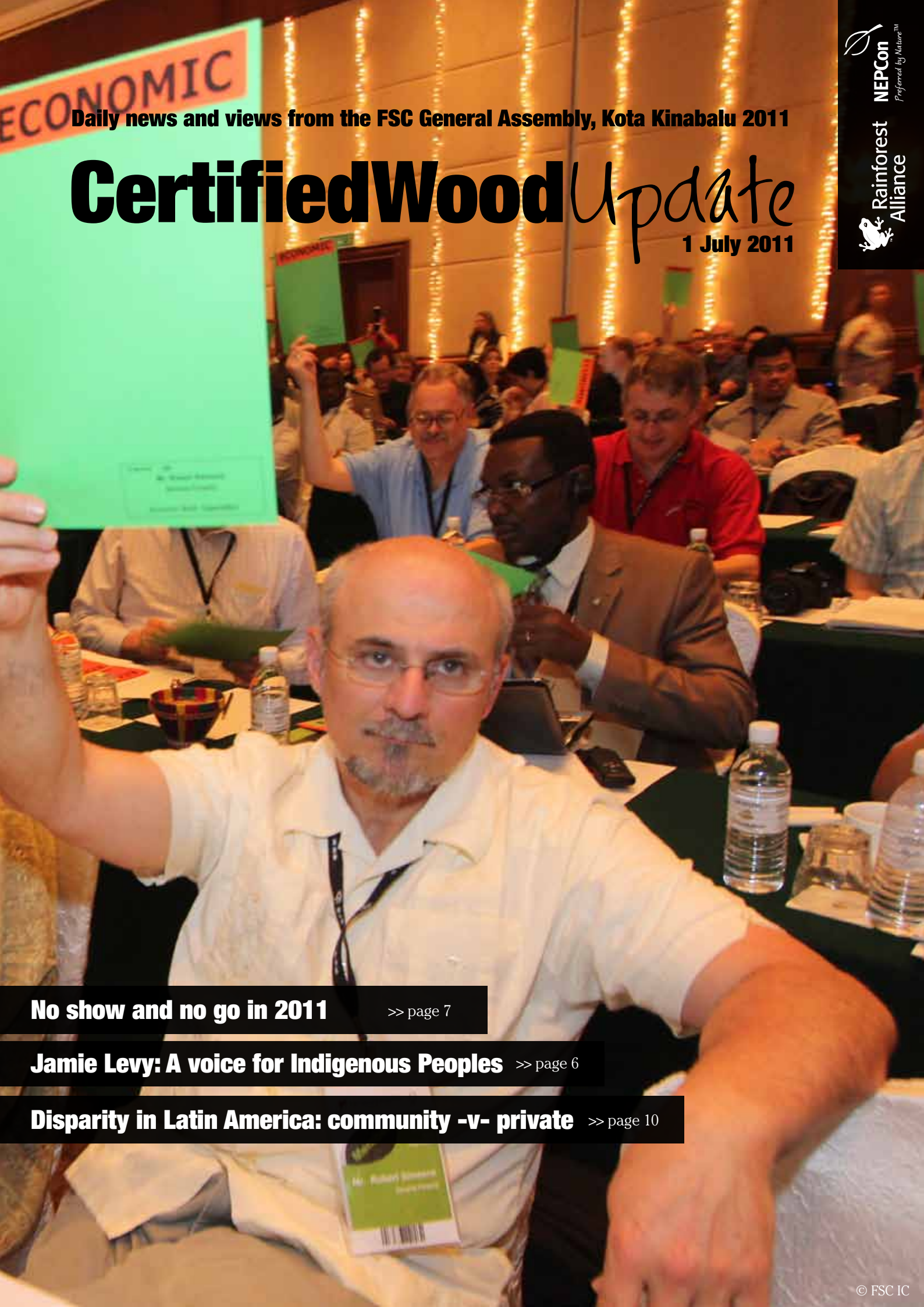
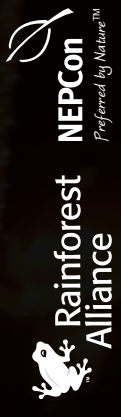


ECONOMIC

Daily news and views from the FSC General Assembly, Kota Kinabalu 2011

CertifiedWood Update

1 July 2011



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Help fight **climate change**and claim significant carbon finance

NEPCon

Preferred by Nature™

As a **forest manager** or an **environmental NGO**, you can be part of the global climate solution through improved forest management, reforestation, peatland rewetting and avoided emissions for deforestation and land degradation. And let's look beyond the tropics.

Europe & Russia: an untapped potential

To grasp the full extent of the climate crisis, we need to look beyond tropical forestry to the millions of hectares of forestland in temperate and boreal climates, representing roughly 25% of the world's total forestlands.

Peatlands alone cover 3% of the world's land and freshwater areas and store as much carbon dioxide as 75% of the world's atmosphere.

That's equivalent to more than 100 years of all fossil fuel emissions at current rates. These important carbon storehouses are under threat globally.

With 174 million tonnes, the EU is the world second largest emitter of CO₂ from drained peatlands, followed by Russia with 161 million tonnes.

Combined, these regions have the potential to restore carbon across a vast area, bringing important co-benefits to forest communities and biodiversity.

How we can help

NEPCon aims to turn the opportunities that forests present in the climate challenge into reality.

With our long time partner the Rainforest Alliance, we will do this by providing leading expertise in verification of forest carbon projects in boreal and peatland forests across Europe and Russia.

Contact: Gertrud Kummel Birk, NEPCon Climate Program Coordinator gkb@nepcon.net +45 3155 7539

Voting for the future of FSC - part I

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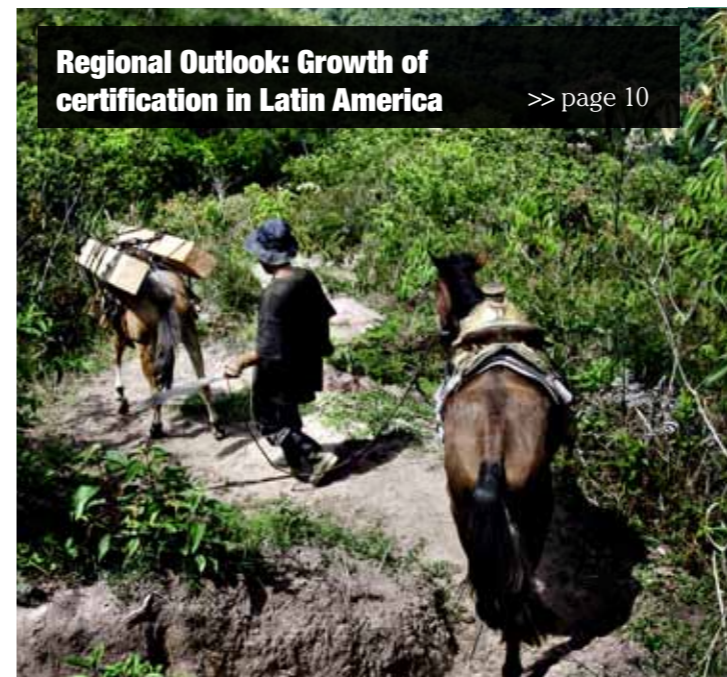


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Certified Wood Update is jointly published by NEPCon and the Rainforest Alliance. Opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily shared by the publishers.

In this Special Edition, we report directly from the 2011 FSC™ General Assembly on the official business and unofficial "word on the street". Newsletter design and layout by FSC Denmark. Join us online! www.nepcon.net/newsletter

Feedback on articles? communications@nepcon.net

Assembling the future

Over 400 people – one of the largest gatherings in FSC’s history – came together in the Ballroom of the Sutera Harbor Hotel in Kota Kinabalu to set the future directions for FSC, by voting on the motions that had made it through the vetting process of the previous week.

The Assembly began with a lively speech by Andre de Freitas with several memorable quotes including – “FSC is like malaria. You get it once and it keeps coming back.” FSC is on strong footing in terms of financial stability and membership, as evidenced by the full room. Despite the growth of CoC and of the financial stability of the organization there still remains work to be done, mainly dealing with the issue of controlled wood, protecting the integrity of certification, communication as a whole, handling conflict resolution, and introducing best management practices.

“FSC is like malaria. You get it once and it keeps coming back.”
Andre de Freitas, FSC Director General

Participants witnessed how FSC’s unique rules and procedures for a fully democratic process are put into practice; this entails simultaneous translation between three languages to allow full and transparent discussions; and barcodes on their ID cards being constantly monitored, to make sure that the minimum number of voting members in each chamber were present for voting. FSC also has special rules allowing for opposing sides to voice their opinion in a timely manner.

Motions are projected on to three large screens and discussed by the order of prioritization that the members have voted. The proposer of the motion has 3 minutes to explain his position, followed by a comment session where individuals have 2 minutes to voice their concerns or support. The proposer then has two final minutes to conclude and respond to any comments before a vote. The majority rule decides whether a motion passes, as determined by the number of green or red cards raised by the members.

A newcomer’s perspective

A virgin to the extraordinary dynamism of the FSC General Assembly, Josh Tosteson shares his thought from his “first time” in Kota Kinabalu. He takes a thought-provoking angle and challenges the FSC community to focus on what really matters.

Strategy As a newcomer to the FSC community and the GA, I have been witnessing this event with passionate curiosity. After all, if FSC – with its committed assemblage of members across all domains of human life - can’t catalyse the transition to sustainable forest management, who can? And the stakes cannot be higher for what remains of our planet’s ecological crown jewels and the myriad forest products that they and all forests humbly provide to humanity.

There is no time to waste.

As I see it, FSC is at a critical moment in its evolution. While the growth of the system to date has been impressive, it’s now at a point where the system needs to scale-up and mainstream. What are the key elements that the system needs to have in place to enable this transition, and how – on the basis of what I am seeing at the GA – is it doing?

First and foremost, the standards themselves. The challenges here include the tension between maintaining the key elements that make FSC the gold standard, and the need to bring the huge number of less-responsible producers into the system and on the path to SFM. Also, the system must promote real auditing quality on the ground based on consistent high performance by certification bodies.

Another indispensable element is to achieve critical mass in the preferences of buyers for SFM-derived forest products that requires an acceptance that we will all need to pay a little more to internalise the costs of forest degradation.

“Let us be the change we wish to see in the world!”

Finally, FSC needs to have a good handle on the wider, long-term issues that will impact the elements discussed above, including macro-market evolution, government regulation and policy, and build into the system a strategic plan that both anticipates and drives change toward a clear vision of the sustainable world. This world will, for example, abolish the notion of products that have a cradle and a grave, replaced instead by design-driven, recycle-reuse material flows.

Based on the motions and discussions I have seen during this GA, these kinds of issues are clearly in the minds of many stakeholders and are under active discussion. But are they rising to the level of importance that they demand? Or are they drowning out in the noise of other, narrower issues also competing for attention?

These questions relate to the governance of the system and the operation of FSC as an organisation. From what I have seen thus far, this governance challenge stands as the most critical one for the system, and I believe is the area where FSC has the most work to do.

“The growth of the system to date has been impressive, it’s now at a point where the system needs to scale-up and mainstream.”

All democratic systems face the challenge of cutting through interest-group politics, and this ultimately is the challenge of leadership. Not necessarily of one individual at the top of an organisation, but of EACH taking a step back, viewing their own interests within a broader context of the collective good, and working relentlessly in service of that common good.

It’s the only way for democratic systems to avoid reducing themselves to the inertia of partisanship. I have not yet seen enough of the FSC’s organisational culture to say whether we are really practicing this, but I can say that our success – and the fate of the world’s forests – will ultimately hinge on the extent to which we do so, member by member, stakeholder by stakeholder.

Let us be the change we wish to see in the world!

Read extended version online at www.nepcon.net/newsletter



Timber species or tropical forest
© Tracer

Tropical treasury: lesser known species

“All wood is valuable if it exists in abundance”, states Robert Simeone, President of Sylvania Forestry and founding member of FSC. We caught him in the midst of the busy goings-on of the FSC General Assembly to talk about the need for propagation of Lesser Known Species.

Interview

According to Robert Simeone, recognising the value of ‘lesser known species’ is an important part of the package of developing sustainable forestry in the tropics. As such, it is also highly important for building sustainable community forestry.

In the mid-1980s, Mr. Simeone worked with the Yanesa people organised in the cooperative COFYAL. This cooperative was behind the first-ever shipment of socially responsible timber to Europe; incidentally, the buyer was Hubert Kwisthout, who later on was to play an instrumental part in the formation of FSC.

Community forest business – the challenge

Mr. Simeone: “The early attempts at creating a market for sustainable tropical timber often failed. There are many inherent problems surrounding attempts to build up business for forest communities, including their cultural values which make the people share everything they’ve got; this means they have difficulties managing capital”.

According to Mr. Simeone, the way forward for tropical community forestry is either to focus on low-technology, handmade products that fetch a good price on the high-end market – or to team up with local industries, rather than investing

and running advanced wood industries themselves. Coming into the basket is another very important aspect: Proper use of the timber resources available to the community.

The variety of wood – an untapped resource

“Typically, the most abundant tree species in a given tropical forest area are not well-known in the timber trade. Most logging companies are focusing only on the common timber trade names that are in the demand in the existing market”.

“This is reflected even in how forest inventories take stock of forest resources list them by current market demands. Our inventories always list the species by their abundance. I believe that the biggest value is contained in the top 10 most abundant species. There are many prejudices in the marketplace about the least known timber species, but it is all about determining the right uses for the right species. My contention is that all wood is valuable if it exists in abundance”.

How to sell a product with no market

“It takes years to develop the market for a new timber species, and it takes buyers who are looking for responsible timber”, says Mr. Simeone. “Mid-1990s we liaised with Tarkett of Sweden. At that time, Tarkett was moving away from Merbau and they

were among the world’s first companies to establish an FSC-only policy. They were looking for alternatives and WWF-Sweden made that market linkage”.

“As a dendrologist, I am fascinated by the incredible diversity of wood. This all began when I ran into Alan Knight, then of the B&Q, and showed him a beautiful piece of wood. He said, ‘don’t show me the wood – show me a final product that I can buy! Make me a bench or something’. That was an eye-opener for me. Product development is very important. You have to match every type of wood to products”.

The next difference that FSC can make

“FSC could play an important role in building the market for timber species that are not common in timber trade”, says Mr. Simeone. “As a proponent of sustainable forestry, FSC has a role to play in developing the market for the vast resource of little known timber species that occur in great abundance. FSC could create much more awareness of the importance and value of lesser known species”.

Mr. Simeone is one of very few people who attended the first FSC General Assembly and has not missed a single GA since then.



Cuzutca river in Ecuador, aprox 30km SE of Puyo city in Ecuadorian Amazon basin

FSC movers & shakers:

A voice for Indigenous Peoples

Long-time supporter of FSC and a fierce advocate for community forestry operations, he understands the challenges for small and medium sized enterprises to access certification and make this a financially viable choice. Meet Jaime Levy, Executive Director of the Ecuadorian-based NGO Fundación Altropico and member of the FSC Board of Directors.

Community Forestry Mr. Levy works in Ecuador and Colombia, countries with very difficult government and business dynamics and a history with some dominant forest products businesses with a poor reputation. He brings a different voice to the FSC Board.

Why did you first become involved with FSC?

My idea has always been that if big timber companies participating in illegal logging and bending the law engage in certification, there would be third party supervision of their activities. This is something that in many cases the government is not able to do and that I felt FSC had the ability to do.

I have tried to increase the participation of the indigenous people

What's been your experience on the FSC Board?

Honestly for me it's been an excellent learning experience. During my term on the Board, I have tried to increase the participation of the indigenous people that are members of the system but often not heard very much.

What changes have you seen in the FSC system since you joined the Board?

In the last two years or so since I've been a Board member, FSC is no longer on the brink of financial collapse. That has always been a problem. Now with the new fee structure that's been introduced, resources have enabled FSC to strengthen itself.

Many of the criticisms that FSC always receives is that there is not enough control over questionable certificates, not a quick enough response to the problems in the field around certificates. Now at FSC International more people have been hired, enabling the system to be more responsive to these kinds of problems.

Why is it important that indigenous peoples are involved in the Principles & Criteria review process?

There are particular issues that concern indigenous peoples much more than other actors in the system. This has a lot to do with the fact that 40% of the native forests left in the world are in the hands of indigenous peoples.

I continue to think that FSC should be an important tool for these people, to both conserve their forests and also to get official recognition over their rights as indigenous people. We should

remember that what sets FSC apart from other certification schemes is the social element in the forest. But it is a challenge to increase their numbers and to see that their voices heard.

Do you believe that FSC engages with indigenous peoples groups effectively and why?

I see the biggest problem being that there are no real incentives for indigenous peoples to get involved in FSC certification. The economic benefits don't easily get to forest communities due to economies of scale, isolation, the context of countries in which indigenous peoples live, as well as corruption and governance issues. Together, these make it very difficult for indigenous forest owners to reap the benefits from certification. There are some very notable exceptions around the world, but in general it is a very significant challenge.

I see the biggest problem being that there are no real incentives for indigenous peoples to get involved in FSC certification

What are the most effective ways for engaging indigenous organisations?

There has to be face to face contact. For instance, the meetings that FSC supported

in different regions of the world for the Principles and Criteria review were extremely important. Otherwise it would have been extremely difficult to debate and analyze these issues in a meaningful way. That's one of the problems with FSC using digital technology to communicate with its stakeholders – it's simply not the right forum for majority of indigenous organisations today.

What are the risks of not meaningfully engaging indigenous groups?

One of the big risks is that it really weakens our system. If we can't effectively engage these social actors – indigenous communities – then we're not going to continue to strengthen the system. The number of certificates and the number of companies participating in the system is important, but if FSC is going to follow through with its original intent, it will have to find ways to better engage with other social actors. These are the issues that make us stand apart from other certification systems.

What issue do you think is most important for FSC to focus on?

As we see more and more interest in FSC by very large companies around the world – the largest paper companies and giant plantations – we forget the basis of what FSC is all about. We should remember that FSC was started by a group of people whose focus at that time was to help mainly communities in tropical forests to better manage their forests and gain access to better markets.

There has to be face to face contact

But over the years what we've seen is that it's been mainly the large companies that have enjoyed the market benefits. This is a challenge that we still have to address. FSC IC now has dedicated capacity to address this issue of engaging indigenous people and smallholders. It is still a big challenge for the system.

Read the extended article online at www.nepcon.net/newsletter



Social issues in the supply chain was red hot in 2008 at the General Assembly in Cape Town. This time around the topic is slipping under the radar. © Hugo Lara

No show and no go in 2011

Social issues in the supply chain; adaptation to climate change; and small forest holdings: these are all topics that were either low on members' radar or outright voted down.

Low priority

Preparing for the reality of a changing climate

While climate change remains high on the agenda this year, motions and Forest Conference speakers focused on FSC's engagement in forest carbon initiatives. The issue of responding to the inevitable impact on forests resulting from a changing climate has not received much attention.

The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projects an increase between 1 and 6 degrees Celsius by the end of this century. This will soon be a reality for forest owners. And some species are simply not able to adapt. This sparks the interesting paradox, since the FSC standards requires forest owners to use local genes for re-forestation.

Opening the discussion of species composition is a delicate matter, as it is intimately linked with the conservation of biodiversity. For FSC, it offers the opportunity to lend its organisational framework to foster a process to the development of a balanced adaptation strategy.

Responding to the inevitable impact on forests resulting from a changing climate has not received much attention

Smallholder presence

There are some important motions this year that are hoped to address some of the issues around smallholder access. It is also clear that not many small forest owners are actually

present at the event. Given the importance of the GA as the highest decision making body in FSC, and the opportunities it presents to thrash out underlying challenges, a poor turnout could further exacerbate the disparity between access by small and large scale managers.

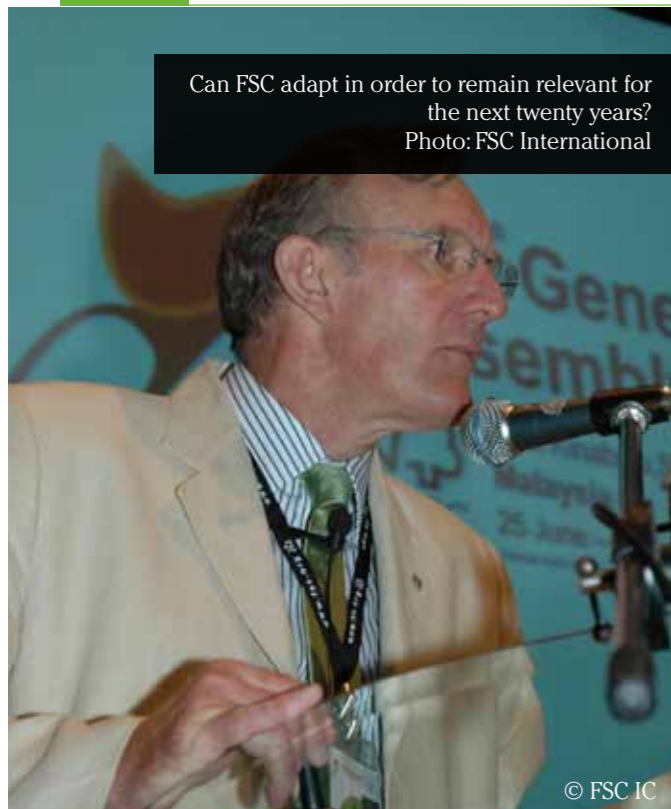
According to several participants, this is likely due to a lack of strong organisation among these forest owners and the high costs of attending.

The issue of responding to the inevitable impact on forests resulting from a changing climate has not received much attention.

Social issues in the supply chain

In Cape Town GA, a motion was approved for looking into the feasibility of including core ILO conventions to apply to Chain of Custody certification to exclude, at a minimum, the "worst of the worst" from the FSC supply chain – including child labour, hazardous work, bonded labour and a number of other basic ILO requirements.

The topic has not been particularly discussed at this General Assembly. Its core issues are addressed within the FSC Policy of Association, a document approved in 2009 which will be accompanied by the implementation procedures currently awaiting development. The question is when that will actually happen.



Voting on FSC's future – Part I

Yesterday was the first day of voting at the FSC General Assembly. Below we present some of the key decisions made by FSC members, asking for changes that are set to change the directions of FSC or strengthen its core activities. Get our perspective on the final results of the General Assembly by signing up to our newsletter: www.nepcon.net/newsletter

GMO

Newsflash 2020: "FSC certified GMO products now on sale"

... this could be the headlines in a decade but unlikely in the next three to six years. A negative vote on a motion to explore the genetically modified organism (GMO) science and its application within FSC framework (Motion 15) indicated that the FSC community is not yet ready to take steps towards GMO usage.

Still, a significant share of the members supported the motion and various opinions emerged even among the environmental chamber. While the economic chamber was split equally over the issue, there was a very low level of support among the social chamber for the motion.

Due to strong economic incentives, pressures to explore GMO usage in the FSC system will very likely increase. No surprise if the topic re-emerges at the next General Assembly in three years time.

As the position by some environmental organisations is changing, opposition

towards GMO appears to be weakening. There is no telling what the results will be in three years time. Should FSC maintain the precautionary approach or engage in this controversial topic? For the next three years or perhaps even longer, it will remain food for thought. For now, GMOs are out.

Smallholders

Small-scale operations: big efforts – small success

FSC members yesterday approved Motion 44 urging FSC to improve access to Chain of Custody (CoC) certification for small forest enterprises. FSC will need to get creative to find effective ways to engage and keep small players in the game. Everybody agrees, yet nobody seems to have a perfect answer to "how"?

During the past decade, we have seen a development of the Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMF) procedures; yet, uptake of forest management certification among small-owners has not increased much. Group certification has been available for small enterprises since 1997 with little improvement in the level of access.

With Motion 44 approved, FSC now has double-the-challenge: making certification work for small players at both the forest and supply chain level. The existing model needs a transformation to make FSC work for small enterprises. We remain optimistic, however, this challenge requires innovative thinking and will require the whole FSC community to pull together to find a solution.

Performance

Walk the talk: field performance

An overwhelming majority of members agreed that FSC and Accreditation Services International (ASI) need to place more focus on the field performance of certificate holders. The motion asks ASI to pay special attention to the quality of certification bodies' verification of field compliance. FSC's Policy and Standards Unit has been asked to ensure that FSC requirements primarily focus on favouring good field performance. By passing Motion 34, FSC members are repeating a message given at previous General Assemblies.



Legality

FSC to step in line with timber regulation

FSC members voted in favour of FSC delivering a system that complies with existing and upcoming timber legislation, which aim to curb illegal logging. FSC has already embarked on this process, but the motion demonstrates members' support and formally obliges FSC to ensure compliance with the EU Timber Regulation, US Lacey Act and in future and Australian timber laws.

FSC has already begun looking into how the Controlled Wood system can be fully aligned with the EU Timber Regulation, and the online traceability platform under development could further help FSC-certified companies fulfil legality requirements and marketplace demands.

Carbon

Green light for carbon motions

Two motions were accepted by the membership on climate change. Motion 16 request the FSC Working Group for the Principles and Criteria review (FSCs "constitutional" document – see also CWU issue 27/6 2011) to recognise carbon as an environmental value and to address responsible stewardship of carbon storage and management.

The motion was backed by a vast majority of the membership after some debate. One concern is whether small forest

owners will be expected to carry out expensive carbon inventories. This was rejected as not being the intention of the motion, but rather that it seeks to set up general criteria for the management of carbon stock.

Motion 17 asks FSC to explore the feasibility and wider consequences of including natural ecosystems with globally, regionally and/or nationally significant amounts of carbon stored in vegetation as High Conservation Value. This motion

also passed the voting, though with less overwhelming support, but still a safe margin within the two-thirds majority needed by the voting rules. A concern raised by one member is whether high carbon, exotic monoculture would subsequently be considered as an HCV. However, this has been considered in the motion by the wording "...national ecosystems...".

Controlled Wood motion in motion: members to vote today

Controlled wood Heated discussions on Controlled Wood have resulted in an amalgamation of three Controlled Wood motions (48, 50 and 51) originally submitted into one single motion (likely Motion 50), they are calling the "Controlled Wood package". This is why the vote on this high profile topic has been postponed, providing negotiations conclude in time.

When FSC members prioritized the motions, Controlled Wood came out top. With Motion 50 in first place holding 206 votes and Motion 51 in second place with 198 votes, it clearly remains important in the eyes of the membership.

The high expectations among proposers of the motions met hard opposition from some Economic Chamber members. The latest draft of the "CW package" is severely diluted from the original intentions.

Members supporting the original motions have had to compromise very hard on this. The editorial team anticipate this will give the Motion a better chance of survival when put to the test and will likely be passed today. If passed, it remains to be seen whether it will be enough to restore the trust of key stakeholders.



REGIONAL OUTLOOK



FSC certified community forest in Honduras
© FSC DK

Disparity in Latin America: community -v- private

Home to FSC's Secretariat Office and the world's first FSC-certified forest, Latin America holds a special place in FSC's history. Certification in the region has been reasonably successful in the private sector; however community operations have failed to reach the same level of growth. Let's look at why this is.

Growth

Operational differences

From an organisational standpoint, there are marked differences between community-based forest management and private management. In many cases, community operations lack the basic levels of enterprise development to run a sustainable business, let alone to consider FSC a viable option.

Communities operate based on its cultural values and distinct concepts of quality of life and development, which in some case makes concepts like long-term planning, registration of documents, and market demands difficult to comprehend and practice.

Low organisational capacity has a significant impact across the other factors that inhibit participation in forestry certification, since learning advanced technical and operational skills requires a basic level of education and management tools that many members of community operations lack. Operations also face barriers to access the financial capital needed to make the rapid changes often needed at the organisational and technological level, to be in compliance against the FSC standard.

The result?

Despite the continued growth of the FSC system throughout Latin America, the majority of certificates are held by private enterprises working in plantation

style forest management or under the concession system in countries like Bolivia.

Since the first certificate in 1993, 12.42 million hectares have been certified to FSC's Principles for responsible forest management. Brazil holds the largest certified area in the region spanning some 6.3 million hectares, followed by Uruguay with 2.5 million hectares. Columbia has 96,000 hectares of certified area, comprised by four certificates held by private operations.

The Colombian case

In the land of cumbia music, the government plays a special tune for communities compares to other countries in Latin America. Areas of natural forest – occupying more than 40% of the country – are awarded by national legislation to the communities of African descent and indigenous heritage as an inalienable and indefeasible right.

So far three community enterprises have been supported extensively by the Colombian national initiative: Community Council Guapi High-CCAG, Cabildo Mayor de Chigorodó, and the Major Community Council Campesina Integral del Atrato-Cocomacia. Despite our efforts, none of these community operations have achieved certification yet.

A strategy of trust

Our task is to continue building trust with community operations so that these

operations adopt and implement capacity building and organisational strengthening as a part of their practices and cultural values. We are also continuously monitoring and reinforcing enterprise development skills.

On a political level, our NI's role has been moving towards promoting responsible consumption of wood at the local and national level. An example is the signing of an inter-sector legal timber pact in Colombia (August 2009); a joint effort of multiple public-private sector actors that demonstrates the commitment of the signatories, to cope with the traffic and consumption of illegal timber in the country.

We feel that it is also important to direct the efforts of all sectors into promoting the local timber market and educating consumers about topics such as responsible purchasing, emphasizing the importance of their contribution to the control and governance of the national forested area, promoting the management of community forestry operations, and monitoring logging operations and conservation of Colombia's natural resources.

Jose Luis Rengifo Balanta
FSC Columbia

Read extended version of this article online at: www.nepcon.net/newsletter

Forests in focus – end of “ISOfication”

Yesterday, FSC members voted unanimously for the Motion 31, asking FSC to focus more on the system's field performance.

The motion was hardly discussed during the last days, and no participants raised any questions in the room before voting. Without arguments, the entire membership strongly supported this proposal.

The motion requires all levels of the FSC system to focus on field performance – right from the wording of the FSC requirements to their field implementation during verification audits by the certification bodies and FSC's accreditation arm Accreditation Services International (ASI).

This motion is without doubt the most important motion at this year's General Assembly. It represents a major shift away from the “ISOfication” process introduced by the new standards used for accreditation in 2004. Certification bodies were required to develop their systems according to the ISO guide 65. This was soon followed by ISOfication of FSC and ASI, taking the focus away from the field performance and centring in on system requirements.

Based on the feedback I received on the editorial covering this topic three days ago, many people working with the FSC system are concerned about the insufficient focus on field performance.

The same issue is currently discussed among other environmental and social standard-setting organisations working

together in the ISEAL Alliance, a leading global organisation for environmental and social standards. FSC is not the only organisation experiencing problems with field performance after adapted to an ISO approach. The lesson learned is that ISO is not the best answer to fulfil the goals of all sustainability schemes.

Now it is time for action! FSC's Policy and Standards Unit needs to rethink the way standards are worded, to focus on outcome on the ground. Certified operations need to turn their focus on achieving the intentions of FSC in the field instead of following bureaucratic system requirements.

The certification bodies again need to make it their first priority to verify whether certified operations are in fact implementing the FSC standards.

However, the most substantial changes will need to happen in the approach and practice of ASI. As documented by Forests of the World, ASI appears to have forgotten its key role as FSC's ultimate watchdog in recent years. I put that down to ISOfication.

Once the system is freed from the ISO straitjacket, it can breathe and be free to pursue its mission.

Peter Feilberg, CEO of NEPCON
pf@nepcon.net

What's being said about....

FSC and the GA

Twitter gives meaning to breaking news!

We are covering the FSC GA not only in the hardcopy and electronic edition of the Certified Wood Update, but also via twitter (www.twitter.com) with real time updates on meetings, video interviews, and all the action taking place at the GA. Let the rest of the world know what's taking place by following our account @CWU_GA_Daily, and mentioning us in your tweets!

[CWU_GA_Daily](http://www.twitter.com/CWU_GA_Daily) CertifiedWoodUpdate Debate on Revised Motion 15: investigate the current status of #GMO science in forestry...#FSCGA11

NanquiSoto Miguel Ángel Soto

by mariajose_fc
Social Chamber is winning the Quorum Ligue with 76,8% of their members in #FSCGA2011 @CWU_GA_Daily

Robert J. Hrubes

#FSCGA11 Five days of prelude brings us now to why we are in KK—for the assembly of members to deliberate and vote on over 50 motions

June Rubis

At #fscga11, saw beautiful real-time graphic of vapours being released by tropical rainforests around the world, mimicking our heartbeat.

NanquiSoto Miguel Ángel Soto

dy mariajose_fc
Andre Freitas dice que el FSC es como la malaria, una vez que entra lo llevas toda la vida en la sangre @FSC_IC



Join the conversation at

www.twitter.com/FSC_GA_daily

Want Fridays issue of this newsletter?

Find it online from Wednesday 6 July.

www.nepcon.net/newsletter

Sadly, it's much easier to create a desert than a forest.

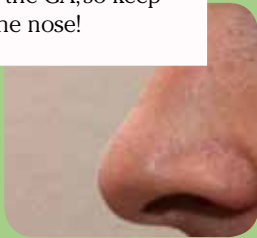
James Lovelock



Guess and win!

Whose nose is this?

The person behind this nose will be here at the GA, so keep your eyes on the nose!



How To Win

Write the name of the owner of the nose on your businesscard, and put it in the NEPcon competitionbox. The winner will be announced in tomorrow's issue.

By participating you will also sign up for the next issue of Certified Wood Update online



Yesterday's nose belonged to:

Andre de Freitas,
FSC Executive Director

The winner was:

Uwe sayer, FSC Germany



My favorite tree

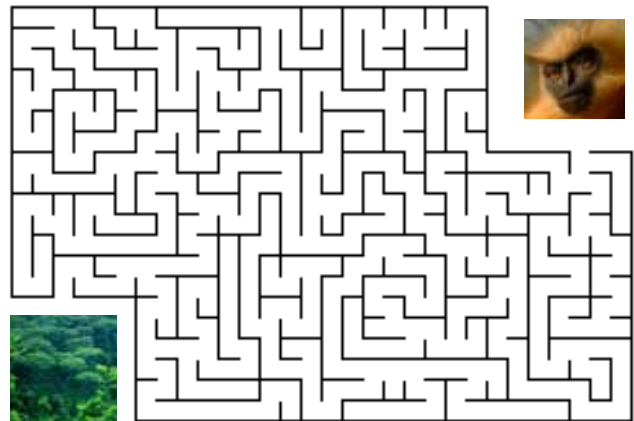
My favorite tree is a Caucasian Wingnut. It's big but not huge. I like the tree because its leaves stay green all summer and when the nuts go golden in the late summer it looks like a Christmas tree. Very beautiful.

John Ramsey, Presiding Officer at FSC's General Assembly 2011

Borneo Facts:

Did you know?

The Borneo rainforest is the oldest rainforest in the world, 130 million years old, that is 70 million years older than the Amazon rainforest.



Help the monkey find its way back to the forest

SmartStep

...helps companies identify and address gaps in their forest practices using a step-by-step approach and development of an action plan that can lead to FSC certification.

www.rainforest-alliance.org

a phased approach to FSC forest management certification for companies not ready for FSC forest management certification

