

10 YFP SPP and CI-SCP Programmes - Working Group 4B Webinar

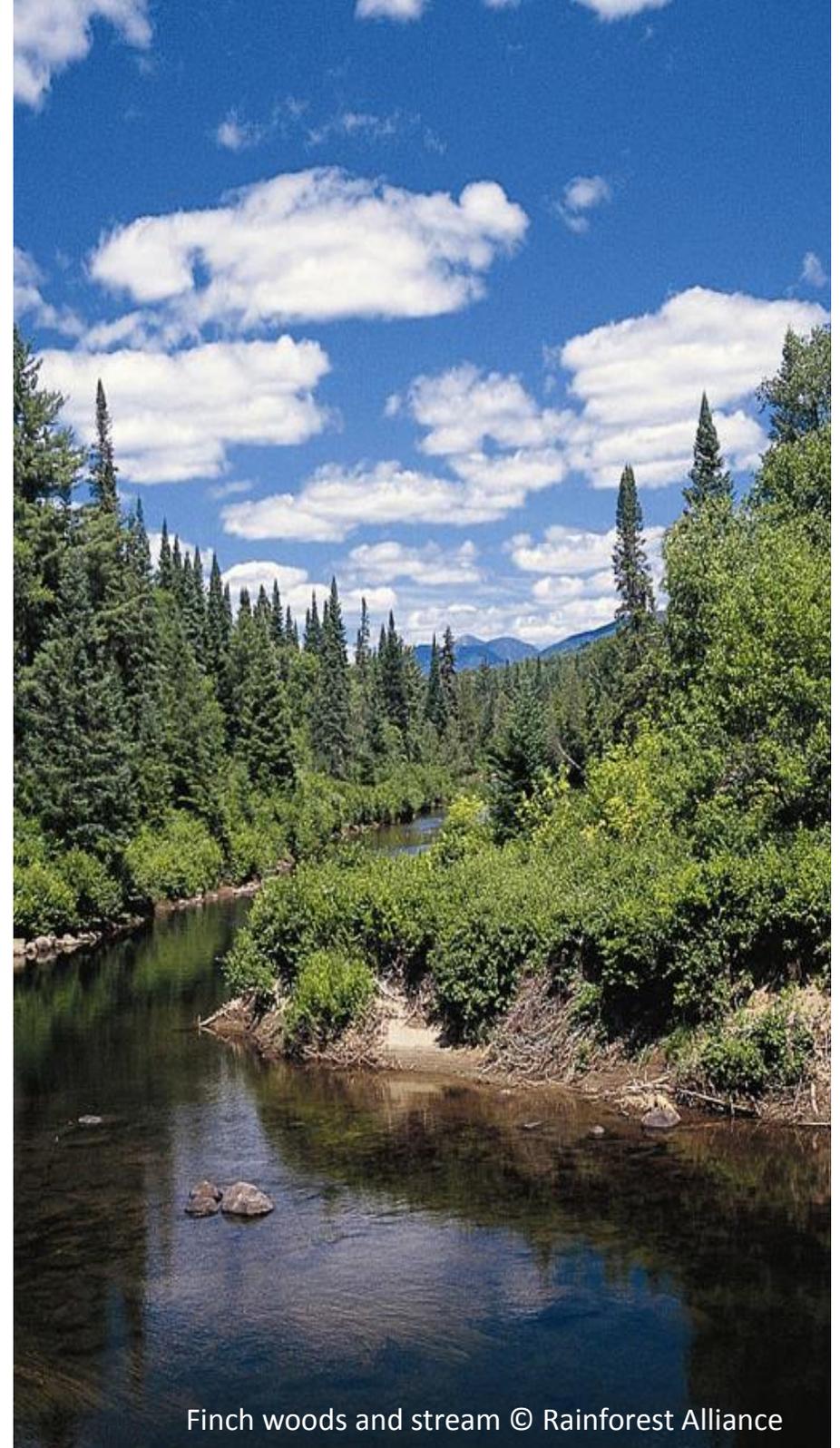
Deforestation, public procurement, and forest certification



Outline

- › **Short Introduction to the SPP-SCP programme**
 - Laura Skoet, Coordination Desk SPP-SCP
- › **Short Introduction to the CI-SCP programme**
 - Vrilly Rondonuwu, Coordination Desk CI-SCP
- › **Key trends and definitions**
 - David D'Hollander, ISEAL Alliance
- › **Public Procurement and forest management – lessons from the UK**
 - Annie Adams, EFECA
- › **Private certification and public procurement, strengthening sustainable forest management**
 - John Hontelez, Forest Stewardship Council

Q&A





Introduction and Updates

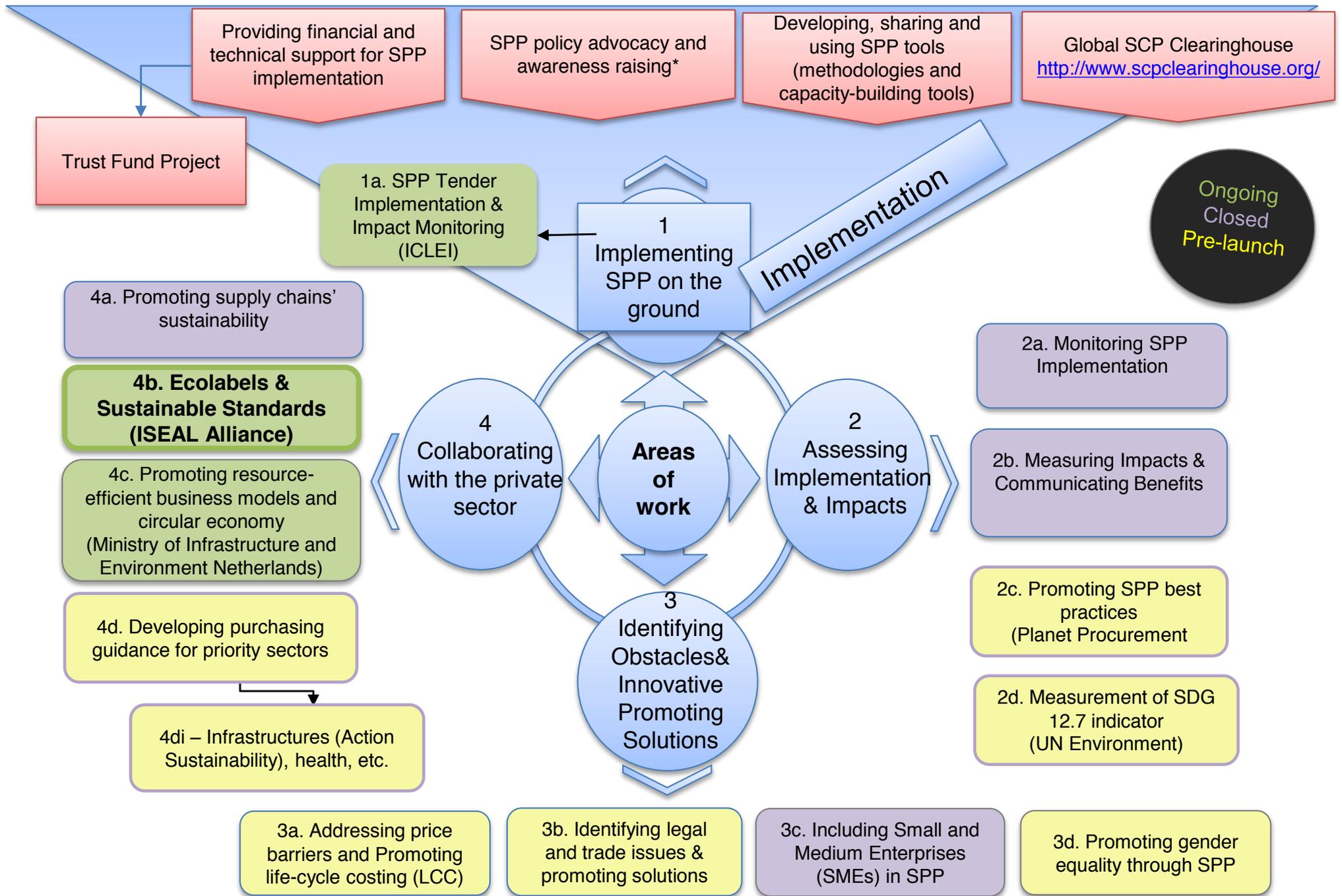
10YFP Sustainable Public Procurement Programme

› **Laura Skoet, Coordination Desk SPP-SCP**

10YFP Consumer information Programme for Sustainable Consumption and Production

› **Vrilly Rondonuwu, Coordination Desk CI-SCP**

10YFP SPP Programme biennial work plan 2016-2017



Knowledge management, outreach and communication, cross-cutting research activities:
Global Review on SPP, Global SCP Clearinghouse, websites and social networks, webinars, SPP Academic Network



New webinar: Presenting the 2017 Global Review

<https://www.youtube.com/user/SCPClearinghouse>

8th newsletter is out

http://www.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/EastAsia/Documents/Publications/10YFP_NL/spp_vol08-full.pdf



SCP Clearinghouse website

www.scpclearinghouse.org

One click away from Sustainable Consumption and Production

The first online platform dedicated to advancing SCP worldwide through information, knowledge sharing and cooperation.

- Online resource database
- Recent publications
- Webinars
- New partners
- News



In the **spotlight**



CI-SCP work plan: 2017 overview

PROJECTS

10YFP TRUST FUND

Chile, 2016-18

- Smartphone app, website

China, 2016-17

- Consumer research, retailer guidelines

Sri Lanka, 2017-19

- LCI database, certification scheme (agri-food)

'ADVANCE SCP'

Morocco

- Hotel label, NAMA

Ethiopia

- Agri-food labelling, NAMA, young consumers

Peru

- LCA, NAMA

Chile

- Ecolabelling, NAMA, SPP

S-E Asia

- Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines
- Ecolabelling, GHG, GPP

PROJECT PROPOSALS

Two 10YFP Flagships:

- *Better by Design* (n.b. smaller-scale project supported by 10YFP SLE Trust Fund)
- *ISIB Food*

WWF, 10YFP Food & Tourism programmes:

- LAC region for 2017/18 implementation, content TBD

WWF ICI PROJECT

THE NEXT 5 (*GIZ Thailand*)

WORKING GROUPS

GUIDELINES FOR PROVIDING PRODUCT SUSTAINABILITY INFORMATION

- Leads: UN Environment, ITC
- Pilot testing and promotion

SOCIAL IMPACTS COMMUNICATION

- Leads: EC JRC, New Earth, UN Environment
- Webinars; draft white paper

SPP & ECOLABELS/VSS

- Leads: 10YFP SPP, ISEAL
- Webinars, newsletters, events

ECOLABELS (TYPE 1)

- Leads: GEN, GIZ
- **Funding dependent**
- Work plan drafted
- Regional chapter leads on board

REPORTS/CASE STUDIES

Product lifetime extension

- Good practices collection

Behavioral science

- Good practices collection

OUTREACH, COMMS

- 61 Partners
- Quarterly newsletter (c.250 subscribers)
- www.scpclearinghouse.org
- Events & other outreach

M & E

- Lessons learned from first round reporting
- 2018 10YFP mid-term review

MAC Meeting 10YFP CI-SCP
Bali, Feb 27-28, 2017





Deforestation, legal wood, and sustainable forest management: Key trends and definitions

David D'Hollander, ISEAL Alliance

The impacts of illegal logging and deforestation

- › Annual net forest loss of 7 million ha in tropical countries (FAO, 2016), largely due to agricultural conversion
- › Deforestation represents around 15% of greenhouse gas emissions (WWF, 2016)
- › Directly affects biodiversity, water integrity, soil erosion, flood-risk, desertification, and human livelihoods



- › 13 million people employed in the formal forestry sector (FAO, 2014)
- › Estimated 10 billion USD/ per year lost global revenue from illegal logging (World Bank)



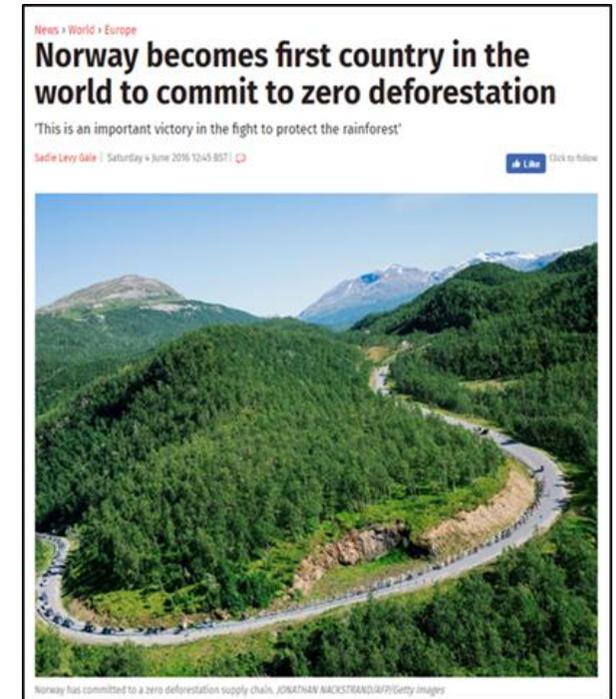
Responses to deforestation and illegal logging

- › **Sustainable forest management and agriculture:** standards and certification systems enabling the procurement of sustainable products from sustainably managed forests / farms
- › **Stopping the trade and procurement of illegal timber:** through governmental action and regulation with national and international reach
- › **Zero-deforestation commitments:** companies or governments pledging to prevent any further deforestation caused by their procurement / supply chain policies

Zero deforestation commitments

Sourcing commitments by companies and governments to stop loss of tree coverage

- › **Zero (Gross) Deforestation:** no forest areas are cleared or converted (unpractical, seldom applied)
- › **Zero Net Deforestation (ZND):** No change to total forested area & allows new forests to compensate for converted forests (Global Consumer Goods Forum – by 2020)
- › **Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ZNDD):** No overall loss of forest area or forest quality, while allowing for some flexibility to meet local needs (WWF endorsed)



Stopping procurement of illegal timber

- › **Prohibiting the sale or procurement of illegal timber within a given country/jurisdiction**
- › US Lacey Act, EU Timber Regulation and FLEGT Action Plan, Australian illegal logging prohibition bill
 - Different definitions of what is illegal wood / illegal logging
 - » US Lacey Act: violation of one of six underlying laws
 - » EU Timber Regulation: according to the laws of the country of harvest (+ FLEGT Action Plan: comprehensive set of action, incl. developing Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with main countries of harvest)
 - » Australian illegal logging prohibition bill: according to the laws of the country of harvest
- Not only differences in legal timber definition, but also in how procurers should/can verify compliance

Sustainable Forest Management

- › Goes beyond national legislation to ensure sustainable natural resource management and sustainable development.
- › Can cover various areas:
 - recognition of the customary rights of local populations and communities;
 - ongoing, inclusive multi-stakeholder involvement in forest management;
 - implementation of more stringent standards about social rights and development
 - Stronger environmental protection requirements



Sustainable Forest Management

› Private sustainability standards and certification schemes

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)

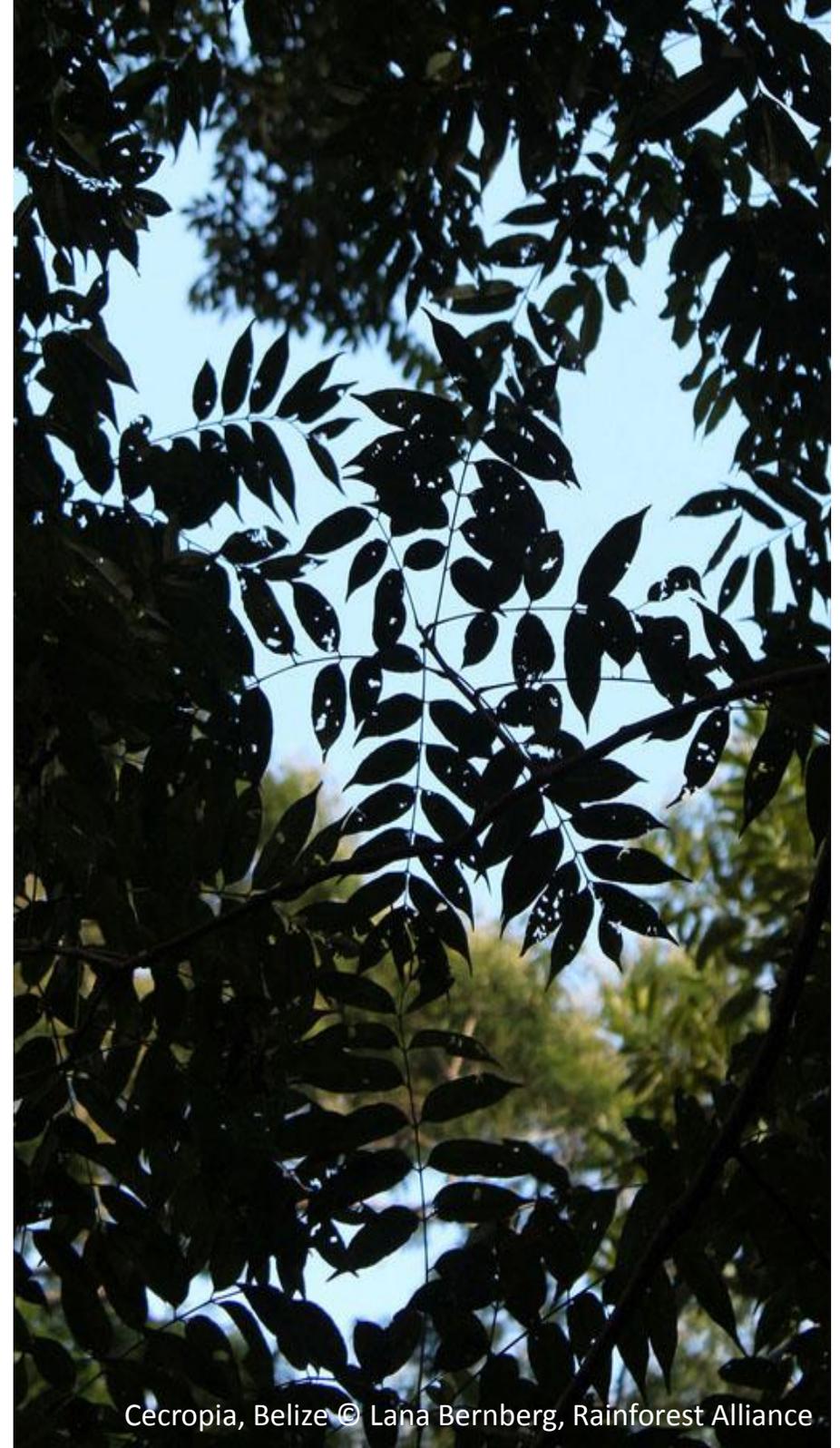
› International /regional processes

- Ministerial Conference on Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) FOREST EUROPE
- ITTO SFM & PCI
- Montreal Process (C&I Temperate / Boreal Forests)
- Near East Lepaterique Process
- Regional Initiative of Dry Forests in Asia
- Criteria & Indicators Dry-zone Africa
- Tarapoto Proposal: Amazonian Forests

➤ Not only differences SFM definitions and ‘performance’, but also in the credibility and legitimacy of certification schemes which procurers can rely on

Defining sustainable timber & wood products in procurement policies

- › Needs to cover legality and sustainability, with sustainability based on adequate, internationally recognized standards or definitions
- › Example: UK Timber Procurement Policy:
 - (1) Meet legality requirements of EUTR
 - (2) Come from a forest which is managed in accordance with a definition of sustainable that meets the following requirements:
 - *Definition consistent with widely accepted international principles and criteria defining sustainable or responsible forest management (FSC-based)*
 - *Etc.*



Questions or Comments?

Global Sustainability Standards Conference

Zürich | 27-28 June 2017

Find out more at: iseal.org/conference

10YFP SPP-CI

Working Group 4b2 in-person meeting

June 27th , WTO Zürich

Contact: davidh@isealalliance.org





Public Procurement and forest management – lessons from the UK

Annie Adams
ISEAL Alliance

May 2017



Central Point of Expertise on Timber: CPET

UK Timber Procurement Policy

- Efeca delivered CPET in support of TPP, palm & woodfuel reqs
- Driven by historically high profile attacks by NGOs, international pressure
- Timber Procurement Policy (TPP) from 1999/2000s
- Efeca through CPET supported TPP implementation through:
 - Helpline, website, workshops, newsletters
 - Bespoke support for Category B queries
- Certification scheme review
 - Category A: FSC & PEFC
- Working across EU Member States
 - ³ – Non-paper, alignment/improved consistency, areas of collaboration



UK Government Timber Procurement Policy (TPP)

Only timber and wood-derived products originating from an independently verifiable Legal and Sustainable source (which can include from a licensed FLEGT partner) will be demanded for use on the government estate – appropriate documentation will be required to prove it.

Comparing EC Member State TPPs

- DE simply requires that timber procured meets the criteria for FSC- or PEFC-certification or similar.
- NL, DK & UK have all set up requirements that are based on a specific national list of criteria allowing a mix of timber from noncertified, certified and/or recycled timber according to specified principles.

TPP Steps for public buyers

1. Identification of need

Ensure TPP embedded within relevant procurement strategies.

2. Specification of requirements

Demand timber and wood-derived products originating from an independently verifiable Legal and Sustainable source (which can include from a FLEGT partner or equivalent), using the model specification.

Model specification

text from *Annex B* can be copied into your specification.

3. Prequalification of suppliers

Where prequalification questionnaires are applied, notify suppliers that their record in supplying timber and wood-derived products that meet the TPP will be assessed & used to help select those suppliers invited to tender.

CPET guidance & support

can help you assess supplier's records of supplying legal & sustainable products.

4. Invitation to tender (ITT)

Covering letters and ITT specifications should include wording to draw attention to the TPP.

Model ITT letter

text from *Annex C* can be copied into your ITT letter.

5. Evaluation of tenders and Contract award

Choose the most economically advantageous tender, taking into account all pre-set award criteria.

CPET guidance & support

can help you evaluate the evidence.

6. Contract management

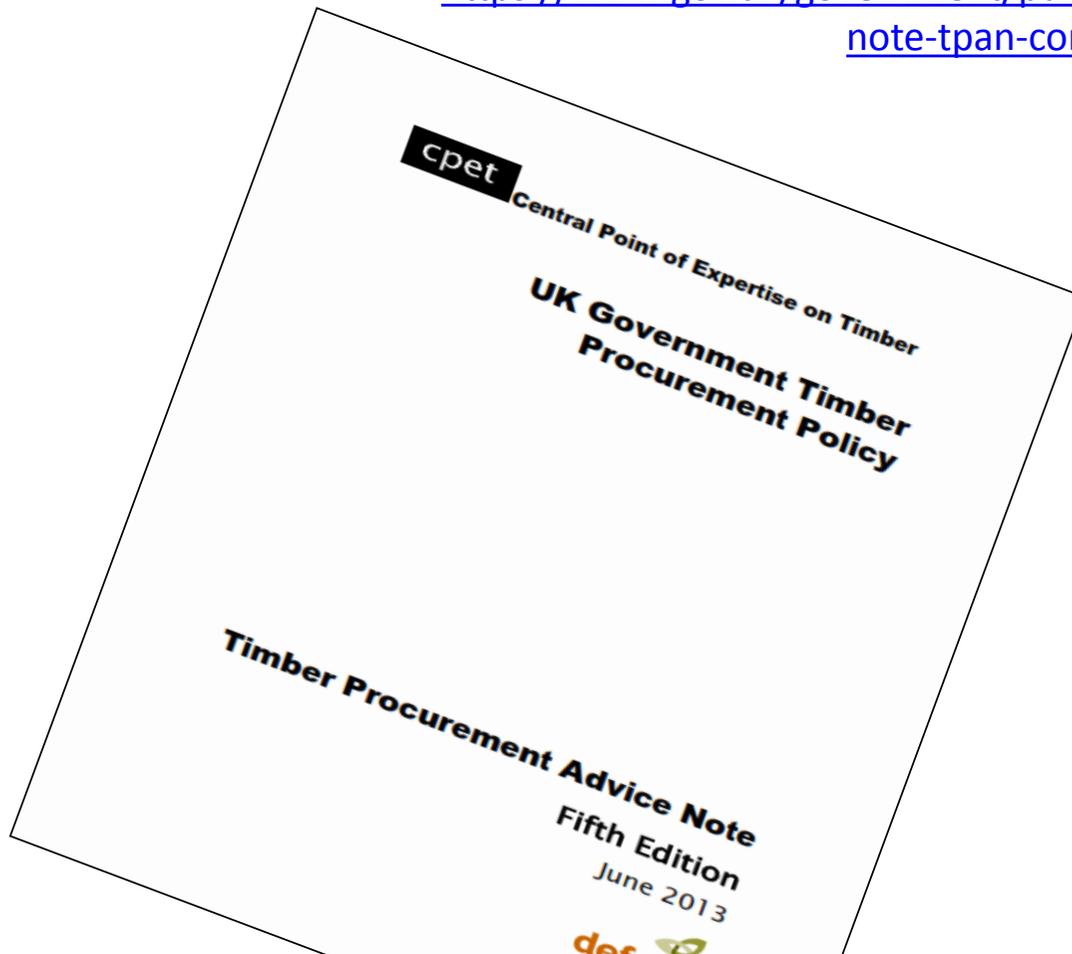
Include the model contract condition in your contract. Request independent verification of timber and wood-derived products sourced from higher risk areas.

Model contract clauses

from *Annex D* can be copied into your contracts

Timber Procurement Advice Note

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/timber-procurement-advice-note-tpan-comply-with-tpa>



TPP definition of legal & sustainable

- Detailed technical criteria
- Developed over 10+years
- Aligned with best practice
- Separated into
 - criteria for legal
 - criteria for sustainable



Types of evidence

- Forest Certification Schemes
 - assessed by CPET against the definition
 - ‘Category A’ – 80%+ of timber on market in UK demonstrates this type of evidence
- Other types of credible evidence
 - assessed against the definition using checklists by CPET & the supplier
 - ‘Category B’ under CPET



Impacts of TPP

- Leader in change in behaviour for public and private sector
- Significant impact on trade behaviour
 - Growth of private sector TPPs
 - Increased demand for certified products
- UK Government has/is a leader – to the private sector, other governments in the EU & further afield
- However, inconsistent application of TPP across Government departments & by contractors



Impacts of TPP continued

- Preference for certification labels by implementers & in particular contractors to Government
 - Pressure on certification schemes
 - Revision/improvement of certification standards
 - Potential bias against tropical producers & small non-industry family owned producers
 - Limited use of Category B evidence in forest, some use in supply chains especially within UK
- CPET played a key role in implementation of TPP, in harmonising & sharing lessons across Europe



Government commitments (forests)

- UK TPP & Greening Government Commitments
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan
- UK Forestry Standard, implementing Forest Europe
- UKWAS equivalence with FSC UK std
 - Uptake > 40% of forest area and over 60% of output from UK forests
- Rural Development Programme for England (creation & restoration)
- Woodland Carbon Code
- Support to regional FLEG & capacity building
- Amsterdam Declaration on sustainable palm oil & other commodities

Thank you

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Deforestation, public procurement and forest certification

John Hontelez, Chief Advocacy Officer FSC A.C.

10 May 2017

Deforestation

Deforestation is currently mainly happening in tropical forest areas;
Forest degradation is happening globally - is as important as deforestation in terms of climate change, biodiversity loss.

Main drivers include:

- Conversion into agricultural area (traditional – commercial)
- Urbanisation and infrastructure development
- Climate change in combination with population pressure
- Illegal logging and other unsustainable exploitation practices.
 - Unsustainable practices can be caused both by:
 - Lack of demand – non-profitable
 - Increased/excessive demand

Deforestation

Increased/excessive demand:

Reducing climate change requires saying goodbye to fossil fuels:

- biomass one of the solutions – increases demand – risk of unsustainable use – carbon debt

- bio-based products – to replace oil as resource

Reducing climate change also requires moving to resources, products, services with low carbon footprint:

- in construction: increased use of wood

- furniture etc: wood is low-carbon, in fact stores carbon

Estimations go up to tripling the demand for timber products till 2050.

Preventing deforestation

- Procuring “deforestation free” products – is an important step:
 - For food there are several schemes available (RSPO...), and some companies have committed to deforestation free sourcing.
 - For timber related products, legality is not enough: legality does not guarantee non-deforestation, non-forest degradation: that depends on the laws of the land.
 - Best approach is to:
 - Reduce demand
 - Increase focus on recycled materials
 - Require forest certification – for tropics FSC is best/most present.

Deforestation and Forest Certification

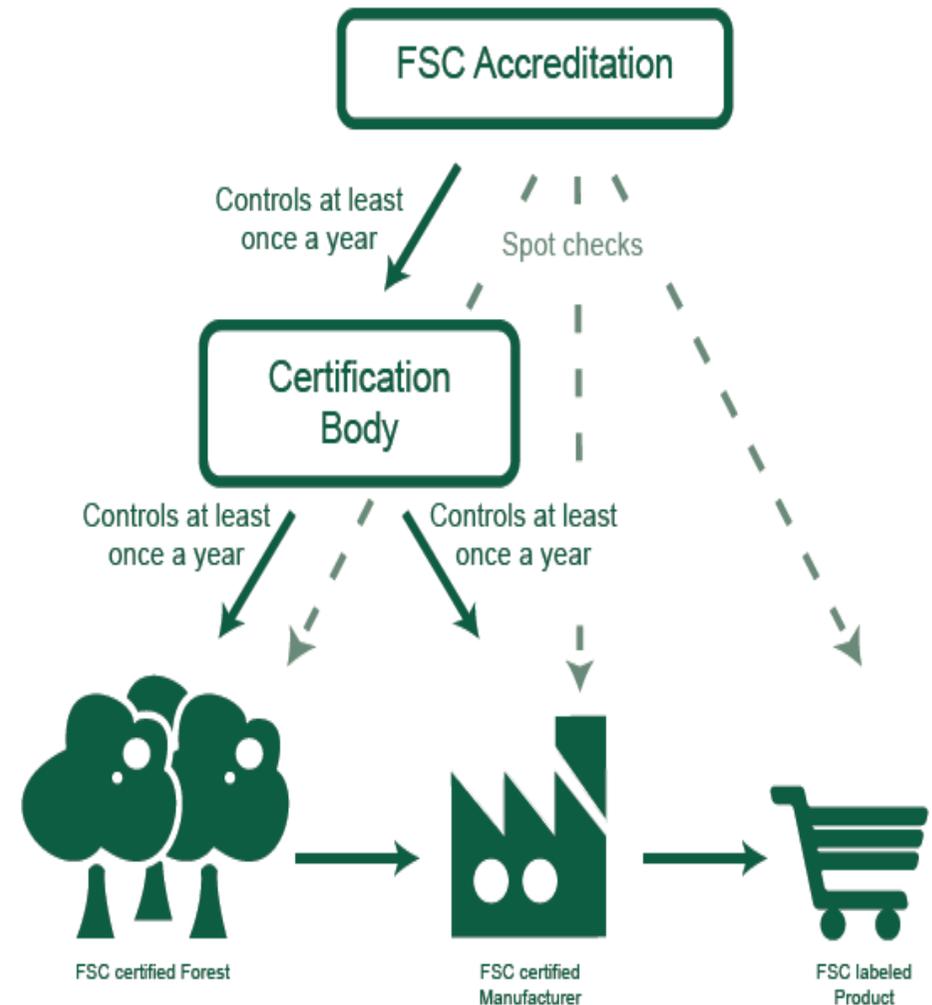
Forest Certification sets standards for responsible forest use

FSC works from 10 Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship.

1. Compliance with laws
2. Workers rights and employment conditions
3. Indigenous Peoples rights
4. Community Relations
5. Benefits from the forest
6. Environmental values and impacts
7. Management Planning
8. Monitoring and assessment
9. High Conservation Values
10. Implementation of management activities

A CERTIFICATION SCHEME

- Setting standards for responsible forest and plantation management
- A claims and product labelling system that rewards responsible forest and plantation management
- Accreditation/certification system to monitor adherence to FSC standard



Considerable production from certified areas

Globally some 430 million ha forest certified (FSC/PEFC), of which 200 million FSC or FSC/PEFC certified.

Some 30% of all industrial wood produced from these forests – FSC alone more than 16%.

Mostly from temperate and boreal forests.

Certification will become more important in context of increased demand for forest products

Forest certification and public procurement

Public spending represents between 15 and 30% of GDP.

(in UK: 30%-50% office furniture demand is public)

Concerted action of public procurers can drive/accelerate change in production and consumption patterns.

Requiring certified products is important component of sustainable public procurement (SPP).

In EU legislation is restricting freedom for SPP, but it is accepted that sustainable forest management is a valid requirement. Formulation has to be appropriate.

Forest certification and public procurement

Forest relevant SPP can be bottom up (cities: Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, ICLEI....) or from the national level (UK, NL, several other countries). In US also State level (New York, Massachusetts), or combinations.

Established practice in several countries:

Chatham House: >30 countries with policy to promote/require public procurement of certified timber products [22 in EU]. Probably (many) more.

*“Promoting Legal and Sustainable Timber: Using Public Procurement Policy”,
Duncan Brack, Research Paper, Sept. 2014, Chatham House”*

EU Legislation – two-edged sword

Directive 2014/24:

- Opens up the possibility to include social requirements linked to the production process.
- Extends the option of environmental requirements to the production process, even if
- Mentions “sustainable timber” as example (rec. 93)
- Allows reference to labels such as that of FSC

However: careful on how to do this – follow rules set by national policies or seek guidance from ICLEI or FSC:

<https://ic.fsc.org/en/for-business/public-procurement>

Devil is in the detail

Requiring FSC certification in calls for tender is a concrete contribution to fighting climate change, protection biodiversity and forest ecosystems, to improve labour conditions in forests and perspectives of forest dependent people.

However, that requirement is the first step only. To ensure your contribution it is important to follow this up with checking the actual product claims, on product (logo) or on invoices.

FSC produced a special guide on how to do so for construction projects, where this is more complicated than for furniture, office paper etc.

See: <https://ic.fsc.org/en/for-business/public-procurement>

“how to build green with FSC wood”.



Forest Stewardship Council®

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