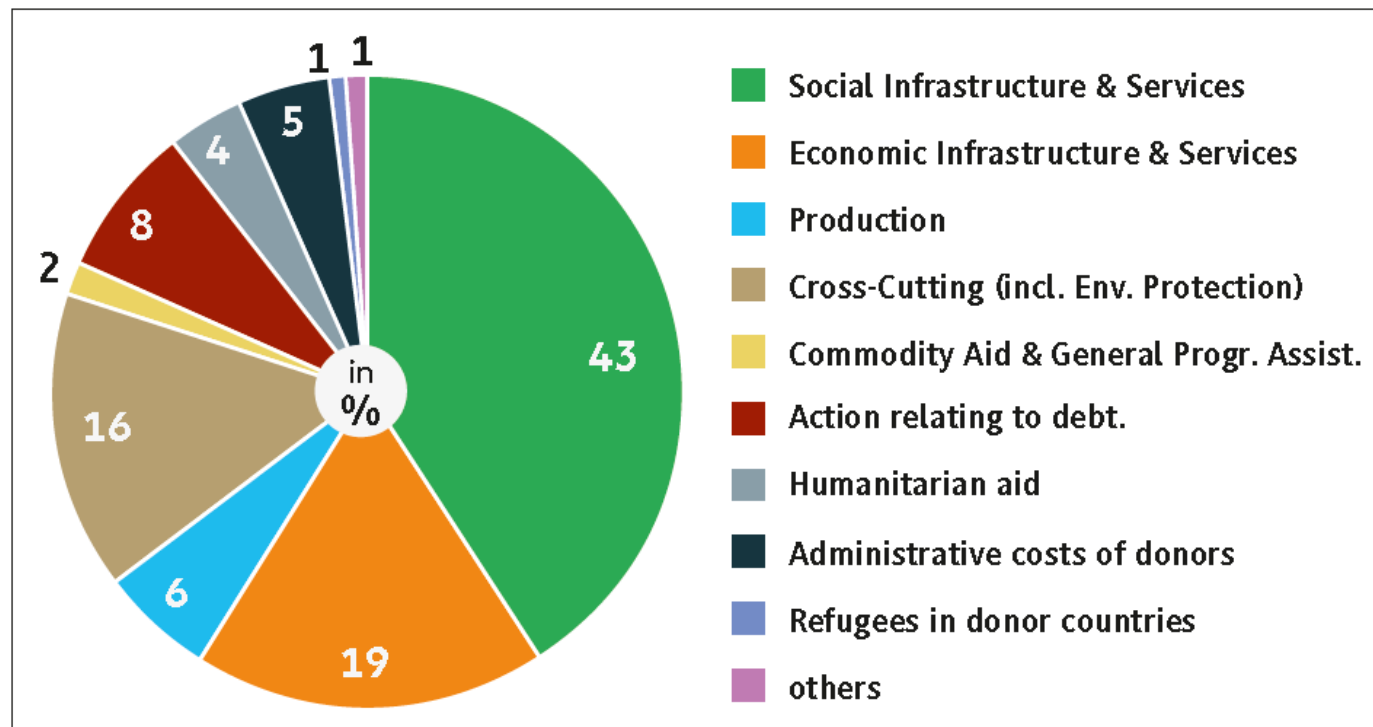
Recipients of German multilateral
ODA in 2012



Recipients of German bilateral
ODA from 2002-2012



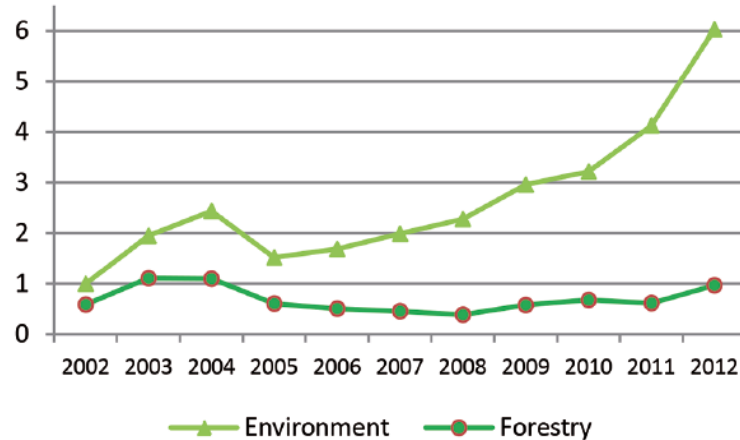
German ODA by sectors (2012)



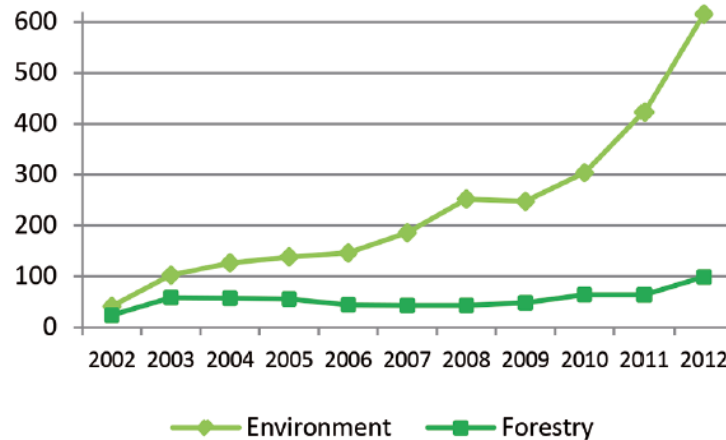
German ODA for the environment and forestry sectors



German sector funding Forestry and Environment
2002-2012 in % of all sector ODA



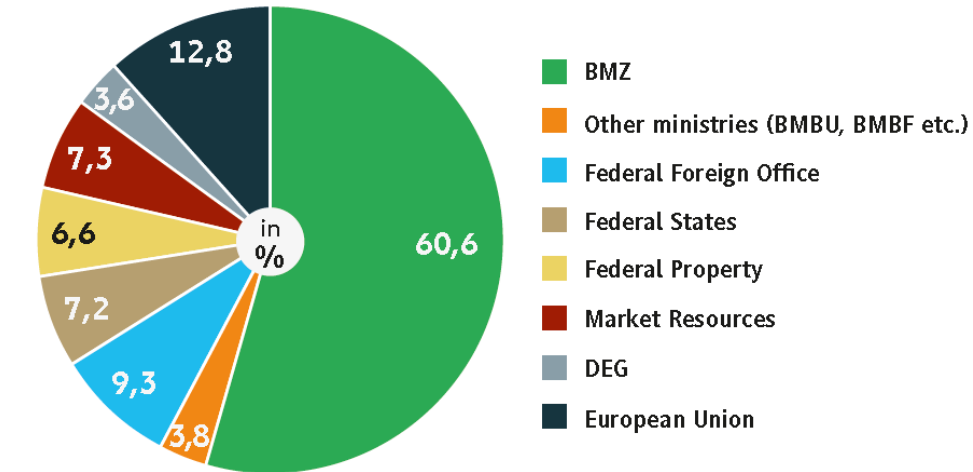
German sector funding Forestry and Environment
2002-2012 in million USD



Organization of the German development cooperation



- The BMZ leads the German development aid
 - Legally representing Germany in international processes and bilateral negotiations
 - Provision of authoritative guidelines and instructions
 - Strategy on forests and sustainable development (2002)
 - Guidelines on incorporating human rights, standards and principles, including gender (2013)
 - Position paper on the rights of indigenous peoples (2015)
- Implementation by GIZ (Technical Cooperation) and KfW (Financial Cooperation)
 - Others include IGOs, NGOs, churchly organizations, academic institutions and private enterprises





German Forest Cooperation

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

Three major goals



1. Conservation of forests and biodiversity
2. Utilization and profitable management of forests on a sustainable basis, and
3. Improvement of local livelihoods

Mindsets and approaches



	Command-and-Control	Free Markets	Local Empowerment
General approach	Effective control of users of forests and forest lands is of upmost importance to avoid mismanagement of forests	The regulative power of free markets is the best way to ensure development and efficient resource allocation	Local people whose livelihoods and cultural identity ground on forests are most appropriate to ensure protection and sustainable use of their forests
Key agents	Governmental agencies and institutions	The private sectors, particularly companies and entrepreneurs	Local communities and civil society institutions
Key strategy	Strengthening administrative agencies and their capacities to control and manage forests	Supporting competition and privatisation, commodification of forest' goods and services	Increasing communal self- determination and capacities for sustainable forest use
Priority field of action	Strong forest administration	Timber concessions and carbon markets	Community forestry and protected forests
Impact pathway	Effectively controlled forests and forest managers guarantee the continuous provision of forest goods and services for local and national benefit	Professional working timber companies effectively protect their concession while investing in local infrastructure as well paying taxes to finance public policies for local and national benefit	Local people taking care of their forests and benefit from a continuous income flow that stabilizes their source of livelihood and energizes markets



Experiences from Cameroon, Democratic
Republic of the Congo, and Indonesia

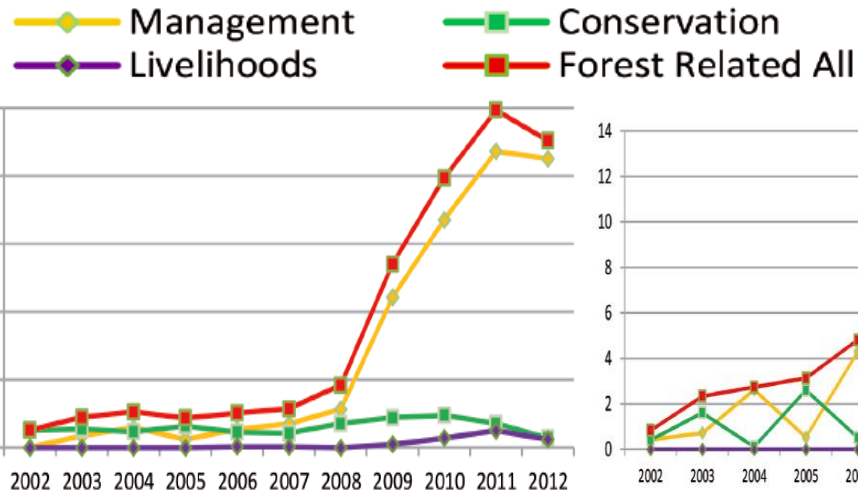
IMPLEMENTATION

Major methodological problems

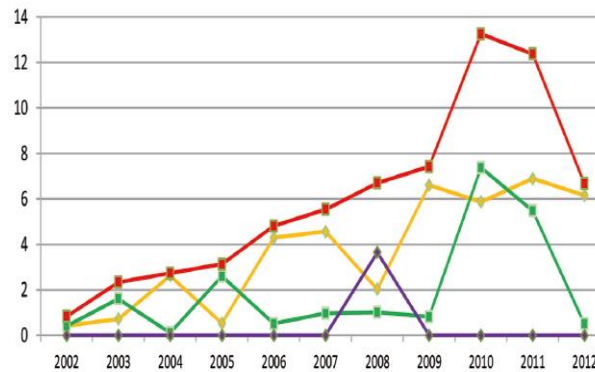


- Diffuse categorization
- Low quality of provided information
- Nearly complete absence of published evaluation results

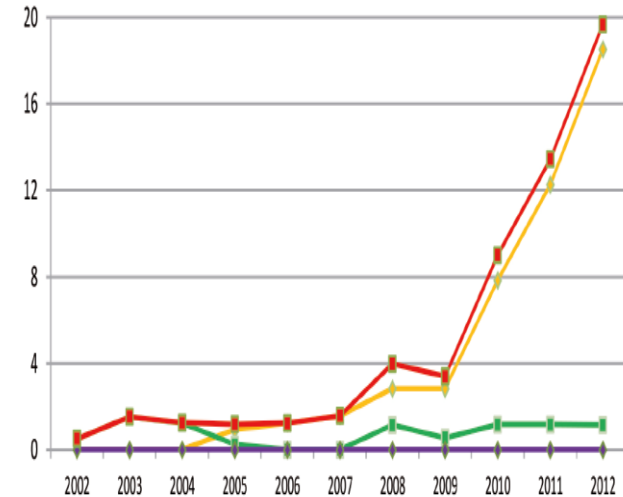
German forest related ODA 2002-2012 in million US\$



Indonesia



Cameroon



DRC

Goals of ongoing German funded development projects relevant for forests



	Stated as major goal	Stated as minor goal	Not stated
	Number of projects (budget in Mio €)		
Biodiversity Conservation	14 (140)	22 (221)	3 (23)
Forest Use	14 (130)	29 (253)	1 (2)
Local Livelihoods	5 (1)	29 (337)	5 (46)

Key features



- Partners of national forest authorities
- Physical presence in the urban centres
- Trend from punctual projects to integrative programs
- Focus on the strengthening of national forest authorities
- Strong preference for large-scale forest management schemes
 - Forest Concessions (attractive to national governments)
 - Protected Areas
- Weak faith in community forestry
 - Only some punctual efforts
- Complete ignorance of the informal sector



EFFECTS

- Some success in strengthening the national forest administrations
 - Improved regulatory and institutional frameworks
 - Decentralization
 - Professionalization of staff and bureaucracy
- Concerning implications
 - Incapacitating corruption remains as well as a notorious neglect of local peoples' rights
 - Unknown level of consideration of the BMZ Human Rights Strategy
 - Lack of sensitivity

- Overoptimistic expectations
 - Some positive but often only temporary effects for local economies
 - Many agreements are flawed by corruption and insufficiently consider or even violate local rights
 - Frequently concessions are invaded soon after logging operations

Protected Areas



- Proved potential to function, at least temporarily, as barriers against deforestation
- Notoriously underfunded and insufficiently equipped
- Rights of local forest users ignored
- Management of buffer zones doesn't work
- Resettlement programs and compensation policies insufficient
- Ongoing encroachment and illegal harvest
- The governments themselves ignore the protected status whenever lucrative options emerge



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Recommendations



- Substantial intensification of bilateral forest cooperation
- Honest reflection on underlying mindsets and expectations necessary
- Re-think the role of local people
- Leave the cities for the field

Thank you for your attention

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