

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

# CertifiedWoodUpdate

30 June 2011



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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](http://www.nepcon.net/newsletter)

Feedback on articles? [communications@nepcon.net](mailto:communications@nepcon.net)

## Motions update

The General Assembly atmosphere intensified yesterday as the formal General Assembly proceedings drew close. As the day moved on, people gathered in smaller groups to discuss and negotiate; motions were withdrawn, merged or changed, according to the results of the talks.

At deadline for this newsletter, the editors were aware of some changes to key motions:

### Controlled Wood : phasing out company risk assessments

Negotiations on motion 49, 50 and 51 have so far resulted in a 'Controlled Wood package' containing the following elements:

**1** National risk assessments will replace company risk assessments by 31 December 2012. Any countries not covered by national risk assessments after this date will be classified as unspecified risk.

**2** FSC is requested to review all existing Controlled Wood risk assessments conducted by companies, since reviews have shown that there are too many inconsistencies.

**3** FSC shall set up a committee to explore the deficiencies of CW and propose changes to seal the gaps in the system and make sure that Controlled Wood is indeed controlled. FSC shall approve the agreed changes by 31 December 2012. FSC is required to review a number of specific points.

### Transparency: enhanced access to audit reports

Greenpeace has proposed motion 30, requiring all FSC and Accreditation Services International (ASI) reports to be made public, except for confidential info. Negotiations have resulted in a draft motion that requires all forest management related reports to be available online, including reports on Controlled Wood certified forest operations. Chain of Custody certification reports are to be made available to FSC international members by the certification bodies upon request.

Exploring the acceptability of GMOs Motion 15 asks that FSC brings its stakeholders up to date on the current status of GMO science. It does not ask FSC to change its policy on GMOs; however, the research might lead to policy changes over time.

## FSC must engage in carbon

Greenpeace has no doubts: FSC has an obligation to enter the climate change scene; the sooner they are involved the better.

**Carbon** "FSC can't afford NOT to engage in the climate change discussion. FSC has to face it head on and be aware of all the pitfalls. FSC is a scheme dealing with forest management so FSC clearly needs to deal with forest carbon", states Dr. Christoph Thies from Greenpeace International. "It's about FSC's credibility, it's about getting beyond timber mono-dependency and it is about conserving High Conservation Values (HCVs)".

"Certified forests are already making carbon claims. That train has already left the station; it's time for FSC to jump on".

### Credibility at stake

Mauricio Voivodic, Executive Director of Imaflo, cautions FSC to not try to quantify carbon levels: "There is no direct measurement of carbon stock and other greenhouse gasses connected with the FSC certification of a forest".

Greenpeace supports that at a minimum, carbon levels are restored: "FSC must demonstrate that FSC certified forests do maintain their carbon stock levels over time. Many forest operations have an accumulated loss on carbon stock. FSC operations should demonstrate that they do not have this", says Dr. Thies.

"In secondary forests, there's often a severe carbon depletion compared to primary forest. FSC-certified operations should to some extent strive to restore this carbon. As an example, many European forests only have 50% of their original carbon stock. There's plenty of room for improvement without necessarily going back to a 100% stock".

Social issues are often overlooked in the climate debate. Social North member Chris van der Goot raises social safeguards as essential for climate schemes to offer security for local communities. "We need to take a cautious approach, there are many pitfalls. But I think there's a future in ecosystem services, adding more public value to the forest ecosystem".

### Stay out of carbon accounting

"Accounting and off-setting should be handled outside the scope of FSC. There are other standards and systems for this already developed and the whole idea of trading carbon credits from forest are questioned by many", states Mr. Voivodic. Greenpeace would like to see a funding mechanism, but are also opposed to the

current model where credits are sold on a market basis. "We would like to see economic incentives being better regulated. We want to have a model of a publicly managed money stream, where enough funds are available to support the maintenance and restoration of carbon in a consistent way along with conservation and restoration of biodiversity, social issues and other issues that are beyond carbon – this can be done by applying FSC", says Dr. Thies.

"Certified forests are already making carbon claims. That train has already left the station; it's time for FSC to jump on".

A credible rewarding scheme is also wanted by Mr. Van der Goot who said, "It's very important that the revenue streams don't end up in the 'higher layers' of the structures – administration, bureaucracy, and other cost can eat up all the benefits. I think FSC should position themselves as a rewarding system to promote the use of revenues where there is a need: in the local communities and the forests".



FSC must start engaging in carbon issues, states NGOs' © Rainforest Alliance



Can FSC adapt in order to remain relevant for the next twenty years? Photo: FSC International

## Forest conference offers strategies for FSC in 2021

The Forest Conference brought together a panel of industry, conservation and community leaders who presented potential strategies that could propel FSC into the future. These include the consolidation of eco-labels, engagement with the public sector, and new business models.

**Forest conference** The Forest Conference held at the FSC General Assembly featured a number of prominent speakers who sparked a lively and engaged debate among the audience. Discussions focused on the future and potential pathways of FSC in the context of global sustainability trends.

### One eco-label

From the industry sector, the theme of commodity sector label consolidation stood out as one of the most pressing needs. With the proliferation of eco-labels it is becoming increasingly difficult for consumers to differentiate between various certification and assurance schemes. Benjamin Cashore, Professor at the Yale School of Forestry, offered a potential solution with an all-encompassing eco-label to house the leading social and environmental certification systems, called "Better World." Discussions also focused on how the ever saturated eco-labels market creates difficulty for companies to make decisions in the overloaded landscape.

### Public sector involvement

A pivotal question was raised by an audience member: what role if any does FSC have in getting involved with government entities?

The need to help and support politicians to be braver was stressed. FSC has credibility with European governments and most governments don't have the expertise that FSC can bring. FSC can use leverage it has to engage more strongly with the public sector, to influence regulations that can further FSC's mission.

Kingfisher announced yesterday that they will sponsor a Global Round of Annual Forestry Talks, bringing all the major environmental organisations and governments together to create a road map for zero-net deforestation by 2020. These talks seek to engage more proactively with governments on environmental reforms – a new frontier for FSC.

The potential inclusion of Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in the FSC system further highlights the need for public sector involvement. Entry into the field of REDD would inevitably force FSC to deal with governments deeply engaged in the carbon debate. As Frances Seymour, Director General of CIFOR, pointed out, there are many lessons that the "Carbon world" can learn from the "FSC world", and vice versa.

The audience discussed whether FSC can use some of the lessons of the inclusive

approach that REDD has taken with respect to governments.

### New model for consumption

FSC has promoted the consumption of responsibly harvested products throughout its history, but the question was raised whether FSC should promote less consumption or a different model of consumption. According to studies, consumers who purchase greener products also tend to purchase more in total.

Participants envisaged that in the future, companies would be making their money by controlling the material stream rather than creating disposable products. "Cradle-to-cradle" product will require a different evolution of the business model, which will change the way people consume. Will FSC become part of this business model reinvention and help new, more sustainable consumer behaviours along?



Margareta Renström,  
WWF International

### FSC movers & shakers:

## Interview with Margareta Renström, WWF

Possessing the skills of a team of Olympic athletic coaches, she skilfully guides a myriad of forest certification efforts within one of the world's most highly respected conservation charities. Meet Margareta Renström – or Maggis, as you may know her – Forest Certification Manager at WWF International and current FSC Board member.

### Interview

#### As many are aware, WWF is a founding member FSC and remains an avid supporter. What is your role at the panda?

There are more than a hundred staff across the globe at WWF working on certification in one way or another – whether they work with companies, communities, implementing projects in the field or working at a policy level. My role is to share information, lead discussions on policy topics related to forest certification that are difficult, and build policy capacity so that everybody understands the full picture of FSC.

#### “Capacity building and sharing information within WWF is hugely important for making our work more effective”

#### You represent Environmental North members on the FSC Board. How do you do this?

Active communication is important for members to remain engaged in FSC and in keeping engagement between members alive. This requires coordination, and I see this as an important part of my role as a Board member.

I try to keep regular contact with the globally active chamber members, for example by hosting monthly telephone conferences. I have also helped arrange sub-chamber meetings with FSC IC staff and Certification Bodies. I think these meetings have been important to facilitate mutual understanding.

#### What initiative have you personally taken that you believe has led to the most positive impact on the ground?

It's very difficult to say what impact my work is having on the ground. I do think the Lisbon meeting in 2007 – which I co-initiated and partly funded through WWF – ignited a very important process that resulted in an important motion for smallholders (Motion 27), passed at the last General Assembly.

The Lisbon process brought people together who are interested in working with smallholders and communities. Another example is a seminar which FSC held in Sao Paulo in April, which focused on the social aspects of large scale plantations.

#### Through your understanding of FSC, how are you in turn influencing WWFs work?

My commitment to capacity building and sharing information within WWF is hugely important for making our work more

effective, by joining forces and aligning our network. One very important impact of our involvement in FSC is the lessons learned at WWF led us to work with market-based voluntary initiatives for other important commodities – such as fish, soy and palm oil. This has been a collective effort at WWF.

#### Do you believe FSC is heading in the right direction?

I do think that FSC has had a tremendous impact on responsible forest management and in raising awareness in the forest industry that environmental and social aspects can be addressed through voluntary commitments.

FSC as a pioneering initiative will always be exposed to challenges. We don't always know in advance what those challenges will be but they are inevitable and part of the development of the system. I think it's important that FSC continues to monitor, follow-up and develop the system to address concerns as they arise in a transparent and credible way. That is crucial.

#### FSC has been criticised for not engaging enough with smallholders and communities. Given WWF's commitment in this area, what advice could you give FSC?

By virtue, it's a difficult group to reach out

to. Working through forest owners associations is something that I think is extremely important. But communities and smallholders often are not organised in groups, making them more difficult to work with. WWF is undertaking several projects with communities and smallholders to promote responsible forest management where FSC serves as a tool for dialogue, a benchmark for good practice and providing economic benefits for doing the right thing.

“The Lisbon meeting ignited a very important process for smallholders. Active communication is important for members to remain engaged in FSC”

We have smallholder projects in for example India, China and Latin America. To give you an example, WWF has worked with certification of rattan with communities in Laos. Our staff had to help them to set up participatory forest inventories and organisational structures, develop management plans and training in responsible harvesting. Yes sure, there are lessons to be learned from this.

#### What superpower would you like to have to help you in your work?

I would love to be able to understand any language in the world, or at least the ones of the countries where we have FSC projects.

Editor: In which case Maggis, you simply must read the infamous Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy where the Babel Fish was invented. It is “small, yellow and leech-like, and probably the oddest thing in the Universe (...) if you stick a Babel fish in your ear you can instantly understand anything in any form of language.”

Read extended version of this article online at:  
[www.nepcon.net/newsletter](http://www.nepcon.net/newsletter)



## To stay or not to stay: FSC members take stock

Low responsiveness by FSC on stakeholder demands as well as differences of opinion may lead to disengagement by critical organisations. We look at why some members remain engaged in FSC while others don't feel they can, shining the light on FERN and SSNC's decision this month to leave FSC.

**Engagement** In a statement released on 8 June 2011, FSC's long-standing member FERN announced its decision to leave after it concluded that FSC's “progress towards achieving the changes requested in 2008 has been insufficient”.

The request for changes mentioned were presented to FSC one month before the previous General Assembly in a joint statement with Greenpeace, Inter-African Forest Industry Association (IFIA), Precious Woods, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) and The Forest Trust (TFT).

This group of NGOs and companies urged FSC to make specific improvements to three key areas: Certification body performance; Controlled Wood; and FSC's complaints mechanism. Their collective message was that problems with FSC are so severe that supporting FSC threatens their own organisations' credibility.

One of the papers' signatories, SSNC, remains supportive of FSC International, but announced its decision to leave FSC Sweden in 2010 following unresolved concerns over “greenwashing under the FSC logo” in Sweden.

Three years on, why has FERN terminated its membership while Greenpeace remain committed to remain engaged IN the system?

**Greenpeace: we won't fight from the outside** Faced with a new direction or on-going challenges, members often take stock to reassess whether FSC continues to aid them in their journey, or if the compromise is too high. Grant Rosoman from Greenpeace hit the nail on the head in an interview on Tuesday (28/6

2011) and echoed what many before him have said, “You always end up feeling ‘it's OK but it's not great’. That has been hardest thing I have to communicate back to Greenpeace; to adjust their expectations. We continually have that issue, as do other organisations some of which have found it impossible to live with it and left”.

“We have hung in there with a fairly strong commitment to FSC. We don't want to walk away and fight from the outside; we want to be IN FSC. We see it as the best thing going to provide a market solution for the forests”.

#### A stretch too far for FERN

One year after their 2008 statement, FERN outlined three courses of action that would lead to it withdrawing from FSC; one of these was related to carbon.

In its 2011 statement, FERN drew the conclusion that “it is inevitable that FSC will continue on the path of aligning itself with carbon offset standards (...)”, stating that FSC's move “towards closer and pro-active cooperation with carbon offset standards is irreconcilable with FERN's work”.

FSC explained in a statement on 22 June 2011 that it “remains committed to further dialogue with FERN, and all stakeholders that improves the discourse and decision-making on global forest management issues”.

Read extended version of this article online at:  
[www.nepcon.net/newsletter](http://www.nepcon.net/newsletter)



Stakeholder dialogue may ease frustrations and ensure correct interpretation of motions © FSC IC

## Motion on motions: transparency wanted

One of this year's most conspicuous motions is Motion 4, which asks FSC to follow up on motions in a more transparent and reliable way. The Brazilian NGO Imaflora asks FSC to engage in stakeholder dialogue and regular reporting on the actions taken to implement the motions.

**Interview** "We proposed this motion because we, as well as others, have experienced a lack of dialogue with FSC regarding the follow-up on motions by FSC. For those who fought and discussed to have a motion passed, it is very frustrating if the motion is not implemented fully or follows an interpretation that is different from the intent of the proponents", says Mauricio de Almeida Voivodic, Director of the Brazilian NGO Imaflora.

According to Mr. Voivodic, FSC runs the risk of devaluing the event from its lack of openness and follow-through on motions: "This tends to reduce the importance of the event", he says. "For stakeholders to continue being engaged in FSC, they need to have faith in the General Assembly and trust that the motions will be implemented".

### Alienating stakeholders

Jakob Ryding of Forests of the World describes how the NGOs' frustration reached an all-time high during the process of trying to engage with FSC's main control organ, Accreditation Services International (ASI) on the implementation of Motion 50, passed in 2008. The motion asked ASI to ensure that certification bodies focus adequately on field performance during their auditing.

"Throughout the following years, we had the impression the motion was being ignored by FSC and ASI. During annual dialogue meetings held between FSC, ASI and the NGOs, we were appalled to find that ASI appeared to be quite unaware of the motion, despite the fact that it was specifically asking ASI to take action".

"ASI has not once contacted any of those who were involved in developing and proposing motion 50 in order to discuss the contents of the motion, the intentions behind it or to receive clarifications. This sort of approach tends to alienate us as stakeholders, although we are deeply engaged in the system and would like to provide constructive contributions to improve it".

### Data access: a major transparency issue

Jakob Ryding's quest to understand how ASI is implementing Motion 50 from 2008 incidentally led to his discovery of a major transparency issue: "We found the information on the ASI database to be somewhat at odds with the figures reported in ASI's own annual activity reports. Also, less than half of the audit reports that ASI is expected to publish are online".

Forests of the World, Greenpeace and others also question why only forest

management related auditing reports are required to be made public; there is no similar obligation pertaining to audit reports covering Controlled Wood or Chain of Custody audits; thus public scrutiny of these areas of FSC's and ASI's performance is made impossible.

Greenpeace has proposed a motion (no. 30) this year, requesting all auditing reports by certification bodies and ASI be made publicly available in their full length, except for confidential contents.

### Motion 30 (2011) states:

**"True transparency comes from making everything public except the few things that are strictly confidential, not from hiding everything except the few things that direly need to be made public".**

**Greenpeace's motion is being negotiated as this article is written.**



GFTN instrumental in promoting FSC certification © WWF

## GFTN celebrates 20 years at FSC General Assembly

WWF's Global Forest and Trade Network (GFTN) is celebrating its 20 anniversary at the 2011 FSC General Assembly. We met George White, Head of GFTN, to talk about the Network's experience in linking forestry with industry, and what challenges loom.

### Interview

#### How has the GFTN's role changed over the last 20 years?

"We provide a framework for companies to learn, develop and ultimately improve their commitment to responsible forestry, and that hasn't really changed since GFTN was first established twenty years ago".

"What has changed is how the mechanism works around the world; it has become increasingly sophisticated. In the last six years, we have introduced rules and a framework for participation that have moved the programme forward from a looser association with a core aim of promoting FSC and increasing the amount of FSC-certified products available".

#### How do you strike the balance between recognising companies genuinely committed to working towards FSC, and those looking to catch a free ride?

"Companies need a comprehensive approach where FSC is a serious part of their plan. We introduced our Stepwise Approach to help take companies – from wherever they start – to their ultimate goal, which is 100% FSC where possible".

"This might sound simple, but in reality it's complicated. This is why we offer support on top of our guidance framework. Companies like the pragmatism of a stepwise approach – and our willingness to work with them really helps. They can start with a low threshold, but the important thing is they define what they plan to do and follow this through with action".

"We work with an annual action plan which involves following a baseline – the foundation being a company policy with a high level commitment to work through their supply chain. This must be backed up by a list detailing what they intend to increase and decrease in their supply chain. The annual action plan is our way of assessing their progress".

"When we introduced a much more rigid system six years ago, it really tested the commitment from the participating companies. Some walked away, but the majority stayed. Companies don't have access to the Panda logo which is a frustration for them, but we don't want to confuse the market, we want to promote the FSC labels".

#### EU Due Diligence and Lacey act

"It started with the Lacey Act – I think it should be a strong power in promoting much more certification, especially FSC. Companies are pragmatic; if FSC is seen as a good way to comply then they will go for it. The challenge for us all is to make sure that FSC is a good way to comply. I very much hope that it will stimulate more uptake and demand. The real challenge for GFTN in particular is to work with the companies that don't have FSC, those lower on the Stepwise Approach."

"I believe the system we have is pretty close to what can be called a due diligence system – we just haven't called it that yet. In reality it is a management system that looks at risk, provides options and has been adopted widely. It's a great starting point for a due diligence and in the next year we'll be looking closely at making this more

useful".

**"When we introduced a much more rigid system six years ago, it really tested the commitment from the participating companies. Some walked away, but the majority stayed.**

#### Nearly 300 companies strong globally

"In terms of numbers of participants, we have been fairly static over the last year. The main growth has been in the forest management, but in terms of tracking volume, we estimate that 19% of the global forest product trade in value goes through a GFTN Participant. We have had a huge impact on the trade and how it reacts to the issues – but there is more to do".

For more information, visit: [www.gftn.panda.org](http://www.gftn.panda.org).

**WWF's GFTN was established in 1991**

**There are 25 offices operating in 34 countries**



## REGIONAL OUTLOOK



FSC Australia celebrating the UN Year of Forests with the internationally acclaimed primatologist Dr Jane Goodall last month © FSC Australia

## Bridging the forest wars in Australia

For 30 years, forest wars have raged in Australia between industry and environmentalists over how this country's remaining forests should be managed. FSC-Australia has successfully engaged a wide range of stakeholders and certification is now set to grow across the continent.

**Dialogue** Australia had relatively little forest cover when the Europeans first arrived on the continent just over 200 years ago. Since European settlement more than half of that forest cover has disappeared. Over the last decade, Australia emerged with the world's second highest rate of forest loss, according to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

### A generation of deadlock

The conversion of natural forests to exotic plantations in the 1970s became the spark that ignited broad community interest in forest management. Ever since, it has been an arm wrestle between an industry seeking to hold on to access to native forests and environmentalists wanting industry out of those remaining native forest areas. At times the conflict has been violent and demonstrative, often reaching a crescendo at election times.

The conflict pushed protagonists to hard positions represented by slogans that said on the one hand 'don't log native forests' and on the other 'not one hectare less for forestry'. After a generation of deadlock, there was a clear need for a credible, proven and effective mechanism to promote dialogue between warring stakeholders and promote responsible forest management. There was a clear need for FSC.

### Turning the war into dialogue

Major stakeholders have engaged with

FSC Australia since it was accredited in 2007. Members include representatives from large and small businesses, industry associations, and community groups, one of the country's major trade unions, indigenous people and major national and regional environmental protection groups. Today, FSC has almost 90 members and a strong multi-stakeholder Board of Directors.

FSC Australia is seen to have played an important role in the commencement of dialogue between environment, community and industry stakeholders in Tasmania. While this process also has its critics, relationships formed through FSC Australia and market pressure from FSC certified customers were factors that allowed this dialogue to start.

### Domestic market growth drives forest certification

The development since the first FSC forest management certificate was issued six years ago speaks for itself: today, approximately 611,000 ha of forests and plantations are FSC-certified. And in 2010, the first FSC certificate was awarded to private native forest in Tasmania. One of the most controversial logging companies of the past decade, Gunns Limited, is working diligently to achieve FSC certification by 2012. These changes have largely been driven by the market for FSC certified wood, woodchips and finished products.

Growing the market for FSC certified products has been a major task for FSC Australia. This has mainly focused on creating awareness about the 'peace of mind' value that forest products can offer participants in the FSC supply chain. From just six certificates at the end of 2005, the number of chain of custody certificates has grown steadily by 20-25 percent per year and this year passed 250 certificates.

Initial growth was concentrated in the paper, publishing and printing industry. Over the last few years, there has been stronger growth in the building products industry. This is despite government and industry pressure that forced the Green Building Council of Australia to accept all forms of forest management certification for its GreenStar rating tool. A significant and exciting achievement for FSC Australia during 2010 was the awarding of Australia's first FSC Project Certification to the Grocon Pixel building in Melbourne.

Michael Spencer  
Chief Executive of FSC Australia

## Transparency – we can get better, but let's be clear why

One of the singularly largest contributions of the FSC system has been to open up windows into commercial forest management around the world. Transparency was not a buzzword when FSC started; now it is.

Today the public knows far more about commercial forestry practice, across the board on social, environmental & economic elements than ever before. Whether through transparent multi-chamber governance or the availability of public summaries of forest certifications, FSC has established high bars that other accountability systems are still trying to catch up to.

Now the call comes for even greater transparency. Some FSC members are asking for publication of complete certification reports of all kinds on the web, including chain of custody and forest management. Contrary, others point to the need for confidentiality of business transactions and relationships, or concerns about anti-trust actions in some locations.

Transparency is good – I don't think there is much debate here. But transparency has costs. FSC doesn't have a bottomless pit of resources. So the question for FSC is: what are the critical issues wherein the given investment will truly lead to results that equal or exceed the investment.

Making this decision has to consider that candidate operations will not engage if the transparency endangers the function of their business. This means that FSC members must acknowledge this risk, focus on the real problems where transparency will help, consider alternatives and then test or take action.

FSC – keep exploring, keep expanding transparency horizons!

Internally at Rainforest Alliance, and externally in various forums, I have argued for a continuing expansion of transparency in forest certification processes in particular. An example: we should eliminate the increasingly tedious forest certification public "summary" – the word summary isn't even accurate at all – and move towards publication of the full assessment and audit reports, but only after confidential information has been eliminated.

But we need to be cautious. Engaged stakeholders, from neighbours to indigenous groups and local competing businesses, often expect such confidentiality. And private businesses must retain the right to their business secrets – we depend on their willing engagement. However, at least in this one case, the opportunity for greater efficiency and transparency might combine for potentially a better FSC product.

Richard Donovan,  
Vice President of Forestry,  
Rainforest Alliance  
rdonovan@ra.org

### What's being said about....

## FSC and the GA

Robert J. Hrubes #FSCGA11 Democracy isn't easy as I am presently being reminded. Achieving cross-chamber consensus on how to fix CW still eludes; 3 hrs left

robert\_hrubes #FSCGA11 SCS' new Sabah client, Datuk Sam Mannon, Forestry Director speaks to the GA. Well-spoken & frank-challenging FSC to deliver.

June Rubis Mannan: Forest certification hostile to land conversion despite economic implications." #fscga11

j\_rubis Mannan: "Timber is the major source for Sabah. Environmental services do not pay. REDD plus is rubbish." #fscga11

Mauricio Voivodic Ian Chesire, Kingfisher: governments need to take action to reduce net deforestation. NGOs and private sector are not enough. #FSCGA11

Mauricio Voivodic #FSCGA11: Forest Conference brings together sustainability leaders to discuss solutions to forests. Now, Ian Chesire, Kingfisher CEO speaks



Join the conversation at  
[www.twitter.com/FSC\\_GA\\_daily](http://www.twitter.com/FSC_GA_daily)

Borneo Facts:

## Did you know?

The outstretched arms for a male Orangutan can measure 2m (7') in length (fingertip to fingertip). This is impressive considering their height is only 1.5m (5').

### My favorite tree



My favorite tree is sapelli - native to Africa. It produces good timber and is a very important tree for the local communities in South Africa and in the Congo Basin. Here people collect caterpillars from sapelli trees and use it as protein in their food. Therefore it is also important to maintain forests with these trees, so the communities can continue collecting the important protein from the them.

Elie Hakizumwami, Regional Director of FSC Africa

## Whose nose is this?



Guess and win!

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



### How To Win

Figure out the owner of this nose and win designer cut board. 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.



### Yesterday's Correct Answer

The dolphin fountain in the lobby

And finally someone got it right: Congratulations, Jakob Ryding; Forests of the World!

If I knew I should die tomorrow, I would plant a tree today.

Stephen Girard



## Did you miss any of these?

We still have a few extra printed copies of the newsletter from the previous days. If you missed it and would like a copy, please contact one of the staff members of the Rainforest Alliance or NEPCon. (Most likely you will be able to find one or more in the lobby working on today's issue.)

Remember that you can also find all versions online and sign up for getting the next ones as well at [www.nepcon.net/newsletter](http://www.nepcon.net/newsletter)