




Group IV



1.

- the procurement should recognise PA that involves broader stakeholder participation and should recognise any progress made towards SFM certification.
- Harmonizing market requirements found to be essential but also carry the risk of only supporting few systems/schemes but ignoring potential other initiatives leading towards SFM
- Communication on:
 - There needs to be greater engagement of governments from producing countries in the context PA, legality and certification.
 - The flow of information on market and stakeholders requirement to the producing countries.

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- Develop capacity in the producing countries to meet market requirements and enable them to move towards certification.
 - National market should not be forgotten in the efforts to promote certification in the tropics.



2.

- Information flow between institutions that develop public procurement policies and producing countries must be facilitated.
- Third party independent verification and consultation with stakeholder is a key component in credibility and market acceptance.
- The necessity for international policies to support national governments to encourage producers that are engaging in PA.
- There is a need for an independent information centre on defining what is acceptable as alternative evidence for certification.

4.

The group discuss the 3 options proposed by the consultants, option 2 was rejected and the group discussed option 1 and 3 in detail, the general feeling was that option 1 would be more appropriate for producer in tropical countries for the following reason:


- Flexibility
- Credibility:- lessons learned from existing agreements WWF producer group/national initiative schemes should be used
- The issue of cost
- Simpler than the other options
- Entry requirements must be defined and commitment to achieve a defined goal must be stated.
- A time frame of 5 years is deemed reasonable and requirements of extension beyond 5 years must be explained.
- There should be a system to trace the statement back to the producer and left to B 2 B




5.

two strong positions within the group:

- Legal origin – compliance of national forestry laws as a baseline and should include statement of commitment
- Legal compliance as baseline that includes social and environmental components
- Legality should began from the source of the timber.
- Use definitions from existing national/international certification schemes or use national forestry laws.

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- Claims shall be limited to B 2 B in the form of a progress report of the progress of the Forest management Unit
 - Target Groups The following are identified as target group and the mode of communication within each group would vary. promotion of positive messages about the good practices in producing countries.
 - Government
 - Forest managers
 - Investor
 - Small loggers – consultation/ meetings and the use of radio etc.
 - The consumer group – website, publications in the general media,
 - Donor agency
 - The NGO's/civil society – consultations
 - The general public
 - no on product label in the phased approach yes when certified

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- 8.
 - Certification schemes are reluctant to adopt PA among others is caused by fears that it will be seen by its NGO supporters as “Watering Down” the standards. To address this reassurance that the process is not a lowering of standards must take place, and a method of prior consultation must be observed.

Other Matters

- No chance for small holders small and heavily fragmented forest
- Should look back on how to accommodate this in Africa where 50 % or more are from these small holders
- Program in producer countries must be intensified, certification is only one of the tool to achieve SFM
- Focus on promoting SFM
- It is profitable to destroy forest compared financial quick return venture like palm oil plantation