



Changing world forestryFSC in Asia and Engagement in Climate Change

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Outline

- How FSC works
- Global impact
- Status of FSC in Asia
- FSC engagement in Climate Change





FSC...

An independent, non-governmental, not for profit organization guided by its multi-stakeholder membership

Founded in 1993 after the 1992 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, by concerned *business* representatives, *social* groups, and *environmental* organizations to promote:

- environmentally appropriate,
- socially beneficial, and
- economically viable
 - ...management of the world's forests



FSC does this through...

- Setting standards that reflect agreed principles for responsible forest management
- An accreditation/certification system that monitors adherence to FSC standards
- A product labelling system that rewards responsible forest managers





Truly Global...

- 800 members in 70 countries
- 20,777 certificates in 105 countries
- 135.8 million hectares certified in 81 countries
- National Initiatives in 65 countries
- International accreditation of 24 independent certification bodies, auditors in 80 countries
- 6th General Assembly 26 June 1 July 2011, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia



FSC Principles and Criteria

- Internationally recognised forest management standard
- Applicable to all types of forests worldwide
 - Both natural forests and plantations
 - Consideration of scale and intensity
 - 10 Principles and 56 Criteria
 - Locally developed indicators
- Revision ongoing, vote due in November 2011
- Amendments to become 'carbon sensitive'

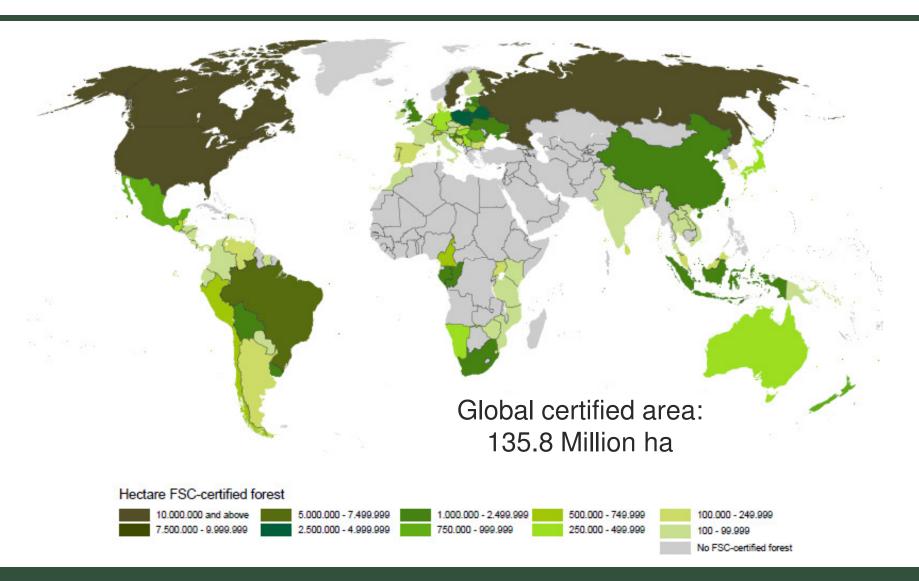


Why FSC?.... credibility

- Multi-stakeholder based support for 18 years
- ISEAL Codes of Good Practice
- Global system: systems + performance
- Chain of Custody (CoC) certification from forest to product
- No forest conversion
- Conservation of High Conservation Value Forests
- Indigenous peoples rights
- No Genetically Modified Organisms
- No highly hazardous pesticides



FSC Certified Area















Market drivers

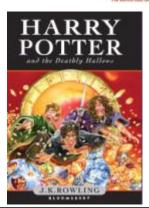
- Private procurement policies
 - Retailers, publishers, banks manufacturers
 - Economic benefits
 - Corporate image
 - Stakeholder/NGO pressure
- Public procurement
 - Government policies
 - Green Building
- Growing consumer awareness



HSBC Corporate Social Responsibility Report 2005









FSC Market demand

 Massive market penetration of FSC in paper and packaging

 Smaller but growing market in solid wood products

 Demand/supply driving current price premiums





Demonstrated impacts of FSC

Environmental

- biodiversity, restoration, chemicals, GMOs, water, High Conservation Values, forest conversion

Social

 health and safety, indigenous peoples rights, community rights, development

Economic

- market access, brand value, premiums



FSC in Asia Pacific

5.3 million ha FSC forest

- •China 1.75 million ha
- New Zealand 1.1 million ha
- Indonesia 0.85 million ha
- Australia 0.60 million ha
- •Japan 0.37 million ha
- Korea 0.22 million ha
- Malaysia 0.20 million ha
- •Laos 0.08 million ha
- Solomon Is. 0.06 million ha

4340 FSC CoC certificates

- •China 1438 (HK 367)
- •Japan 1103
- Australia 236
- Vietnam 223
- •Indonesia 155
- New Zealand 136
- •Korea 132
- Malaysia 125
- •India 119



Strategic country priorities

China -FSC Offices, rapid growth, system oversight

Indonesia -MoU with LEI, many projects

Australia -FSC National Office, growing demand

India -New National Initiative, strong growth

Malaysia -New National Initiative, General Assembly

Japan -Rapid growth of COC particularly in paper

Vietnam -Significant FSC imports for furniture

PNG -FSC National Standard (V1.1 May 2010)



FSC climate change engagement

- 1. Safeguarding: ensuring that management, monitoring and monetization of forest carbon resources does not come at the expense of peoples rights or the environment
- 2. Carbon stewardship: responsibly managing forest carbon resources
- 3. Carbon accountability: monitoring the impacts of management practices on forest carbon resources
- 4. Carbon claims/rewards: translating these impacts into climate benefits and transforming them into credible rewardable carbon units (e.g. credits)



FSC safeguards

- FSC already has manifold relationships and a holistic approach for "safeguards" in the REDD+ context
 - Process of building local trust and relationships
 - System for complaints
 - System for corrective actions
 - Consultative processes for standards development
 - Accreditation oversight
 - Market delivery systems
- Many safeguards discussed around REDD+ only a safety net to avoid worst-case scenarios as opposed to responsible forest management



FSC key climate change activities

- Maintain leadership in social and environmental safeguards
- •FSC Statutes to include provision of 'ecosystem services'
- •FSC P&C to become 'carbon sensitive'
- •FSC approval mechanism for recognition of credible carbon standards and accounting protocols
- Prioritize FSC National Indicators in REDD+ countries
- •FSC standard for forest conservation and protected areas
- •GEF-UNEP Project 'Enhancing FSC Forest Management Certification at the Landscape Level through incorporating additional Ecosystem Services' (Pilot activities in Chile, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam)



Thank you

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