2nd GLOBE International Forest Forum

18 November 2013
Warsaw, Poland

Final Report

GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative
December 2013
Final Report from the 2\textsuperscript{nd} GLOBE International Forest Forum
Warsaw, Poland
November 18 2013
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**ANNEX I**  
*Agenda*

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*Presentations*
1 Introduction

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} GLOBE International Forest Forum (GIFF) gathered parliamentarians from 11 countries, providing a unique opportunity for legislators working on REDD+ and forest governance to share experiences and ideas. The event was co-organised by the UN-REDD Programme, which contributed background materials, presented at the event and facilitated the participation of developing country legislators.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} GIFF also saw the launch of the 1\textsuperscript{st} GLOBE Forest Legislation Study, outlining options for legislative reform in preparation for REDD in four of the largest forest countries: Brazil, DRC, Indonesia and Mexico.

The 2\textsuperscript{nd} GIFF is a part of the GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative, run by GLOBE International since 2011. The 1\textsuperscript{st} GIFF was held in parallel with COP 18 in Doha in 2012. The 3\textsuperscript{rd} GIFF will take place at COP 20 in Lima in 2014, and the 4\textsuperscript{th} GIFF will take place at COP 21 in Paris in 2015.

More information about the Forum including a summary of proceedings and documents can be found at http://www.globeinternational.org/index.php/summits/summits-2012-2013/2nd-globe-international-forest-forum

The GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative (GFLI) seeks to strengthen legislation and parliamentary scrutiny functions in forested developing countries to support efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), promote Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), and safeguard the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples.

The initiative works directly with senior legislators to improve forest governance, law enforcement, financial scrutiny, accountability and policy coordination while facilitating progressive and early engagement of national parliaments with REDD+.

The GFLI was created in response to a clear need to increase the involvement of national legislators in REDD, recognizing their important role in 1) legislating for REDD 2) providing oversight & scrutiny of REDD finance flows 3) drafting national budgets for forest governance and REDD 4) representing the voices of their constituencies, including local communities and indigenous peoples.

Phase I of the GFLI started in May 2011 and includes four countries: Brazil, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Indonesia and Mexico. Phase II of the GFLI started in July 2013 and includes two additional countries: Colombia and Peru.

Further expansion is envisaged in 2014 and 2015.

The initiative is supported by the government of Norway and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

2 Countries in attendance and delegates

Members of Parliament from the following countries were present (see Annex IV – Biographies for more information):

**BRAZIL**
- Senator Vanessa Grazziotin
- Senator Joao Capiberibe
- Congresswoman Janete Capiberibe

**COLOMBIA**
- Congressman Alfredo Molina
- Senator Gabriel Zapata Correa
- Senator Antonio del Cristo Guerra de la Espriella

**DRC**
- Hon Tshimanga Buana
- Hon Joseph Ipalaka
- Hon Yves Mobando Yogo

**FRANCE**
- Sophie Errante, MP

The Forum’s Official Photograph
Sofitel Victoria Hotel – Warsaw
18 November 2013
MEXICO
Senator Jesus Casillas
Congresswoman Rocio Abreu
Congresswoman Yesenia Nolasco
Congresswoman Lourdes Lopez

NAMIBIA
Congressman Dr Moses Amweelo
Congresswoman Maureen Jankowski

PERU
Congresswoman Carmen Omonte Durand

PHILIPPINES
Congresswoman Susan A. Yap

UK
Graham Stuart, MP, Chairman of the Board, GLOBE International
Barry Gardiner, MP, Shadow Minister for the Natural Environment & Fisheries

ZAMBIAN
Hon Jean Kapata, MP (Deputy Minister)
Hon Mwimba Malama, MP (Deputy Minister)
Mr James Mambepa Kapyanga, MP

ZIMBABWE
Hon Anastancia Ndlovu
Hon J. Gandiwa
Hon I. Mackenzie
Hon T. Mahlangu
Hon C Sibanda
Representatives from the following organizations and governments were also in attendance:

- Government of Norway, Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative
- The Global Environment Facility
- The United Nations Environment Program
- The UN-REDD Programme
- Government of DRC, Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation & Tourism
- Government of Indonesia, UKP4
- Government of Mexico, National Forest Commission (CONAFOR)
- UNORCID
- CIFOR/CGIAR
- World Future Council
- Climate Focus
- Baker & McKenzie
- Mexican Center for Environmental Law
3 Partners

The GLOBE International Forest Forum was co-organised by GLOBE International and the UN-REDD Programme. Background information from the UN-REDD Programme which was shared with legislators at the event can be found in section 11, ‘Useful web links’. The 2nd GLOBE International Forest Forum was also supported by the UK Government.

The GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative is generously funded by the Norad and GEF, with the support of UNEP.
4 High-level Launch of the 1\textsuperscript{st} GLOBE Forest Legislation Study

The main event at the high-level session was the presentation of the 1\textsuperscript{st} GLOBE Forest Legislation Study. The study analyses legislation related to REDD+ and provides recommendations for legislative reform in the key forested countries Brazil, DRC, Indonesia and Mexico.

Commissioned by: The Global Legislators Organisation (GLOBE International)

Authors: Ludovino Lopes (Brazil), Augustin Mpoyi (DRC), Laode Syarif (Indonesia), Julieta Lira & Andres Avila Akerberg (Mexico), John Costenbader and Darragh Conway (Executive Summary and Indonesia). Edited by John Costenbader and Darragh Conway of Climate Focus, Adam Matthews, Marlene Grundstrom, Chris Stephens and Thais Narciso of GLOBE International.

The Executive Summary and the 4 detailed country studies can be found here:


Key findings

- Countries do not have to wait for the international process to act.
- Pro-active passing of national legislation can influence international negotiations and help advance REDD ahead of 2015.
- There are a growing number of REDD+ demonstration sites and pilot projects, however, these are not underpinned by adequate national legislation, leaving forest communities in a legal void.
- National legislation is crucial for REDD+ to be implemented in a way that is effective, efficient and equitable, and that reduces the risk of corruption.
- Parliaments, if adequately supported, can play a key role in providing oversight of REDD+ financial flows and increase the public’s participation and confidence in REDD.
- Reforms that are essential for REDD+ implementation include approval procedures for REDD+ projects and programmes and clarifying which state institutions are responsible for supervising REDD+.
- Bilateral and multilateral donors should engage on legal issues not only with government ministries but also more widely with parliaments and parliamentary committees.
- International donors such as the World Bank and the UN-REDD should provide capacity building on legislative drafting, oversight and scrutiny to parliamentarians.
An Overview of Key Quotes & Presentations at the Launch of the Forest Legislation Study

Graham Stuart, UK Member of the House of Commons, Chairman of the Board of GLOBE International: ‘REDD is currently not much more than the first few lines of an architectural drawing, scribbled by technical experts on a piece of paper. You, as elected representatives of your people, and national lawmakers, are providing the building blocks and willpower to transform it into something real.’

Congresswoman Rocio Abreu, GLOBE Mexico: ‘Mexican REDD+ legislative reforms passed in 2012 have included defining reference levels and MRV for REDD, institutional reinforcement allowing for enhanced public participation and transparency of REDD funds and decision-making.’

Barry Gardiner, UK Member of the House of Commons, Shadow Minister for the Natural Environment & Fisheries: ‘Countries do not have to wait for the international process to act. Pro-active passing of national legislation can influence international negotiations and help advance REDD ahead of 2015.’

Senator Jesus Casillas, GLOBE Mexico: ‘With the support of GLOBE, the Mexican Congress passed groundbreaking REDD and forest legislation in 2012, as one of the first countries in the world to do so.’
Senator Joao Capiberibe, GLOBE Brazil: ‘In Brazil, the parliament plays a key role in controlling public expenditure with an impact on forests.’

Hon Tshimanga Buana, President of GLOBE DRC: ‘Members of Parliament in the DRC have agreed on a road map for legislative reform related to REDD+ and forests. There is significant political will to pursue such reform. This will contribute to both poverty reduction and climate objectives.’

Mr Per Fredrik Pharo, Government of Norway: ‘The GLOBE Forest Legislation Study contains very useful recommendations, which the Norwegian Government will study and see how we can integrate into our REDD initiatives’.

Mr Ian Gray, Global Environment Facility: ‘Parliamentarians have a leadership role in REDD+. Supporting parliamentarians and building their capacity is very important.’ ‘We see a potential for expansion of GLOBE’s efforts to support parliaments in the context of REDD+ to a larger number of countries’
Mr Jorge Rescala, Director General, National Forest Commission, Mexico: ‘We need the political will of Members of Parliament to succeed. The work that GLOBE has done in Mexico has resulted in the modification of central laws on forests.’

Mr Vincent Kasulu, Secretary General, Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation & Tourism, DRC: ‘We need a land code that recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples.’ ‘We don’t want a scenario of ‘carbon cowboys’ reaping the benefits of REDD. We want to facilitate equitable benefit sharing in the DRC’

Mr Heru Prasetyo, UKP4, Government of Indonesia: ‘The GLOBE Forest Legislation study resonates well in Indonesia. It covers both land use and agriculture legislation reform. REDD is ultimately both about land/agriculture and forests.’
5 Session 1 - National REDD+ Legislation: Benefit Sharing

Thematic Session 1: REDD+ legislation and benefit sharing in the context of REDD strategy development.

Presentation of study recommendations: Darragh Conway, Climate Focus

Key Findings: Benefit Sharing

1. Benefit sharing systems should address both rules and principles for benefit sharing and distribution mechanisms. In both cases the level of prescriptiveness that it is appropriate for the government to take in setting out common or minimum standards will depend on factors such as its authority over the land in question, whether the finance is public or private and the involvement of vulnerable persons such as indigenous communities.

2. Benefit sharing mechanisms should where possible build upon and be informed by existing laws. At the same time, the fact that such laws were often not designed with REDD+ in mind means that specific rules on REDD+ benefit sharing are in most cases also needed. The extent to which the REDD+ framework should incorporate existing rules will depend on factors such as their legal status/level of hierarchy, their direct applicability to and their appropriateness for REDD+.

3. In order to ensure certainty and enhance transparency and accountability, rules on benefit sharing should be adopted or explicitly provided for at relatively high level (e.g. through national legislation).

4. Countries will need to decide on what bases they wish to differentiate between different types of benefit sharing situations and the rules applicable in each. The choice of rules may depend on factors such as the source of finance, the role of the state in receiving and managing the finance, the number of actors who share rights over the land in question, the share of each actor’s participation in land management, the attractiveness of the area for private investment (where this is envisaged or desirable).
5. Countries also would benefit from deciding to what extent payments will be linked to specific emission reductions/removals. Results-based payments at local level are complex and expensive to monitor; at the same time, beneficiaries will expect a certain amount of equity and correlation between their efforts and their payments.

6. Regional, national and/or sub-national REDD+ or climate funds are becoming increasingly common as a means of channeling REDD+ benefits from multiple sources to multiple individuals.

**Panelists:**
- Deputy Joseph Ipalaka, DRC
- Congresswoman Yesenia Nolasco, Mexico
- Tim Christophersen, UNEP
- Maria Brockhaus, CIFOR

The panel discussed the importance of developing national legal frameworks for REDD+ benefit sharing.

Deputy Ipalaka and Congresswoman Nolasco shared experiences from the DRC and Mexico respectively. In the DRC, deliberations on benefit sharing arrangements are ongoing and will be a key political issue as the new national REDD fund is set up in 2014. Deputy Ipalaka emphasized that it will be crucial to ensure that local communities benefit from future REDD benefits and gave examples of solutions considered in the DRC. In the longer term, this will also include recognizing the customary land rights of local communities to a greater extent. Congresswoman Nolasco highlighted legislation passed in Mexico in 2012, which includes provisions to ensure that local communities who manage forests will also benefit from revenue generated by REDD in these areas. She also gave examples from further work undertaken by GLOBE Mexico and the Mexican government in preparation of the national REDD+ strategy, and how benefit sharing and particularly the rights of indigenous peoples to REDD revenues are being taken into consideration in this process.

Tim Christophersen shared UNEP and the UN REDD programme’s experience of working with 48 partner countries and 16 key partners in developing national REDD+ strategies. He also provided a broader, sustainable development approach by pointing to the multiple benefits of REDD beyond carbon emission reductions, as well as by highlighting benefit sharing arrangements under other international agreements, such as the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, which could be useful to look at in the elaboration of new mechanisms for REDD.

Maria Brockhaus from CIFOR shared analysis of benefit sharing arrangements in 13 countries, of which only four (Indonesia, Brazil, Tanzania and Vietnam) have national REDD+ programmes which regulate the distribution of REDD finance. She also highlighted central tradeoffs between efficiency/effectiveness and equity that legislators must tackle in determining who should benefit from REDD. Many legislators found the presentation useful and shared experiences of facing such ‘dilemmas’ in their own national legislation deliberations.
Other aspects which received particular attention in the discussions were the importance of determining the sources of finance for REDD+ as well as clarifying the legal nature of carbon, both key issues in determining who should benefit from REDD+.

During the discussion, legislators from Namibia also asked other legislators from advice on how they could engage more actively in international programs for REDD+ including benefit sharing.
6 Session 2 - National REDD+ Legislation: Safeguards

Thematic Session 2: REDD+ legislation and environmental & social safeguards in the context of REDD strategy development

Presentation of study recommendations: Darragh Conway, Climate Focus

Findings from the four country studies in this project highlight the following areas of work for development and implementation of meaningful safeguards for REDD+:

1. Adaptation and customization of existing background legislation, as well as promulgating necessary implementing regulations will allow for governments to most efficiently respond to REDD+. For the development of safeguards specific to REDD+ (e.g., common criteria), longer-term legislation likely will need to be developed;

2. Both customization of existing law and development of new law is likely to work best when informed by principles-criteria-indicators participatory safeguard development approaches (e.g., REDD+ SES, CCBS);

3. Standardization and formalization of safeguard processes for REDD+ will be important to ensure a common approach to safeguards across projects, programs and initiatives in a given REDD+ country;

4. In many countries, technical capacity building and institutional development will be necessary in order to implement safeguard legal provisions;

5. Regardless of legal recognition chosen, it is important that protection of indigenous peoples is guaranteed in REDD+ programs and projects, although with similar levels of protection given to other vulnerable social groups and local communities.

6. Financial safeguards intended to prevent both official government corruption and misuse of public funds will be vitally important to ensuring equitable outcomes. REDD+ Funds and similar financial receipt and distribution vehicles under development in many countries will need comprehensive regulation in order to ensure transparent and accountable management.

Panelists:
Ruben Rashidi shared some of the challenges of developing national environmental and social safeguards for REDD in the DRC, which will require a complex legal framework including legislation, regulation and decrees. He highlighted the importance of an inclusive consultation process as an important step, and emphasized the role that parliamentarians can play in this process in their constituencies. He also highlighted REDD as a mechanism which can potentially contribute greatly not only to emission reductions but to some of the DRC’s greatest challenges – economic/social development and job creation, given that the right safeguards and frameworks are in place.

Juan Carlos Carillo Fuentes highlighted that REDD+ is not only a climate or environmental issue, it also has a clear link to human rights, with immediate impacts on the lives and livelihoods of local communities. He gave examples from important legislation on safeguards passed by the Mexican Congress in collaboration with GLOBE in Mexico in 2012 and explained how these laws now need to be implemented. He also pointed out that the issue of safeguards is very important not least for indigenous peoples – not only in Mexico but also in other countries facing similar challenges of legislating for REDD+.

Senator Joao Capiberibe of Brazil injected a healthy dose of realism into the discussions and highlighted problematic issues in the recently amended Brazilian Forest Code. He gave examples of the difficulties balancing environmental and agricultural/economic interests in this context, and pointed to the need for additional legislation on both environmental and social safeguards.

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Other issues discussed during the session include the principle of Free, Prior & Informed Consent, and how this is being integrated into national legislation and implemented in the countries covered by the GLOBE study. Broader political challenges of bridging the gap between international frameworks, national policies/legislation and local impacts/implementation in the context of REDD+ were also discussed extensively. The importance of harmonizing divergent national agricultural and environmental/forest policies and legislation, whilst not watering down environmental safeguards, was also identified as a central balancing act that legislators in many tropical forest countries are currently facing.

Legislators from Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe also shared experiences from their countries and expressed an interest in collaborating more closely with GLOBE on forest/REDD legislation.
7 Session 3: GFLI Launch in Colombia & Peru

Colombia & Peru: GFLI Engagement in 2014 & Key REDD+ Legislation Challenges/Opportunities Ahead

Colombia and Peru are members of the GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative since July 2013. They will be included in the 2nd edition of the Forest Legislation Study, to be published at the end of 2014. Legislators in these countries were present at the 2nd GIFF to present their experiences and plans for REDD/forest legislation during the coming 2 years.

Panelists:
- Congressman Alfredo Molina, Colombia
- Congresswoman Carmen Omonte, Peru
- Mr Gustavo Suarez de Freitas, Director of the National Programme of Forest Conservation at the Ministry of Environment, Peru

Congressman Alfredo Molina communicated a message from the Congress of Colombia announcing its willingness to work with GLOBE International to build a process of exchange of knowledge and experiences to make sustainable development possible.

Congressman Molina also announced Colombia’s intention to pass new climate change legislation in 2014, and thanked GLOBE International for its work in Colombia to support this objective. He also commended the International Forest Forum and expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to share experiences of REDD+ and forest legislation with legislators from other forested countries. He also identified opportunities for expansion of GLOBE’s work in additional South American countries.

Congresswoman Carmen Omonte highlighted the urgency of acting to prevent and adapt to climate change in Peru given the vulnerability of its people and natural resources. She particularly pointed to the need for additional forest legislation, and highlighted the new partnership with GLOBE as a way to achieve legislative reform.
She presented a work plan for 2014, which included:

1. Presentation of forest legislation proposals that allow the protection of the environment and biodiversity, respecting the provisions of the UNFCCC.
2. Assessing climate change policies that have national and sub-national components.
3. Supporting and engaging in preparations of the COP20 to be held in 2014.
4. Validation by the government of the national plan for adaptation and mitigation, the regulations for payment of environmental services in the conservation of forests and establish the parameters for the inventory of GHG emissions, as well as the implementation of REDD mechanisms in the country.
5. Colombia and Peru also require legislation reform on land tenure and benefit sharing, in addition to work on natural capital.

Congresswoman Omonte ended by inviting participants of the GIFF to COP20 in Lima, Peru in 2014.

Mr Gustavo Suarez de Freitas of the Ministry of Environment in Peru gave a presentation which shed light on the difficulties of dealing with REDD+ and forest legislation in Peru given the general lack of interest in forestry as an issue of national concern. He however pointed out that deforestation is closely interlinked with poverty and that the two must be tackled jointly in order to succeed. His presentation also identified important provisions in the existing Forest Law of Peru which will be essential in the implementation of REDD, including on carbon tenure and recognizing the services provided by forest ecosystems. He recognized that while these are not sufficient to implement REDD, they are a good start to build further legislative reforms upon.
8  Session 4: Invitation to the World Summit of Legislators, Mexico City 2014

GLOBE Mexico Member & Congresswoman Lourdes Lopez, and GLOBE Secretary General Adam Matthews led the fourth session of the 2nd GIFF, welcoming participants to the 2nd World Summit of Legislators (WSL). The 2nd World Summit of Legislators will involve 500 legislators from the world’s parliaments and convenes in Mexico from the 6th -8th June 2014.

A formal signing ceremony was held in May 2013 at the Mexican Senate attended by Senator Ernesto Cordero, the President of the Mexican Senate, Congressman Francisco Arroyo, President of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, the Rt Hon. John Gummer, Lord Deben, President of GLOBE International and GLOBE International Secretary General, Adam Matthews.

The 2nd World Summit of Legislators will meet at a crucial moment in the international processes on the replacement Development Goals, the new Sustainable Development Goals and the key United Nations Climate Change Negotiations. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, has already been invited to the Summit.

The Summit Agenda will focus on key roles for parliaments: Legislation, Scrutiny and Budgets and the role of Parliaments in creating conditions for international agreements by governments in 2015.

The GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative (GFLI) will feed directly into the WSL, alongside the GLOBE Climate Change and Natural Capital Legislation Initiatives. The WSL will also be an important opportunity for the GFLI to expand and reach out to parliamentarians from additional forest countries.
9 Conclusions

UK MP and Chairman of the Board of GLOBE International Graham Stuart concluded the 2nd GLOBE International Forest Forum by thanking participants, thanking legislators from Colombia and Peru for joining the GFLI, and hoping to see all legislators at COP20 in Lima in 2014. He also welcomed the interest from observing legislators from Namibia, the Philippines, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and encouraged them to take steps to join the GFLI in 2014.

Mr Stuart also thanked all representatives of GEF, the Norwegian Government, UNEP and Climate Focus and parliamentarians who actively participated in the 2nd International Forest Forum.

Graham Stuart highlighted that the 2nd GIFF had successfully provided a unique forum for exchange of experiences of legislating for REDD+, at a crucial moment in the international negotiations. Responding to a highlighted need for additional research, the GLOBE Forest Legislation Study will be expanded in the coming years and cover a larger number of forest countries, also preparing their national REDD+ strategies.

Mr Stuart concluded by a call on legislators to work for an international agreement on climate and forests in Paris in 2015, but not to wait for the international process to act nationally. The 2nd GIFF is proof that this is already happening and that legislators are already creating the space for progress on REDD in the international negotiations. Mr Stuart welcomed all legislators to work for additional legislative reform and present results at the World Summit of Legislators in Mexico City in June 2014.
10 Media Coverage

- ‘Post-Warsaw, Why We Must Now Redouble Efforts to Secure a Global Climate Deal by 2015’, op-ed in the Huffington Post by GLOBE Secretary General Adam Matthews:  
  http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/adam-matthews/post-warsaw-global-climate_b_4337018.html

- ‘House demands transparency in REDD budget’, GLOBE member & Indonesian Congressman Satya Yudha featured in Jakarta Post, November 21 2013:  

- ‘Forestry deal is key to protecting the planet’, op-ed in the Huffington Post by GLOBE Secretary General Adam Matthews, November 19 2013:  
  http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/adam-matthews/forestry-climate-change_b_4294947.html

- ‘REDD mechanism could be too late to save worlds rainforests’, GLOBE featured on RTCC, November 5 2013:  
  http://www.rtcc.org/2013/11/05/redd-mechanism-could-be-too-late-to-save-worlds-rainforests/#sthash.T4UU7nJM.gbpl

- ‘Kamp om skogen i Indonesia’, GLOBE featured in Norwegian magazine Bistandsaktuellt, November 1 2013:  

- ‘Forest breakthrough is key to 2015 global climate deal’, op-ed in the Guardian by Lord Deben, UK and Senator Encinas, Mexico, October 30 2013:  
  http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/oct/30/forest-breakthrough-key-2015-climate-deal

- ‘Governments urged to beef up reforestation anti-corruption measures’, GLOBE featured in Business Green, October 28 2013:  
  http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/analysis/2303133/governments-urged-to-beef-up-reforestation-anti-corruption-measures
11 Useful web links

GLOBE International

2nd GLOBE International Forest Forum Web Page
http://www.globeinternational.org/index.php/summits/summits-2012-2013/2nd-globe-international-forest-forum

GLOBE International Chairman of the Board Graham Stuart’s Welcoming Speech at the 2nd GIFF

Powerpoint Presentations from 2nd GLOBE International Forest Forum
http://www.globeinternational.org/index.php/presentations-2giff

GLOBE Forest Legislation Initiative Web Page
http://www.globeinternational.org/index.php/policy-initiatives/forest-legislation

GLOBE Forest Legislation Study

The UN-REDD Programme

Legal Analysis of Cross-cutting Issues for REDD+ Implementation: Lessons Learned from Mexico, Viet Nam and Zambia (UN-REDD/FAO – 2012)

Forest carbon tenure in Asia-Pacific: a comparative analysis of legal trends to define carbon rights in Asia-Pacific (FAO – online legal paper n. 89 - 2012)

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (FAO – Land Tenure – 2012)

Drafting community forestry agreements. From negotiation to signature – a practitioner’s view (FAO- online legal paper n. 86 - 2011)

Statutory recognition of customary land rights in Africa (FAO – online legislative study n. 105 – 2010)

Pacific land tenures: new ideas for reform (FAO - online legal paper n. 73 – 2008)

FAOLEX, one of the world's largest electronic collections of national laws and regulations on food, agriculture, forests, land and in general natural resources:
http://faolex.fao.org/faolex/index.htm