
FOREST LEGALITY
ALLIANCE
"Forest Legality" in Theory and Practice:
Policy and Technology Developments
Charles Barber
World Resources Institute
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USAID
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FOREST LEGALITY ALLIANCE

Outline

1. International Policy Landscape
2. The Forest Legality Alliance
3. Emerging innovative technologies
4. Global Forest Watch

FOREST LEGALITY ALLIANCE

SFI is a Forest Legality Alliance Member

SFI / WRI dialogue on Global Forest Watch

Longstanding concern about global forests

International Policy Landscape

Context: No international forest treaty

Convention on Biological Diversity

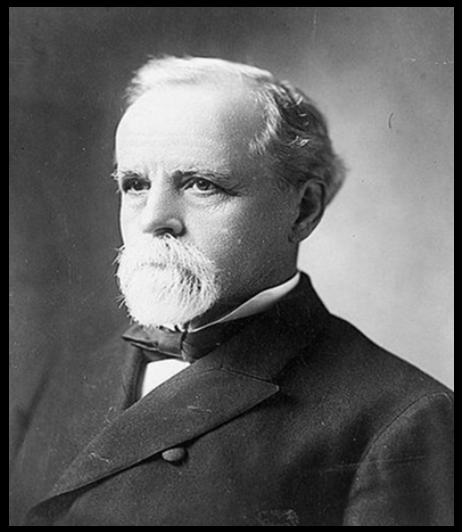
CPF Collaborative Partnership on Forests

United Nations

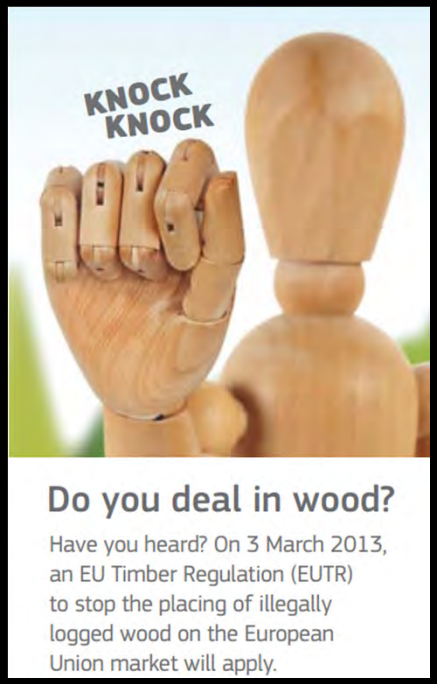
United Nations Forum on Forests

- Shift from voluntary to mandatory requirements
  - Before: certification, SFM
  - Now: globalization of legality standards

Mandatory legality standards



Lacey Act Amendment - 2008



EU Timber Regulation - 2010

Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act - 2012

Relevance for North American Forestry Sector

- Changing relationship between legality and sustainability
- Legality in bilateral and multi-lateral policy discussions: TTIP
- Solving the illegal logging crisis is key to achieving SFM
- Not just about catching criminals: mainstreaming legal sourcing

Certification remains a key tool to source legal timber

The Forest Legality Alliance

- Launched in June 2010
- Public private partnership
- 100 members from private sector & NGOs

- Objectives:

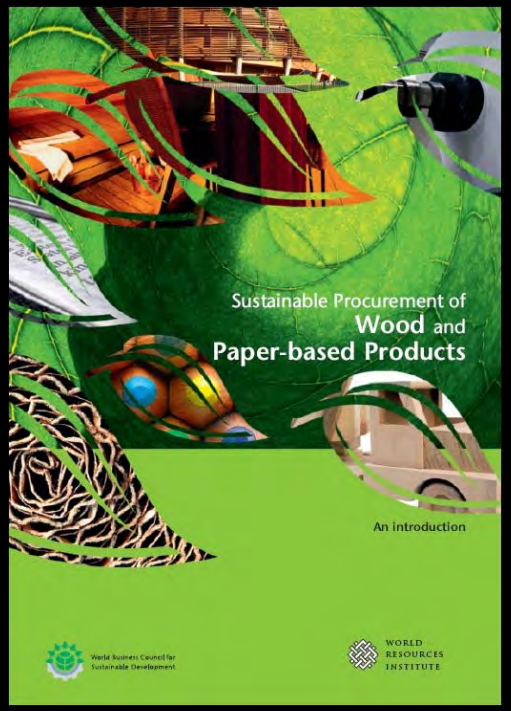
1. Build alliance of supply chain actors
2. Demonstrate that compliance is feasible
3. Practical tools for exercising due care
4. Educate Stakeholders

Implementation through partnership

- Secretariat (WRI & USAID)
- Members: anyone with a stake supporting legal forest product supply chains
- Industry Advisory Group

Moving into phase 2

- USAID funding: 2014-2016
  - Continue global FLA work
  - Decentralize FLA
  - Emerging technologies

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ISSUE BRIEF

CASE STUDY

IKEA'S RESPONSE TO THE LACEY ACT: DUE CARE SYSTEMS FOR COMPOSITE MATERIALS IN CHINA

ADAM GRANT AND SOFIE BECKHAM

INTRODUCTION

This series of case studies is intended to show commercial buyers of wood and paper-based products, especially those who trade in species and/or source from places with a perceived risk of illegality, how their supply chains can


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ISSUE BRIEF

CASE STUDY

TUNING IN: TRACKING WOOD FROM HONDURAN FORESTS TO U.S. GUITARS

RUTH NOGUERON, ANNE MIDDLETON

INTRODUCTION

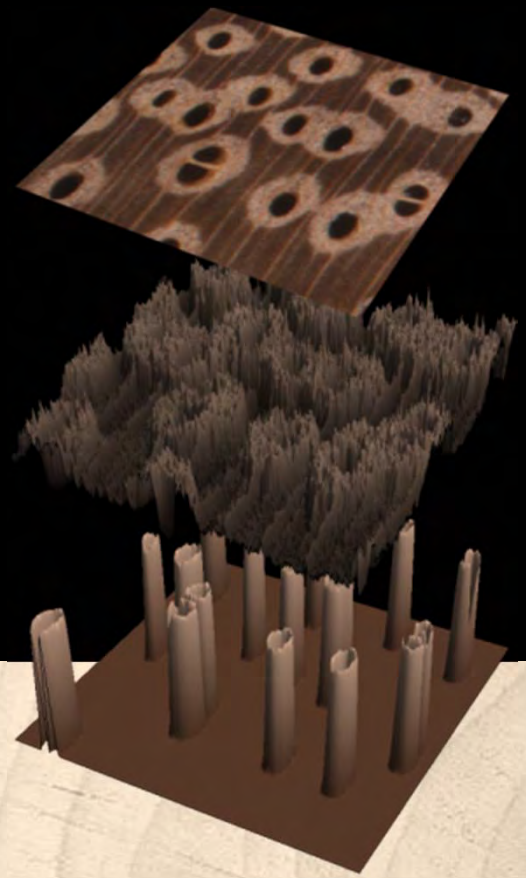
This series of case studies is intended to show commercial buyers of wood and paper-based products, especially those who trade in species and/or source

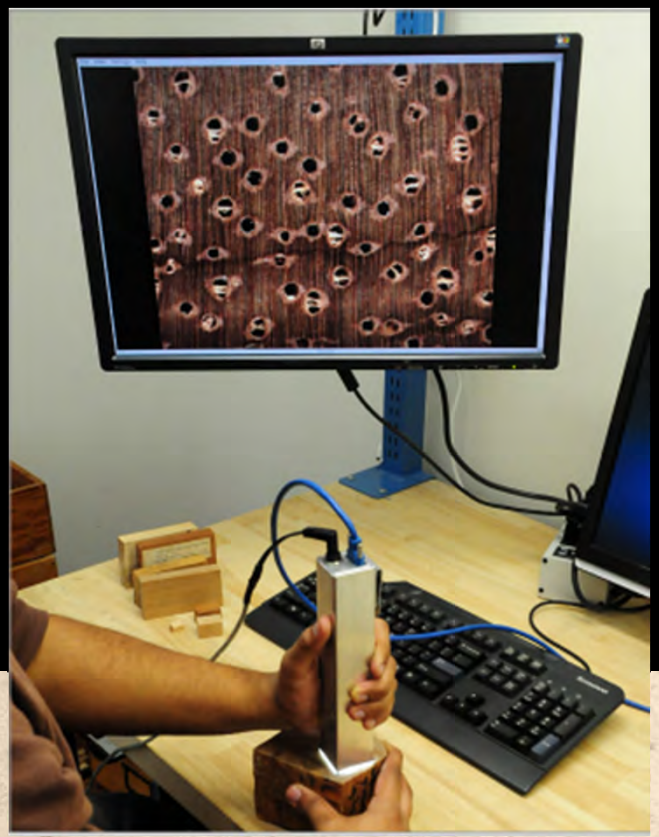
Emerging innovative technologies

Enormous potential for range of users:

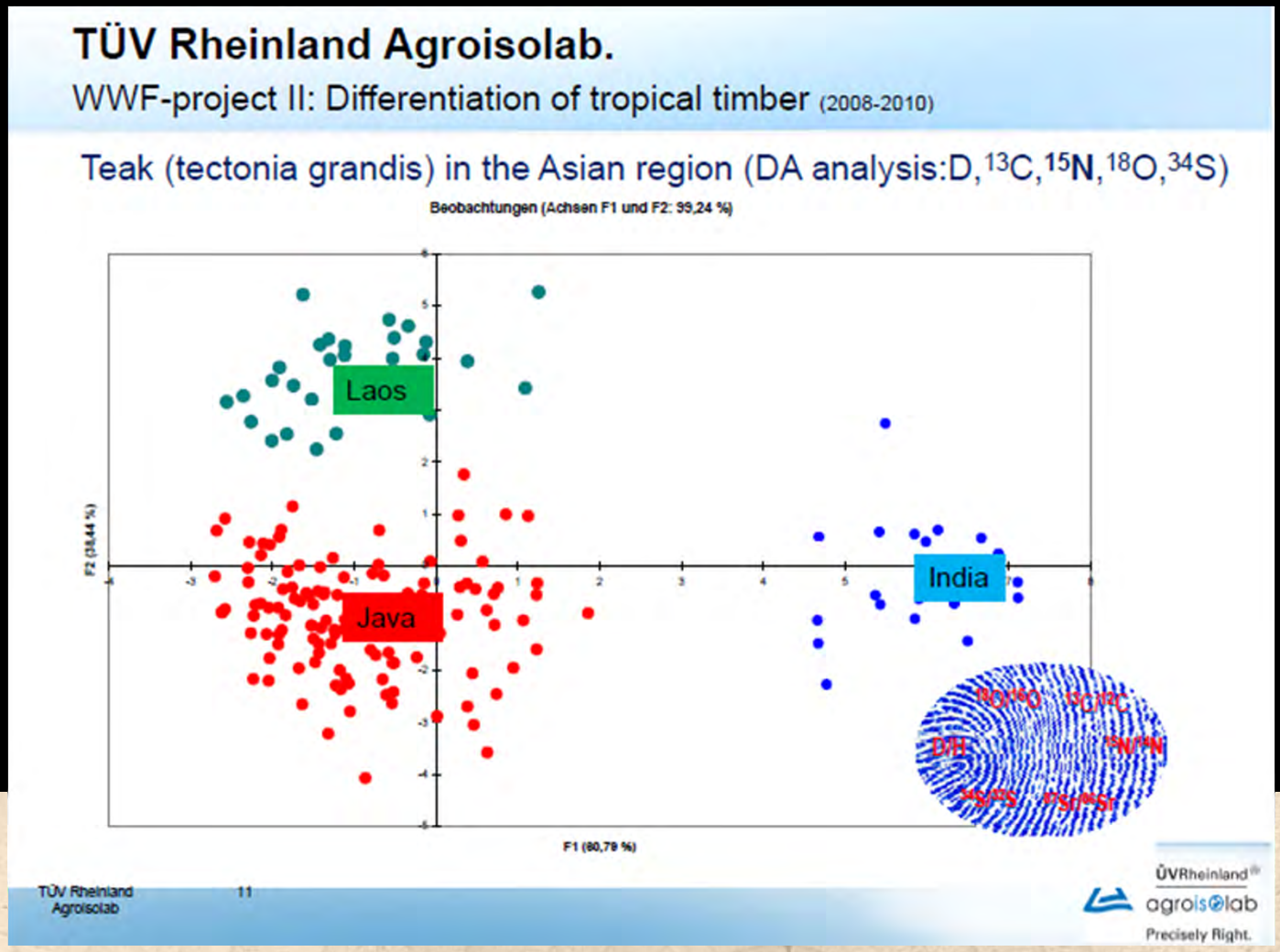
- Law enforcement (detection, investigation, evidence)
- Wood buyers/traders (due care)
- Wood producers
- Watchdogs

1. Microscopic wood species identification (species)



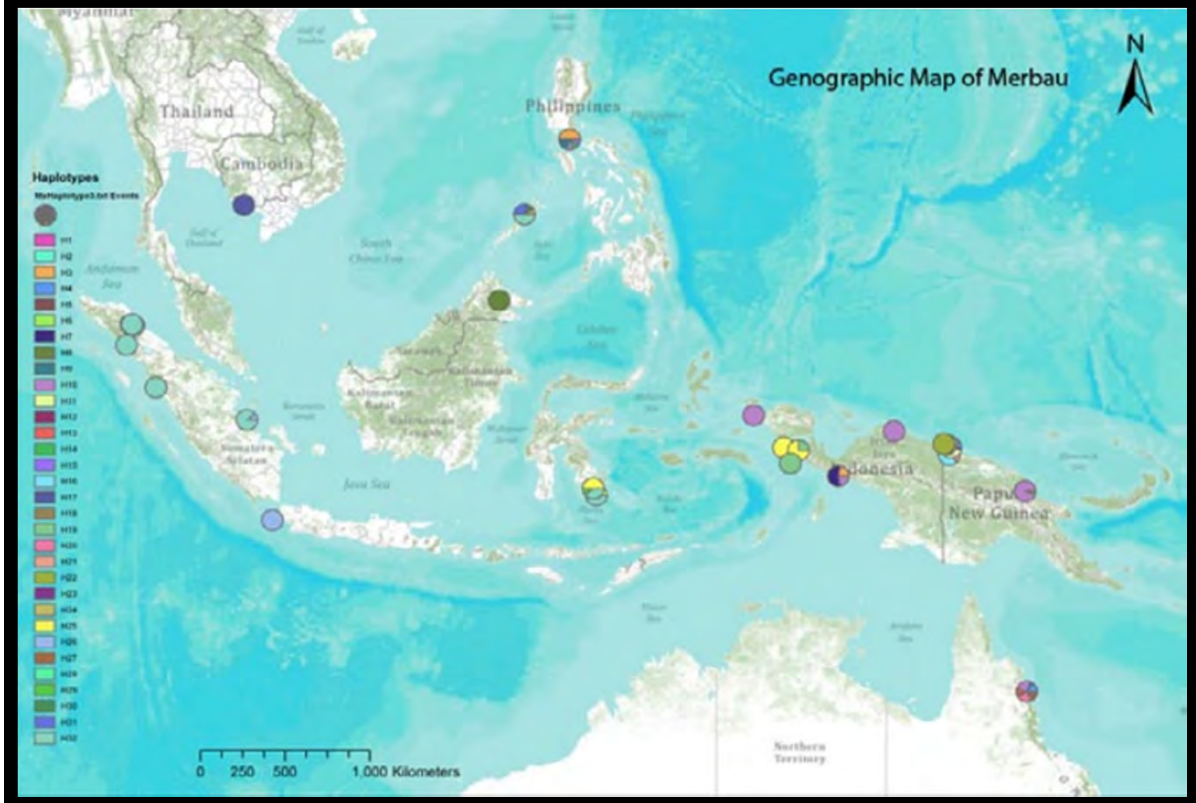


2. Stable isotopes (origin of wood)



Map credit: Agroisolab

3. DNA analysis (species and origin of wood)



Map credit: Double-Helix Tracking Technologies

4. Near infrared (species and origin of wood)

J.A. Espinoza, G.R. Hodge and W.S. Dvorak, *J. Near Infrared Spectrosc.* **18**, 437–447 (2012)
Received: 9 February 2012 ■ *Revised: 24 May 2012* ■ *Accepted: 7 June 2012* ■ *Publication: 20 June 2012*

JNIRS JOURNAL OF NEAR INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY

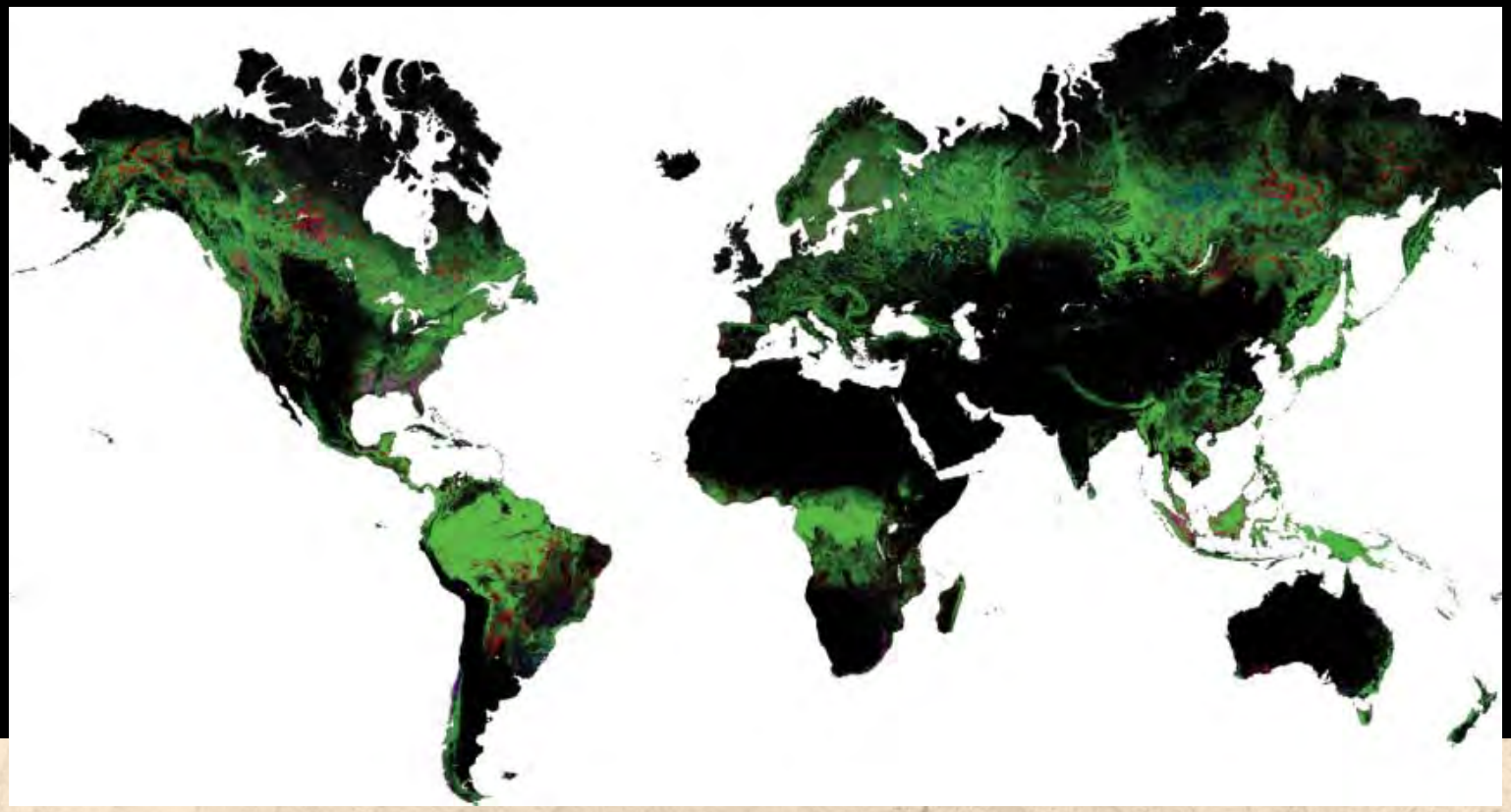
The potential use of near infrared spectroscopy to discriminate between different pine species and their hybrids

Jesús A. Espinoza, Gary R. Hodge and William S. Dvorak

Department of Forestry and Environmental Resources, Camcore, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695–8008, USA.
E-mail: jaespino@ncsu.edu

There is growing interest in the use of pine hybrids in commercial forestry plantations in the tropics and sub-tropics. However, the production of pine hybrid seeds can be difficult and is dependent on the presence of an adequate number of male and female strobili, timely application of the pollination bag, good pollination techniques and reasonable weather conditions. After pollination, a wait of two or more years is required for cones to mature and for seeds to be collected. The seeds collected from artificial hybrid crosses in an orchard are assumed to be true hybrids, but might also be the (female) pure species if pollen contamination has occurred prior to or during bagging of the male strobili. Confirming hybridity in pines is often very difficult in the seedling stage when only needle morphological characteristics are used. In this study, we examined ground oven-dried needle samples of 16 pine species from different geographic regions

5. Remote sensing (forest cover change/degradation)



Forest cover change from 2000-2012

Map credit: Hansen et al. 2013

6. Paper fiber analysis (species)

Challenges

- Cost
- Complexity and speed
- Field capacity
- Reference library investments
- Data accessibility & exchange
- Matching information tools with user needs

What We Need to Know

- What are the major information gaps for detecting illegal logging in your supply chains?
- Which of these emerging technologies sound most promising to you?
- What is the best way to engage you to ensure that technology development meets your needs?

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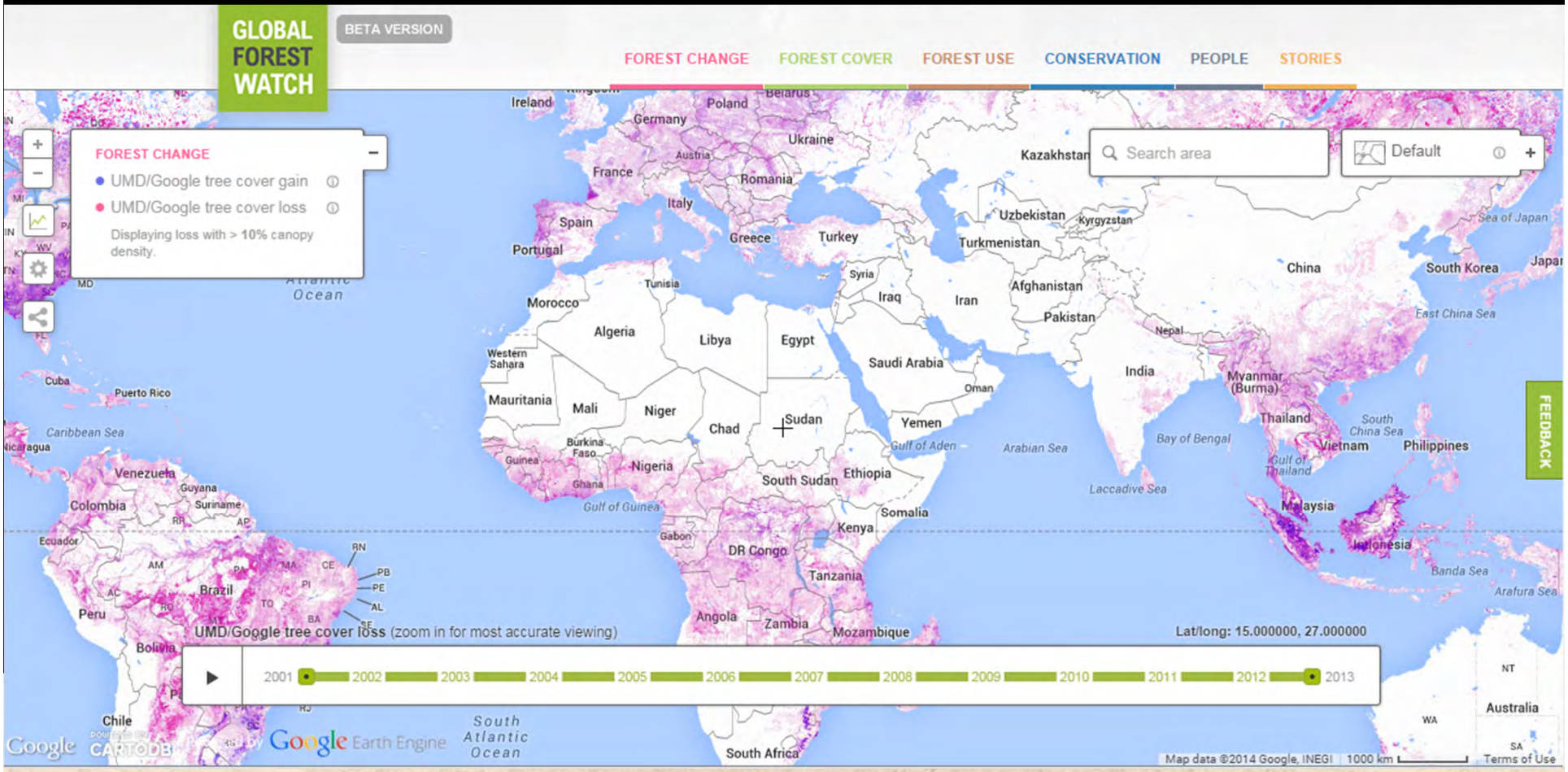
Global Forest Watch

Radical Transparency



Map credit: www.globalforestwatch.org

Additional platforms

- GFW-Fires
- GFW-Commodities
- GFW-Biodiversity (in development)

The Forest Legality Alliance

www.forestlegality.org

Thank you!

Charles Barber – cbarber@wri.org

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