

# Alternatives to facilitate FSC certification for Community Forestry Operations (CFE)

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#### I. Introduction

The origin of this process goes back to a conversation during the FSC General Assembly 2014 in Seville (Spain) between Forests of the World (FoW) and NEPCon. The talks were during those days expanded to the FSC Social Program, FSC Bolivia (CFV), and FSC Honduras. NEPCon presented its interest to make use of their knowledge and experience to investigate approaches that could alleviate the burden of FSC FM certification for communities and smallholders, and ensure that the system is accessible and manageable to them. This being nevertheless an open issue to which many actors have been trying to respond overtime with little success, NEPCon considered to involve other important partners that have also demonstrated a concern for this in order to build on the existing initiatives, and when prompted Rainforest Alliance and Imaflora demonstrated their interest in supporting this initiative.

This document compiles then what was done in the past with new ideas and directions for further work. It is then structured in 2 parts: The first one propose changes that could be done fitting the current framework, while the second one propose more fundamental changes building on the assumption that Community Forest Enterprises are radically different than the rest of the companies and that this must be acknowledged, especially as the importance role of indigenous peoples and local communities in protecting and caring for nature is increasingly being recognized by the world and as a result the area managed by these groups is rising.

As open issues have been popping up, some outstanding questions or comments have been maintained within the text, in *italics*, as areas where further discussion/direction from FSC need to be engaged. These start right away:

Question: What is the definition of community here? We are assuming that we are talking about traditional communities that have themselves strong linkages with the resource and forest management operations, if not performing them all. There might be different set-ups and frameworks that would modify the risks associated to using one term or another. E.g. the "Intercultural Communities" going from the Andes to tropical areas in Bolivia or communities delegating all their FM operations might not comply with the assumptions of demonstrated long term maintenance of the resource.

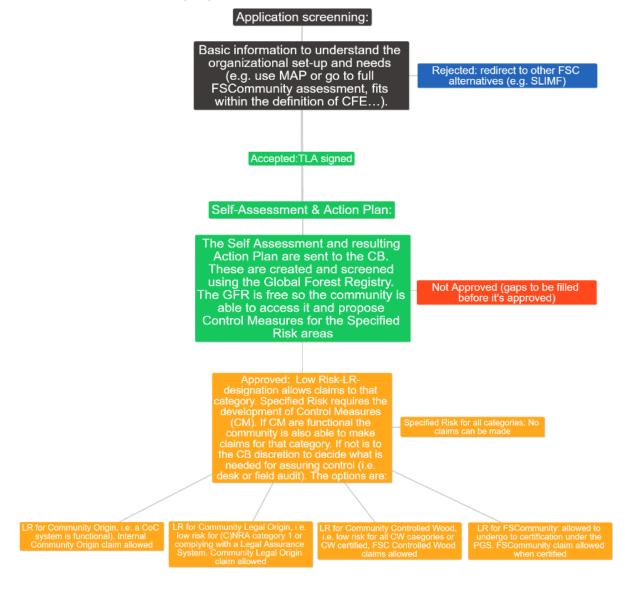
Note: this approach could also be relevant in relation to smallholders, but the focus of this document is communities.





### II. Proposal for a new system

A. Outline of proposed flowchart



#### B. Framework of the Modular Approach combined with Risk Assessment

- a. Levels: Besides the application requirements, the following would apply. NB: the requirements of a lower level are also applicable for being upgraded
  - i. Community Origin: CoC system allowing to confirm the provenance of the materials





Comment: allowing a claim for something where legality" cannot still be claimed, as this would be the second stage, may sound very risky. This is based on the "Origens Brasil" Initiative and it sounds like a good idea to explore as it could help to start building bridges with the markets from early stages and thus potentially have an income source to keep moving to the next stages. Maybe at the Community Origin we can allow only some type of internal claims that there is work in process in order to start marketing connections but not any material sold as certified to any level. Local markets with no such restrictions on demonstrating legality could even start buying though if wanted outside the system, as they would have already a CoC in place. So for example, a community should be able to make invoices to a company X where it's shown (through an accepted CoC system) that the materials in the invoice are originating from a community, together with the document showing approval to be part of the stepwise FSC community approach. Company X would start buying from this community and start marketing the products as coming from a CFE, with no connection to FSC for now (not allowed) but with the promise that in the future (which is a determined number of years as per the approval document mentioned above) besides the "Community Origin" message they will be able to use the FSC label with all it's marketing potential.

It is also to be noted that very minimum legal requirements are already in place at this stage (see Annex I, 1.1), although these are not sufficient to demonstrate legality as per e.g. EUTR.

- ii. Community Legal Origin: Use CNRA or NRA category 1 for Risk determination. For Specified Risk the alternatives can be:
  - 1. CB to check conformance with the control measures established in the (C)NRA (desk or field to their discretion)
  - 2. Complying with the National Legality standard, any third-party standard able to confirm legality. The use of the "Certification System Evaluation Framework" (see Annex III) is proposed: This Standard contains a framework for evaluating certification and verification systems to assess their ability to provide assurance of the legal harvest, transport and trade of forest products. The framework also includes requirements to assess the level of transparency and quality control of such Systems.
- iii. FSC-Community: CB field assessment checking the New Communities Standard and Participatory Guarantee System. The assessment requires field visit, but that's the only field visit required in the certificate life (5 years) if there are no significant changes in the management or scope or important stakeholder concerns are raised





Comment: Should we have a timeframe in which CFO would need to move to the next level, or can we simply say as now that in 5 years full FSC-Communities shall be reached? Alternatively, it can be proposed to have the Action Plan to cover a minimum period of 5 years and within this the level that the CFE would reach within the system to have a clear target for the stakeholders and markets. Deviations from this could be accepted when justified and agreed with the different actors as relevant. Note that in case of CFE selling forest products it can generate frustration and later abandonment to have a market plan based on some outcomes that never happen (this has been already the case as you know), so if markets are part of the equation they should also take part on the decision making, and by this more participatory connection take more responsibility also.

Comment: a discussion can be engaged on if we want to allow any of the lower categories to be able to be mixed with FSC materials, since they would have from the very beginning a clear CoC system.

Comment: It is proposed to building on the current (Centralized) National Risk Assessments, adapt them so that they are more meaningful to this new CFE context. This could be done both by adding a new "Material Source" to the current (C)NRAs, which would be timber or NTFPs sourced from CFE, so that the CW system is still applicable at that specific level of the stepwise approach, and by having a new Risk Assessment with new categories that would reflect the actual risks in CFE. As for the (C)NRA, this would depend on the regions or on the type of CFE, so the analysis may be narrowed down based on those caractheristics.

#### b. CB's control:

- i. CB reviews the Application.
  - Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts as described in the options C2 and C3 below.
- ii. CB approves the Self-Assessment & Action Plan.

  Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts in the options C2 and C3 below.
- iii. If involved in the assurance, the CB approves to start using one of the 3 labels, i.e. when Low Risk or when there are functional Control Measures in place. The risk specification by the CB is carried by:
  - 1. Desk, checking the public CNRA, NRA, or CNRA-for communities (the latter is to be developed)
  - 2. Low risk areas are approved automatically
  - 3. In case of Specified Risk or in case LR is challenged specifically for that area/community, the CB will decide through the Self-





Assessment and Action Plan what/when field visits are required to provide assurance that the specific level requirements are achieved. Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts as described in the options C2 and C3 below, i.e. the FSC NO could potentially approve the use of the "Community Origin" claims when they have the competence. This could be e.g. when they are accredited to approve trademark use for retailers.

- iv. The CB granted certificates are valid for 5 years, and no intermediate audits are needed if there are no significant changes in the management or scope nor important stakeholder concerns are raised
- v. The CB is in charge of maintaining control as the risk determination change.
- vi. Trademark is controlled by the CB only during the audits
- vii. CB's are in charge of the main field assessment before granting a full FSC-Communities certificate, potentially using also not fully qualified auditors as explained above

Comment: as said above and based on NEPCon experience developing many CNRAs, it is suggested to add a new "Source Type: material originating from CFE" to the CNRAs to be specific and straightforward and keep building on the existing work, and ensure it clearly address NTFPs also. This should specifically ensure the provision of "Control Measures" in case of Specified Risk.

Comment: FoW suggests also that even in the cases where no intermediate audits are suggested there is some kind of verification, maybe satellite images combined with request for information from locally identified stakeholders. If this involves the CB's, it would basically be like the current desk audits that are already allowed under the SLIMF procedures and that still have a cost for the Certificate Holders. Maybe they could be done by the local experts as controlled by the FSC witout any involvement of the CB's unless major issues are flagged.

#### C. Training and Technical Guidance:

## CB's are allowed to provide training and Technical guidance under certain circumstances

Rules prohibiting CBs from providing technical guidance should be modified for CFEs/smallholders, allowing CBs to provide training and technical guidance to foster understanding of FSC FM requirements, prepare for audits, and to address identified non-conformances. RA has in place a series of firewalls between its certification service wing and forestry technical assistance to avoid conflict of interest (COI), and has indicated to FSC that we believe these are sufficient to allow for technical assistance provision and certification services to the same CFE/smallholder clients. These firewalls include:





- a. Structural separation of the certification branch: Audit and certification services, management responsibility and reporting lines directly to the President.
- b. Staff dedicated only to auditing
- c. Policies which insulate audit staff (auditors, reviewers) from outside pressure.
- d. Technical assistance staff from the CBs do not carry out audits or participate in audit decision making
- e. Information firewalls TA staff have restricted access to databases, and no access to confidential documents.
- f. Internal audit and risk committee regularly reviews COI compliance
- g. International Accreditations ongoing evaluation of systems and policies ensuring auditing independence
- h. Specific policies: e.g. Whistleblowing.

See <a href="http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/integrity">http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/integrity</a> for a more detailed example.

#### CB's are allowed to use non-qualified auditors

Only for communities, CB's would be allowed to use local experts that based on their CVs are technically sound but that do not necessarily fully comply with the auditor requirements as per FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0. These auditors would work under the supervision of the CB's and would have an assigned Lead Auditor that would accompany the process from desk. This would limit e.g. travel costs and international daily rates in case there is not a local CB representative in the area, and would also ensure a closer cultural contact in these cases. These auditors would still need to comply with the following parts of per FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0:

- Annex 1 Avoidance of conflict of interest
- Annex 2: Qualification requirements for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors:
  - o FM auditors (Table 2): Education and professional experience
  - CoC auditors (Table 3): Education and professional experience

The use of technology (see part D below) will facilitate the adequacy of the results and control, by e.g.:

- The Lead Auditor will base the Audit Plan and the sampling not only on the documentation provided beforehand by the candidate (note that this is often quite limited) but also on<sup>1</sup>:
  - o Global Forest Watch
  - Global Forest Registry, which already includes information on the Centralized National Risk Assessments

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Possibly some of the relevant maps can be combined into one map for ease of use





- Transparency International
- o http://www.vitalsigns.org/
- CITES
- The local expert will be:
  - Able to show in a map the track followed in the audit (see list of Systems with smartphone apps for data collection in part D below), with pictures, notes, and interviews recorded in connection with specific sites
  - If needed the local expert will potentially make use of other means, e.g. video recording or google glasses<sup>2</sup>
  - Able to capture transects and Points of Interest (cultural sites, biodiversity trees, bird nests, etc.) on the Smartphone Survey and revisited later.
- Stakeholders can submit input via a form with map and form for uploading pictures and notes

#### The FSC maintains a list of qualified experts

An up-to-date list of local experts that can either accompany the communities in their certification process and be used by the CB's for auditing purposes is maintained. The responsible entity for that is the FSC National Office (NO). If no NO exist for the country, the responsibility would be under the FSC regional office, which shall seek input from local stakeholders (including authorities) and the CBs Technical Working Group set up to develop the Interim National Forest Stewardship Standard-INFSS<sup>3</sup>. The avoidance of CoI is still maintained as they cannot have the two roles for a same certificate holder or candidate, but making these two possibilities clear and acknowledged supporting role from the beginning is expected to provide confidence to the communities and help these local actors to stay update and motivated.

The FSC office would oversee having them following at least the requirements of FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0 below:

- Annex 1 Avoidance of conflict of interest
- Annex 2: Qualification requirements for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors:
  - o FM auditors (Table 2):
    - Education and professional experience
    - Auditor and FSC training: full requirements under 3 and 4 plus under
       5 attendance as an auditor in training to at least 1 audit (any type)
  - CoC auditors (Table 3):
    - Education and professional experience

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The use of google glasses is an alternative to be explored yet, although NEPCon had discussed it with ASI over a year ago and they demonstrated interest in testing it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See the recently developed FSC-PRO-60-007





- Auditor and FSC training: full requirements under 3 and 4 plus under
   5 attendance as an auditor in training to at least 1 audit (any type)
- Personal attributes for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors (Table 4)

These auditors can either work in a team, following Annex 3 requirements, or work independently, as directed by the CB, in the following cases:

- NCR Verification Audits
- Annual audits with no outstanding NCRs
- Annual audits where the communities are also eligible as SLIMFs

In the cases where the outcome is suspension or termination, a regularly qualified auditor is required to review and confirm the outcome.

These auditors will of course be a preferred option for CB's if allowed to work under the approach 2 above (not fully qualified auditors), and will also be likely transformed into full auditors and potentially CBs representatives in a country as they get experienced.

Comment: There was a suggestion to have local experts managing the process up to the first FSC claim allowance, and then have the CB's first intervention. From a CB perspective, it does not seem acceptable taking over the risk if there is no control from the early stages (either from the CB, FSC National Office, or another agent), and hence the proposal of having an acknowledge system where the risks in each step are recognized and accepted by all parts and the different parties are judged for their intervention (local experts, FSC, CB's...) but not beyond. Furthermore, if e.g. local experts were able to by themselves approve the candidates to be at a certain level incorrectly then the CB will have to ask them to go back to very initial issues before allowing them to make a claim and this can be frustrating both for the candidate and for the markets expecting sourcing within some timeframes.

#### D. Working in markets

#### Creating a "CFE markets coalition"

Creating a group of responsible buyers committed to sourcing CFE products that would be mobilized through various organizations — including Rainforest Alliance, Fairwood, COPADE, UEBT, Imaflora, others — who would, separately, create demand for CFE products, assist with off-product marketing of the benefits of company sourcing from CFEs (using as appeal the forest conservation, traditional culture maintenance, etc. and allowing the consumers to make the promotional use of this appeal), and coordinate with FSC around on-product labelling and marketing. Membership in the CFE market coalition would require a fixed payment (tied to sales) that would go into a fund to support certification costs, technical assistance, and marketing.





#### Reassessing the failures on the connections with Fairtrade

This section has not been really developed although some insights have been compiled after discussion with some actors. The main problems seem to be connected with a lack of appropriate market, which would link back with section 1 above.

#### Engaging with the Made with Heart initiative

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is aiming to help small and community producers distinguish themselves and their products in the market by helping them tell their unique stories of responsible forest management through the made with heart campaign (<a href="https://madewithheart.fsc.org/">https://madewithheart.fsc.org/</a>). The made with heart campaign is a promotional in-store, online and print campaign which is designed to run globally to raise awareness of small and community producers as well as the work carried out by FSC. This initiative has demonstrated a limited impact to date, but could be connected to the "CFE markets coalition" initiative above in order to be leveraged to another stage.

#### E. Collaboration with National Programs:

It is needed to build stronger collaboration with national certification/legality efforts (NMX in Mexico, FLEGT-VPA in Cameroon and Honduras, SVLK in Indonesia) and allow for joint auditing of CFE/smallholder operations at a reasonable cost, subsidized by government (e.g. CONAFOR in Mexico), donors (VPA processes), or even by investing revenue from large FM and CoC operations in lowering or eliminating direct costs of double certification. Implementing a modular approach would facilitate such collaboration, and allow for streamlining of audit services. To achieve efficiencies and lower cost for producers, bundling of audit services by CBs for CFEs in particular should be maximized. We propose to undertake a pilot of this approach in Mexico. Following a modular approach, integrating and mainstreaming with Mexican national forestry audit processes to form a system that moves communities towards the new CFE FSC standard. Since 2010, CONAFOR has worked to streamline processes around Preventive Technical Audits (PTAs), and the national certification standard (NMX), but has yet to articulate a path forward for inclusion of the FSC auditing process, including pre-certification evaluations, full evaluations, Corrective Action Request audits, and annual audits. Working with CONAFOR and FSC-Mexico, we propose a strategy of harmonizing audit processes per MAP, engaging CFEs and smallholders with low management capacity to achieve early, relatively minimal compliance with PTA audits, and then improve management with support from CONAFOR programs to achieve NMX and finally FSC certification. Where possible such audit processes will be combined in the field (in the same way, for example, that FSC/Sustainable Forestry Initiative audits are combined in North America) to cut down on operational costs, field time and community investments. Attached to this work would be the development of technical manuals and training materials





for the joint accreditation of certifiers to ensure that capacities are maximized and costs minimized in the application of a stepwise approach.

#### F. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)

The idea behind the PGS is that a part of the control is set as a responsibility of the community members. That will depend of course on the set-up of the communities themselves. Some models include for example combinations of the below:

- Use the leadership structure of the community to have a group in charge of internal audits
- Use current activities/responsibilities within the community so that people whithin these groups are in charge of ensuring compliance and present it to the community assembly (e.g. people within the hunters organize to control the related aspects)
- Make use of local technician(s) (from the community itself or external) to oversee the most technical parts
- Develop a new structure based on a dialogue within the community and the people that want to commit to these duties
- If there are several communities nearby, they may decide to audit each other in order to have a learning process

This can be similar in some cases to what the FSC already has in the group schemes with the group manager, with the differences that the CB control would be more limited and that the organization of the internal audits will be decided by the organization. When applicable, it would not only reduce the time dedicated by the CBs to the audit, and hence the cost, but will also empower the community as they get the responsibility to make things work if they decide to use this avenue.

The following non-comprehensive list of documents/areas would need to be created:

- Application
- TLA in a language that is understandable for communities
- Letter of commitment (template that can be modified/adapted)
- Self-assessment document: this is a very important document as the first component of the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)
- Guidance checklist for participatory audits: The standard with some examples of conformity evidences related each requirements/indicators can be used for this
- Governance Manual
  - A suggested structure would be:
    - ASI involvement (with specifically experienced auditors able to understand the big picture and not only the details of a standard) is limited to the accreditation of the system. Monitoring is to be discussed but can happen using as sample unit the years where the CB carries out field visits





- FSC is involved as needed mainly through the PIPC
- A CSP Forum, where at minimum all the communities with a PGS and the consumers (e.g. using the CFE market coalition) can be involved to keep shaping the system from the bottom, based on the needs, markets, cultural similarities, languages... The CBs and other organizations (e.g. NGO's can potentially be part of this as well)
- CB's are involved for control as explained in II.B above
- The CSP Forum would be the basis for discussion, advise, control and decision making
- Openness to visits by consumers (local or then big consumers needing a higher level of confidence or wanting to do specific links, including for media purposes, may use this, e.g. IKEA) or to other communities
- Conflicts resolution system, using the FSC Network Partners, or CB's+PIPC if there are no National Offices
- Adapted Trademark Use standard following the simplicity used in the under IMALOGO (see annex II)

#### G. Bottlenecks in the FSC accreditation system:

The current accreditation standards are:

- a. FSC STD 20 001 (General requirements for CBs)
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)
- c. FSC-STD-20-006 (Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluations)
- d. FSC-STD-20-012 (Evaluation of FSC CW)
- e. FSC-STD-20-011 (CoC evaluations)

The main standards connected to this analysis are a, b, and c above. For these, some points are suggested to be non-applicable for communities

- a. FSC STD 20 001 (General requirements for CBs)
  - a. 1.5, impartiality, (see IIA, Training and Technical guidance)
  - b. 4.4.3, peer review
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)
  - a. 1.5 (and potentially 5.2.6), separate system and report for CoC in processing facilities
  - b. 2.1, documentation of systems and procedures
  - c. 3. Need for a pre-assessment include communities at the same level as SLIMFs
- c. FSC-STD-20-006 (Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluations)
  - a. 2.3: include communities on top of SLIMF
  - b. 2.9: include communities on top of SLIMF





If no new rules are developed, at least the following changes in the accreditation standards would be required on top of the ones mentioned in I.C above:

- a. FSC STD 20 001 (General requirements for CBs)
  - a. 1.3.3: trademark control, see Modular Approach under II above
  - b. 4.3.16, 4.3.18, system for issuing NCRs
  - c. 4.3.21, reporting
  - d. 4.6.5.l), certification code (a different code is suggested)
  - e. 4.7.1, surveillance, see Modular Approach under II above
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)
  - a. 3. Need for a preassessment, as this would be covered by the self-assessment
  - b. 5.2.2 Use of FSC-STD-30-005 for groups, as this would be covered by the PGS
  - c. 5.3, selection of FMUs for evaluation, as that would be based on the different PGS
  - d. 6, surveillance, see Modular Approach under II above

#### H. Facilitating use of technology:

In relation to sustainable management of forests, input from stakeholders or local communities can be of great value. The ability to tie reports to a place and a time can give new understanding and transparency. Recent years has seen the development of a range of systems to allow for people to submit structured data (think of old paper forms) online and via smartphone apps. The concept of crowdsourcing data has grown into citizen reporters submitting stories from their local area. Other examples of the use of the technology is Global Forest Watch Stories, where citizens around the world can report stories (good or bad) related to forests.

With the build in GPS, camera etc. in smartphones has enabled systems to qualify the form data with location and pictures. Giving people the means to readily report their observations and submit evidence. The emergence of these frameworks provides an opportunity to increase available information (and transparency) by getting input from stakeholders or the local communities themselves in relation to monitoring or observing specific locations of natural resources/values, and management of the same. Some of these tools are already being used by the "Origens Brasil" initiative, as most of the members of the communities involved have smartphones. It is to be noted that this is also an opportunity to engage youth giving alternatives for them to stay in the community (reducing social risks) and facilitating the maintenance of the community and the extractive practices, while not exclusive to other members.

#### Basic components

Most frameworks for crowdsourcing map data present the components below:





#### a. Data design:

Identification of what data/information is viable to collect and will provide the most valuable input and/or basis of decisions is a crucial component. Asking too much and complex information from users can make the whole exercise too cumbersome. Asking too little information from the user can render the whole thing useless. So there is a need for specialists to define what is the relevant information to ask people to contribute and then structure that in a format that makes sense to the end user i.e. a community member or a stakeholder. Some systems have their own format for forms and other build on the open source format.

#### b. Data collection:

Once the form has been set up the systems provide two basic modalities to collect the information by having users filling out forms. One is by use of smartphones or tablets. Most data collection apps in use by NGOs around the world are built on the Android platform. The app needs to be downloaded and then the forms have to be downloaded to the phone before data collection can be done. That part can be a little difficult for a not so tech savvy user. Apps do generally provide the advantage that data collection can be done while offline.

The other method for submitting information to a map is by means of an online web page. Here the user can be referred to a webpage where the form can be filled and submitted. Not all web based forms, however, can be used in offline mode.

Finally, there is the option of using a web map on a smartphone and some systems do offer offline functionality in this model as well.

#### c. Data aggregation:

Once the data is submitted to a cloud database a project manager / administrator can see all incoming reports on an online map and access the data table with the information submitted. From the database the data can be downloaded for detailed analysis or even in some systems basic summaries can be set up and displayed in a dashboard.

#### d. Data sharing:

Once aggregated onto a map, the data can be shared as Open Data on a map on a web page, made downloadable or shared with other open data on a data hub. Sometimes however there may be sensitive information included and in these cases the data should not be shared directly. Maps can be kept entirely private, and not shared at any stage. Systems have varied support for the selective sharing of data-sets and manual handling of the datasets may be required to keep sensitive information out of public datasets. The recommendation is that we should be designing the data forms (questionnaires) to ensure the right questions are being asked in the given context. Any forms should be tested in the field before deploying to real data collection.





To find the best solution for adopting a framework for mapping data it is important to know who will be collecting the data, i.e. if it is qualified people (could be interest groups or project partners) that have been introduced to the data-collection in advance or if it is submitting data open to any citizen. The latter is subject to potential spam and/or malicious reports being submitted – some moderation and/or disclaimer should be in place.

Smartphone systems collecting structured data often requires some introduction / setting up that is not realistic to expect form an average user. Web based forms are more suitable for open citizen feedback or reporting (although some phone apps supports this) and the information gathers through this method should most often be not too complex. With our experience in the area of verification of sustainable natural resource management, NEPCon is in a good position to guide partners in the design of what information/indicators should be collected/monitored.

One output could be defining the forms (data-points) to be monitored/collected/submitted by stakeholders or local communities and making that form available in one or more formats for data collection. We can also assist in provide a suggestion for applicable technologies and create guides/training information to help partners / organisations get started. In some cases, it can be relevant for us to host the data and making it available (and possibly downloadable) alongside other geographical data-sets from us.





#### **Examples of technologies**

#### **Mapping services**

Carto http://carto.com (the engine that GFW runs on)

ArcGIS (GIS software now with a range of online functionalities)

QGIS (GIS software with almost the same functionalities as ArcGIS – but freeware)

Mapbox (mapping software for online maps)

#### **Frameworks**

Global Forest Watch: Online map with a range of forest related data

Open Data http://doc.arcgis.com/en/open-data/

VitalSigns.org Conservation International in <a href="http://www.vitalsigns.org/">http://www.vitalsigns.org/</a> using Ushahidi https://www.ushahidi.com/

*Detective.io:* an example of another system for crowdsourcing data used by eg. <a href="http://greatripoffmap.globalwitness.org/#!/explore/companies">http://greatripoffmap.globalwitness.org/#!/explore/companies</a>

#### Systems with smartphone apps for data collection

ODK Collect (open source system

Do forms (integrated app and server - commercial)

Magpie (integrated app and server - commercial)

123survey (ArcGIS)

Collector (ArcGIS)

#### **ArcGIS links**

https://blogs.esri.com/esri/arcgis/2014/09/25/the-geoform-graduates/

https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/get-started-with-survey123-for-arcgis/

https://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/apps/arcgis-apps.htm

http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcgisonline/arcgis-open-data





#### Examples of potential uses

- An app in the smartphone will allow for traceability as it is already the case in the "Origens Brasil" initiative (see <a href="http://origensbrasil.org.br/">http://origensbrasil.org.br/</a>)
- The self-assessment would be accessible from web and/or smartphones (html5 with offline capability Enketo or ArcGIS)
- A generic platform with potential for cartographic sync and connection with the main databases systems (e.g. Global Forest Registry etc), and where forms/pictures upload can be set so that it's tailored for each community to the use they want to make of it, that would depend on their organizational structure for internal monitoring. The communities or their local expert support when relevant would be able also to upload the internal FMU(s) information on e.g. occurrence of most common HCVs and maintenance/monitoring activities. E.g. the women doing NTFP collection would be checking this tool when going to a specific area and if needed taking some specific measures in a certain period of the year.
- This internal can also make this system available online, or some parts of, for auditors and potentially customers as well.





Annex I: Participatory Guarantee System Self-Assessment draft1

- 1. Basic entry requirements
  - 1.1. Demonstrate land tenure and legal rights to operate in the Management Unit
  - 1.2. Demonstrate that the CFE has not converted natural forests to plantations nor any other land use<sup>4</sup>
  - 1.3. Demonstrate that the CFE has not entered for certification MU containing plantations that were established on areas converted from natural forests after November 1994<sup>5</sup>
  - 1.4. Demonstrate that the CFE is not using GMOs in their forest operation
- 2. Please describe generally your PGS. Make sure you include at least
  - Governance structure and system for Decision Making
  - Responsibilities on the Forest Management
  - Participation and commitment of the community
  - Gender equality
  - System for avoiding Conflicts of Interest
  - Existence of a Documented Management System and what does it cover
  - Monitoring system, including record maintenance, and frequency
  - Internal Control System, including system for managing non-conformances, record maintenance, and frequency
  - Main weaknesses of the system
  - Involvement of other stakeholders
  - System for Conflict Resolution
  - System for Trademark Use
- 3. Do you have an Operational Chain of Custody System? Please describe it, including at least:
  - 3.1. General description
  - 3.2. Definition of the Forest Gate
  - 3.3. Is there any processing? If so, does it happen before the Forest Gate?
  - 3.4. Is there any potential mixing with non-certified material
  - 3.5. Is there outsourcing?
- 4. Please list and describe the weaknesses in connection with the Community Standard (Herramienta Comunitaria para la certificación forestal FSC)
  - 4.1. Meta 1
  - 4.2. Meta 2
  - 4.3. ...

<sup>4</sup> As prescribed by the last result of the discussions on conversion rules re-examination

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> As prescribed by the last result of the discussions on conversion rules re-examination





Annex I: Participatory Guarantee System Self-Assessment draft1

- 5. Please describe the relationship and interaction with stakeholders, including at least
  - 5.1. FSC National Office
  - 5.2. Public administration (including Forestry Department)
  - 5.3. NGO's active in respect of social or environmental aspects of forest management at the
  - 5.4. Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and forest-dwelling or -using communities
  - 5.5. Labour organizations or Unions
  - 5.6. Buyers
  - 5.7. Contractors
  - 5.8. Other CFE
- 6. Please list the information that is accessible to the public and how to access it
- 7. Please explain how you rank the risk of your Community Forestry Enterprise (CFE) in connection with the (Centralized) National Risk Assessment (see https://www.globalforestregistry.org/)
- 8. Please explain if you have developed and implemented Control Measures for the Specified Risk Areas, and which are those
- 9. Please provide your Action Plan to achieve full FSC certification within 5 years. The Action Plan shall at least include:
  - 9.1. Roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the Action Plan.
  - 9.2. Annual objectives that respond to the findings of the weaknesses in connection with the Community Standard, including how major non-conformances will be addressed.
- 10. A schedule for when and how The Organization shall reach each step (Community Origin, Legal Community Origin...)
- 11. An estimated budget.
- 12. A statement of commitment to FSC and to PGS and to uphold the conditions of participation. This statement shall be made publicly available.

### Annex II: Details on the IMALOGO system



### Bem-vindo ao nosso passo a passo!!!

Esse é um guia que o Imaflora desenvolveu especialmente para os seus empreendimentos certificados FSC® visando facilitar a navegação pelo novo sistema de aprovação de logomarca - IMALOGO, num esforço de inovar diariamente para oferecer um atendimento de qualidade.

e você conseguirá as respostas para as seguintes perguntas:

- 1. Como obter as etiquetas no site do FSC?
- 2. Como navegar pelo sistema do Imaflora?
- 3. Como conseguir com o Imaflora aprovação para o uso?





## **DUAS ETAPAS**

ETAPA 1 - Obter as etiquetas FSC ETAPA 2 - Sistema de Aprovação

Recomendamos que acompanhe a Etapa 1 deste guia para baixar as últimas versões das etiquetas do FSC.

No entanto se você já possui os arquivos com as etiquetas e somente gostaria de encaminhar os materiais para aprovação, siga pela ETAPA 2.

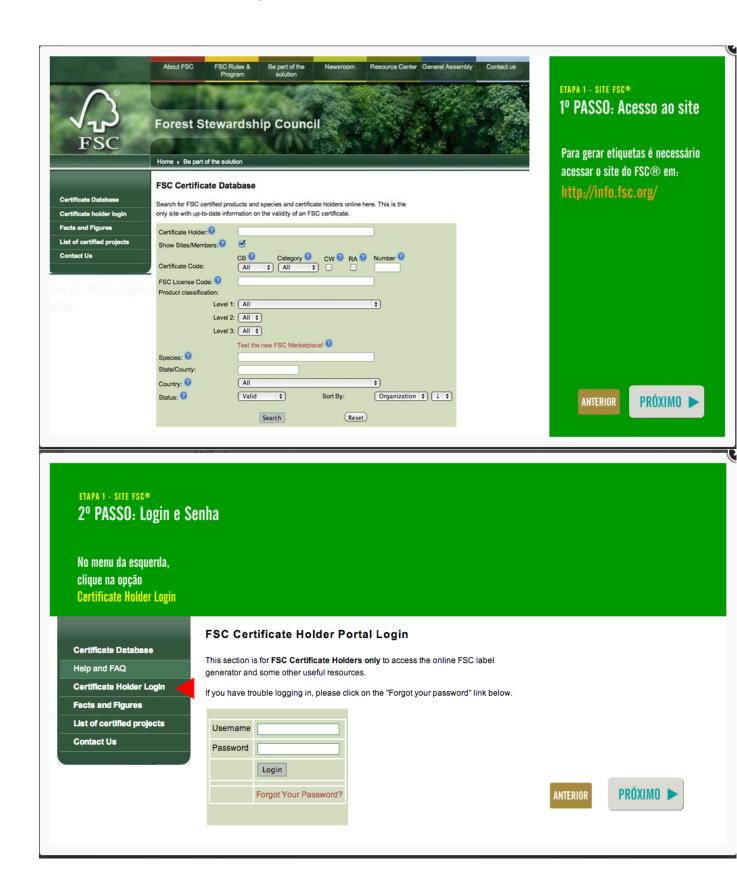


Conheca os detalhes deste processo de gerar as etiquetas e logomarcas pelo site FSC®

ETAPA 1 - DETALHES

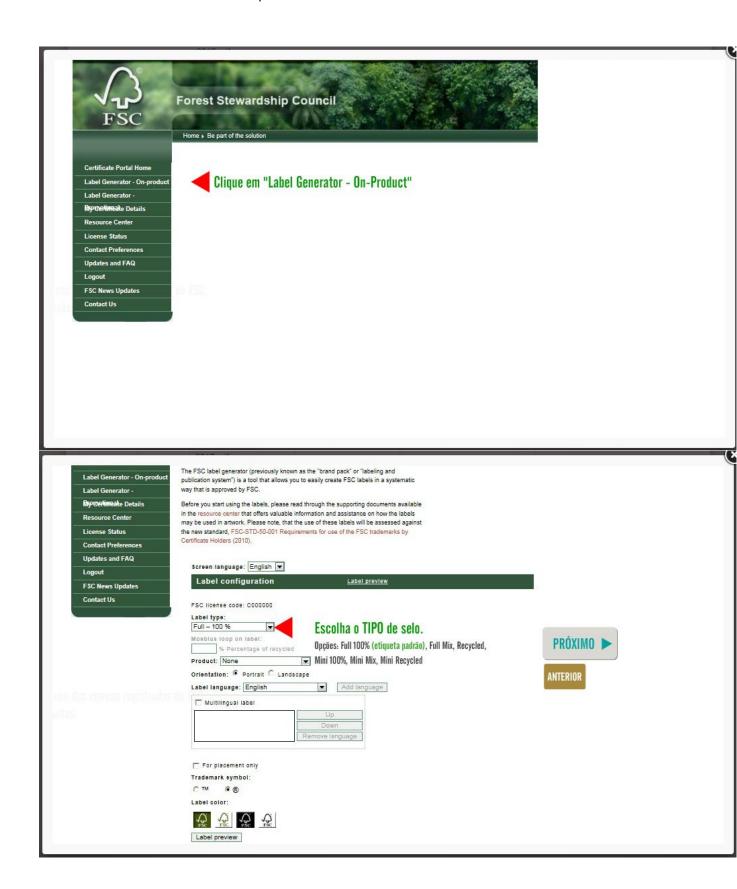
Se você já obteve os arquivos e fez as aplicações desejadas, avance para a ETAPA 2.

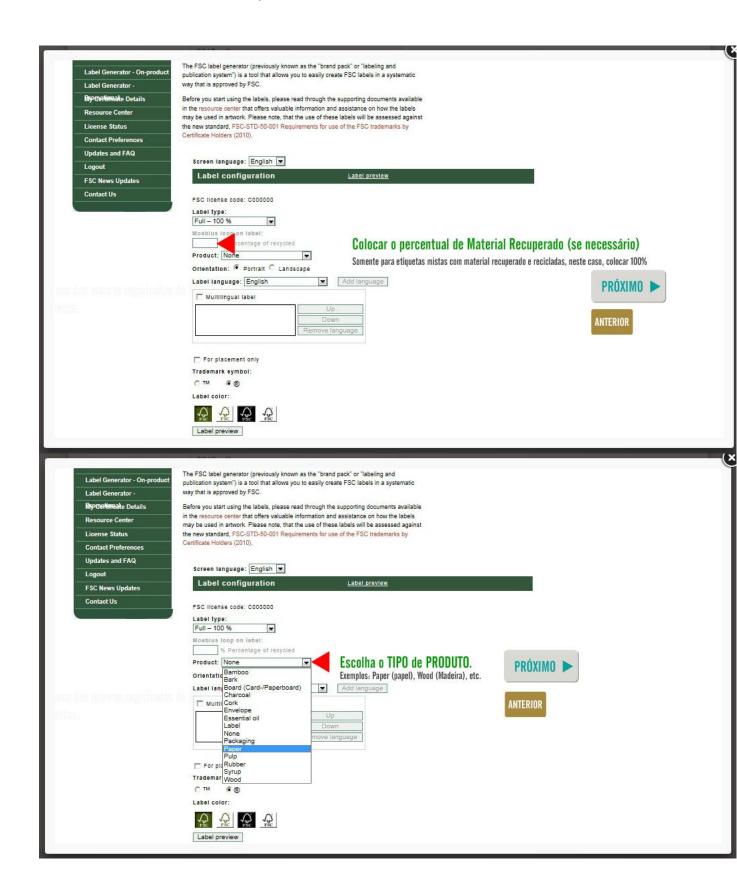
ETAPA 2 - IMAFLORA >>

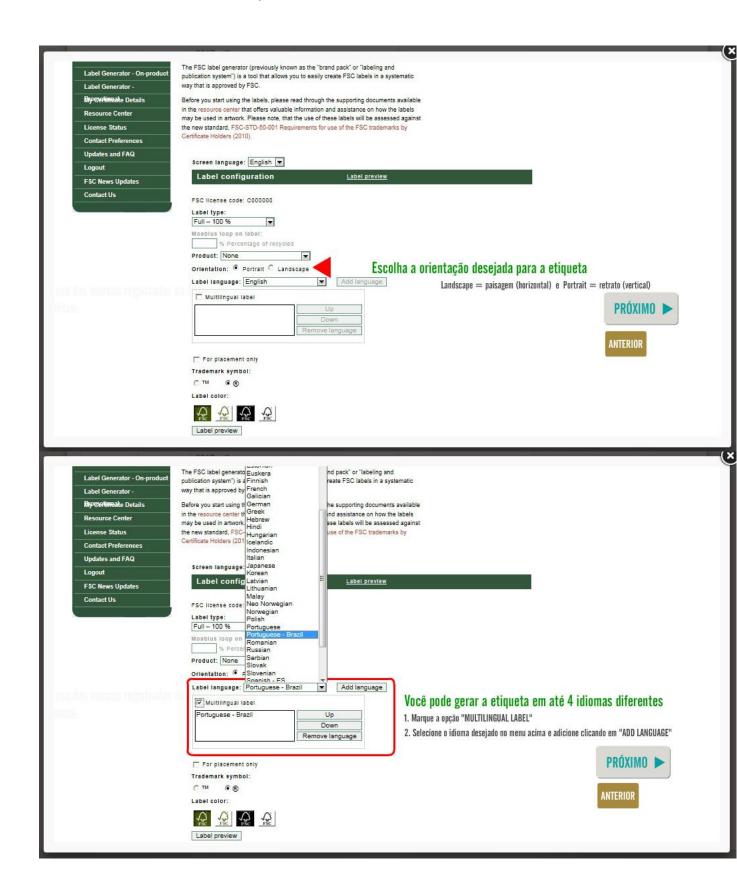


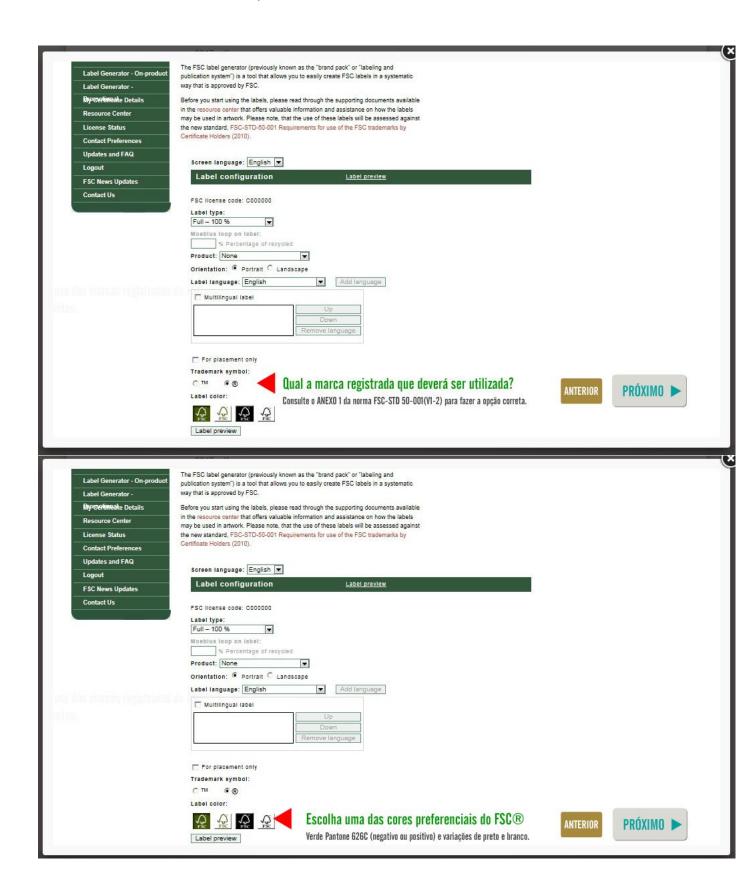


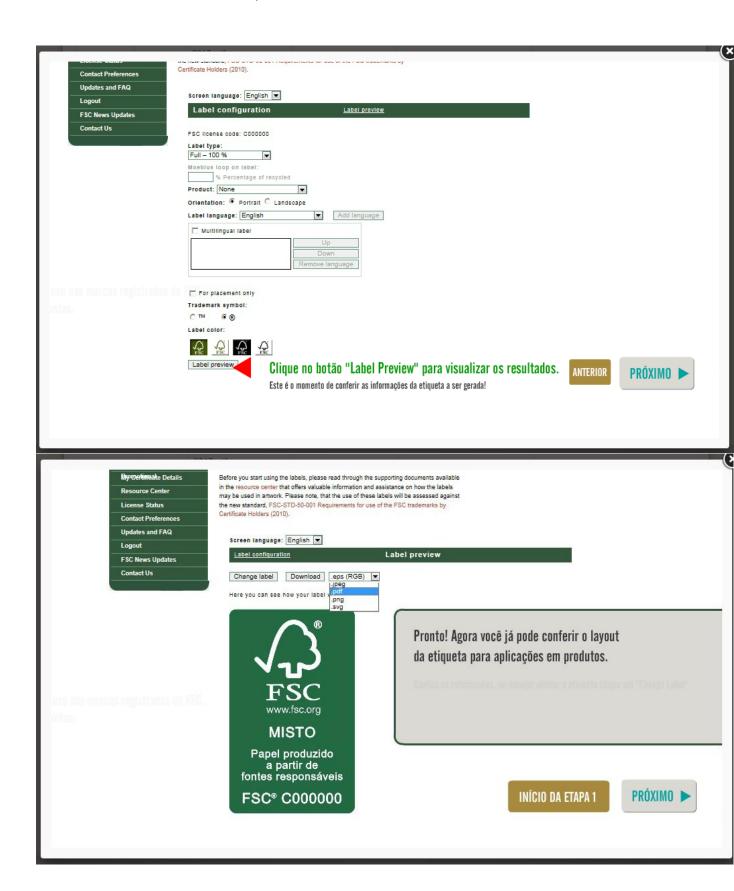












## Instruções para gerar

## **LOGOMARCAS PROMOCIONAIS**

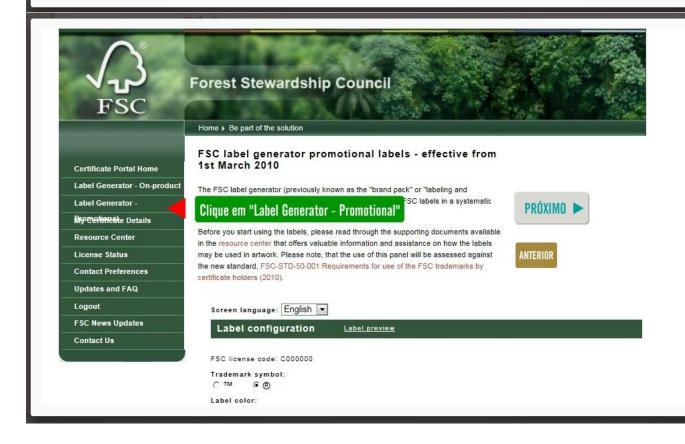
Você pode promover a certificação de seu empreendimento e seus produtos com a logomarca promocional do FSC, explicitando seu engajamento com as questões sócio-ambientais que envolvem o manejo de florestas no Brasil e no mundo.

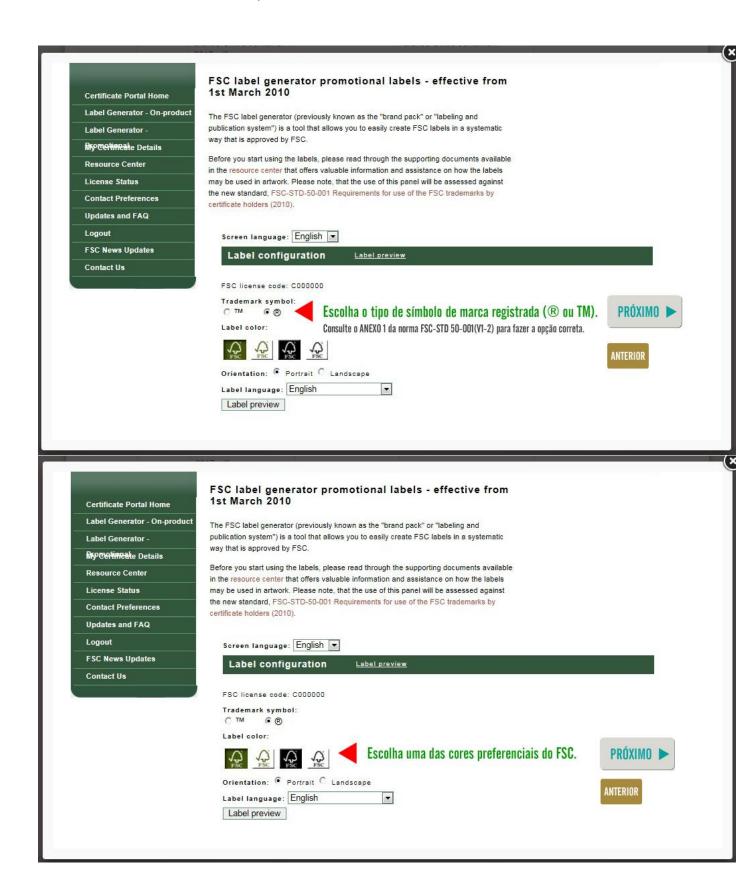
Aplique a logo em seu site, catálogos, materiais institucionais, revistas, brindes, etc.

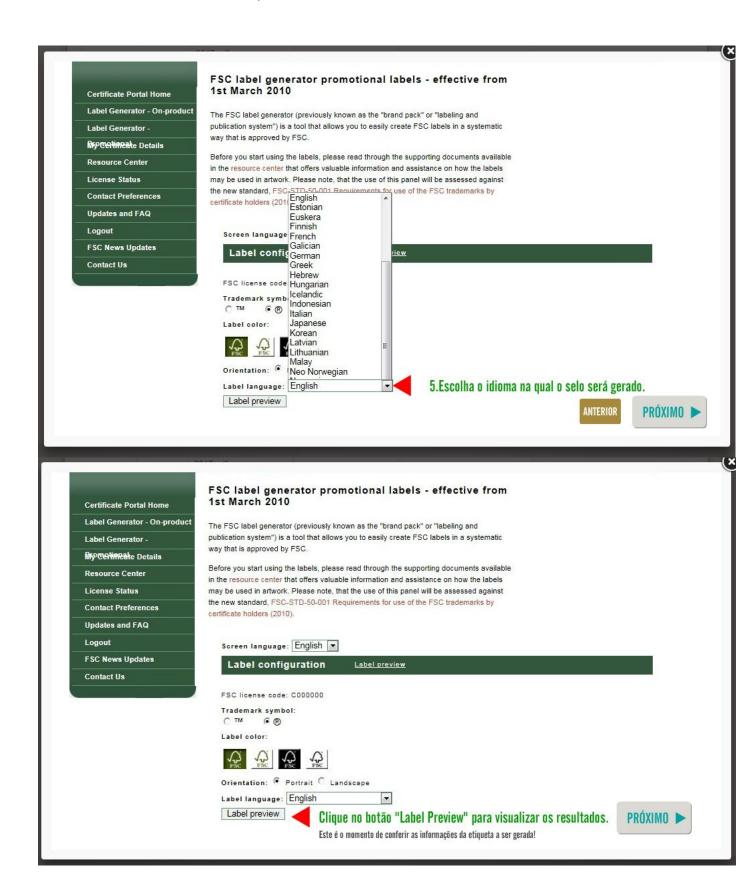
Divulgue sua certificação, é um diferencial de seu empreendimento.

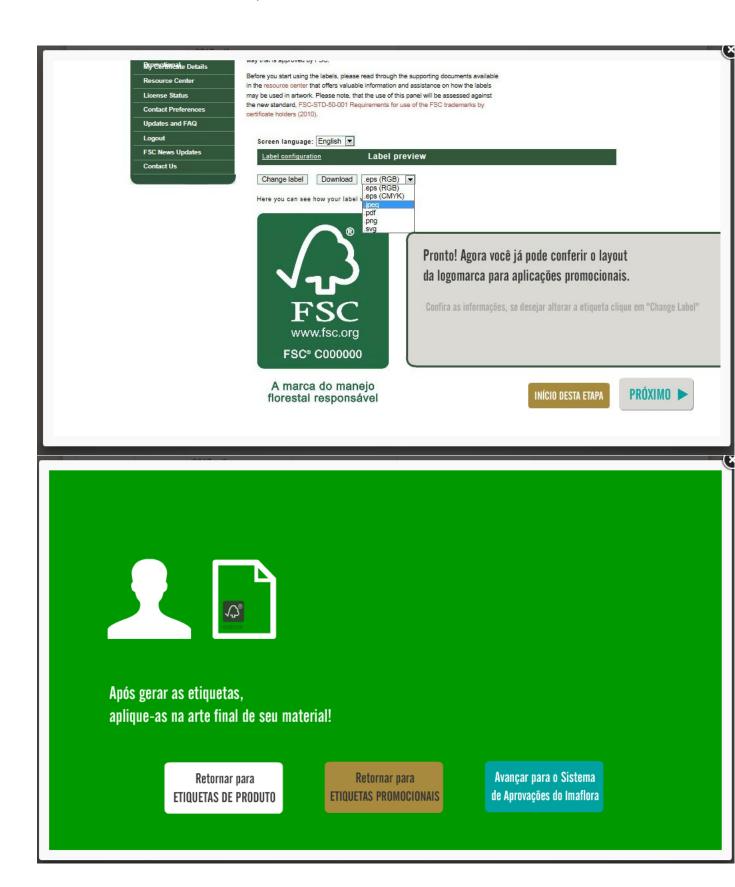
Não esqueça que todo uso deve ser previamente aprovado pelo Imaflora.

PRÓXIMO ▶











# IMALOGO Sistema de Aprovação de Logomarcas do Imaflora



É com grande satisfação que apresentamos a nova versão do sistema de aprovação de logomarcas do Imaflora - Imalogo.

Ao longo desses 3 últimos anos utilizando o sistema, pudemos avaliar a funcionalidade do sistema e analisar nosso histórico de aprovações desde agosto de 2010, o qual indica uma média mensal de 470 processos, dado este que não inclui as aprovações genéricas, concedidas a empreendimentos que demonstraram histórico de bom uso da marca.

O prazo de análise em 1 dia útil, implementado em outubro de 2012 e essa nova versão do sistema fazem parte do processo de busca de melhoria contínua empreendido pelo Imaflora, o qual valoriza as necessidades dos empreendimentos certificados por agilidade, segurança e eficiência no processo de aprovação.

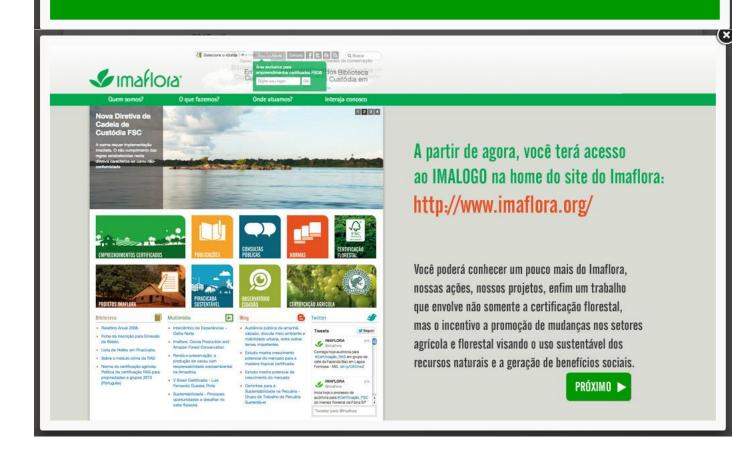
As premissas de desenvolvimento desse sistema prevêem uma maior interação e comunicação com os empreendimentos certificados, personalizando o atendimento e trazendo informações que estimulem o bom uso das marcas registradas do FSC®e suas reais garantias.

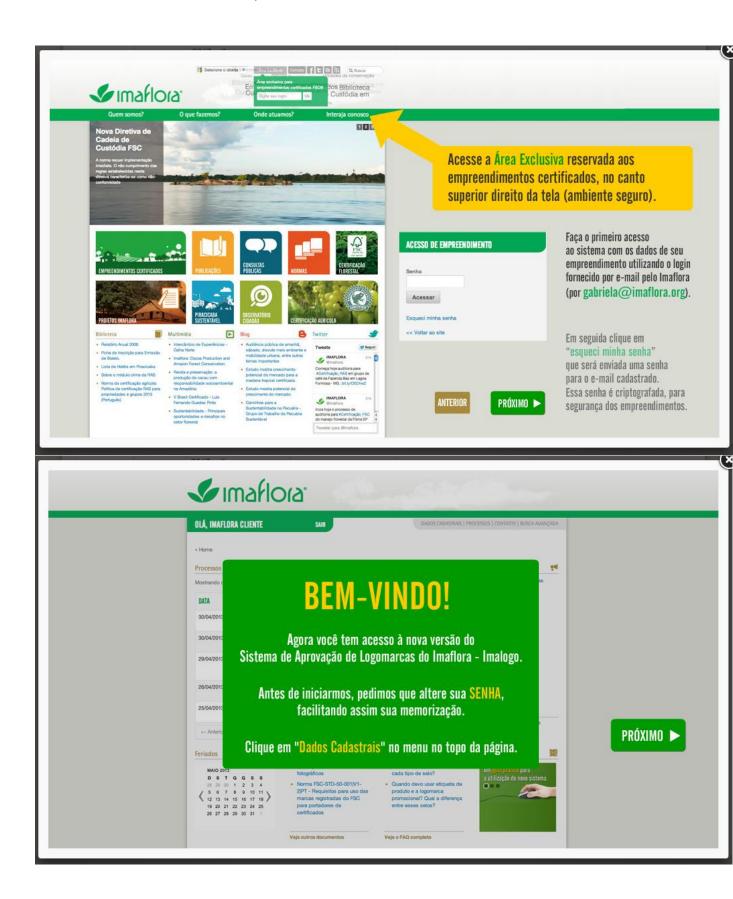
Esperamos com isso contribuir para que os empreendimentos possam divulgar a sua certificação, ressaltando as garantias trazidas pela certificação socioambiental, e com isso gerar boas oportunidades de negócios e por conseqüência um fortalecimento de todo sistema FSC.

O Imaflora agradece as contribuições recebidas em nossa pesquisa direcionada aos usuários, as quais foram fundamentais na concepção das melhorias incluídas nesta nova versão do sistema de aprovação.

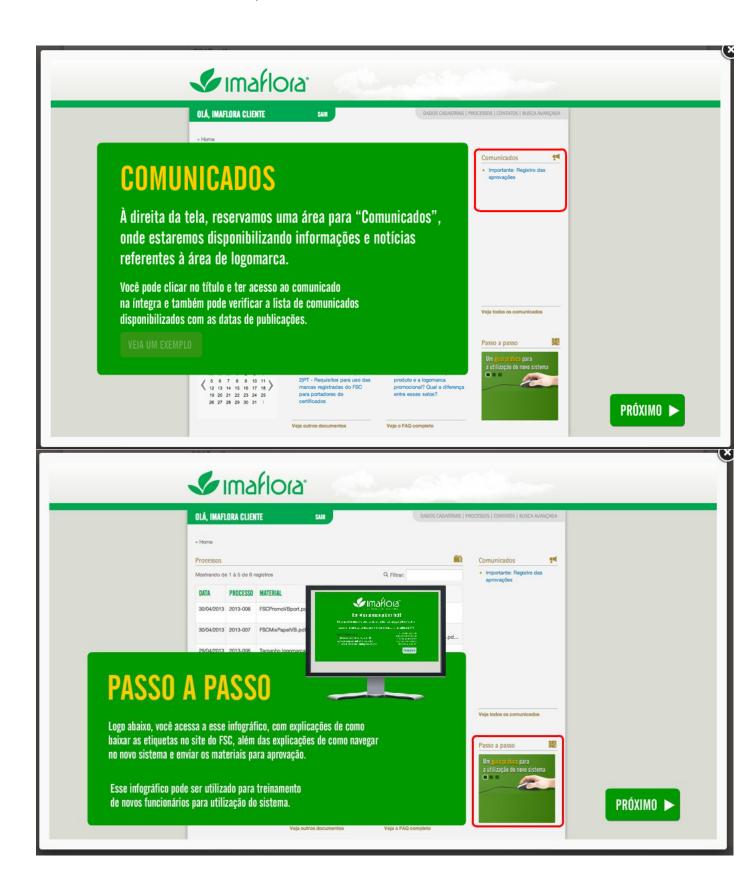


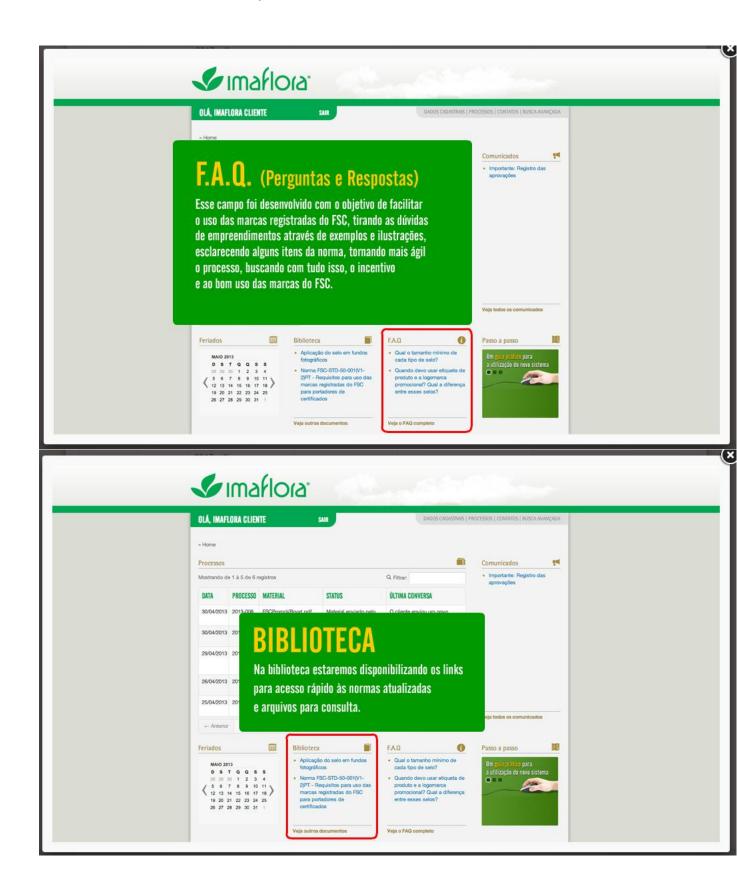
# ACESSO AO NOVO SISTEMA



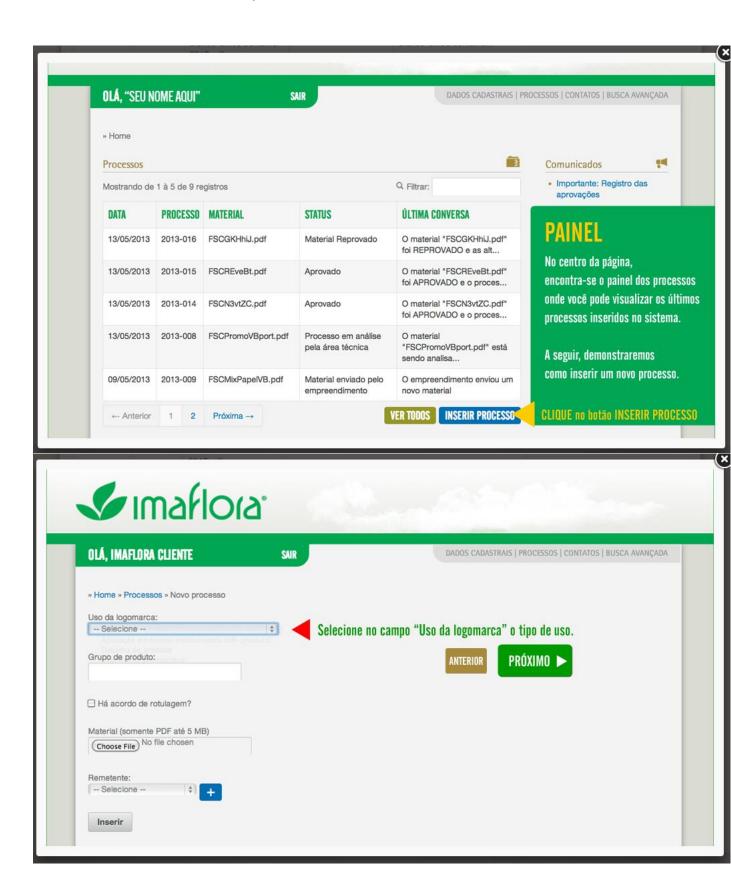


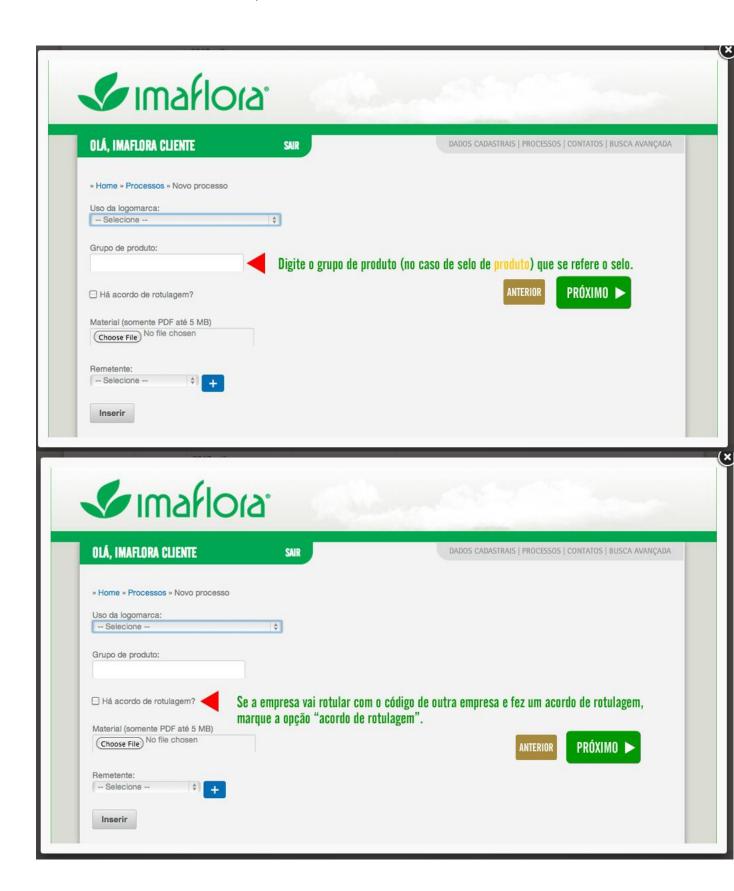


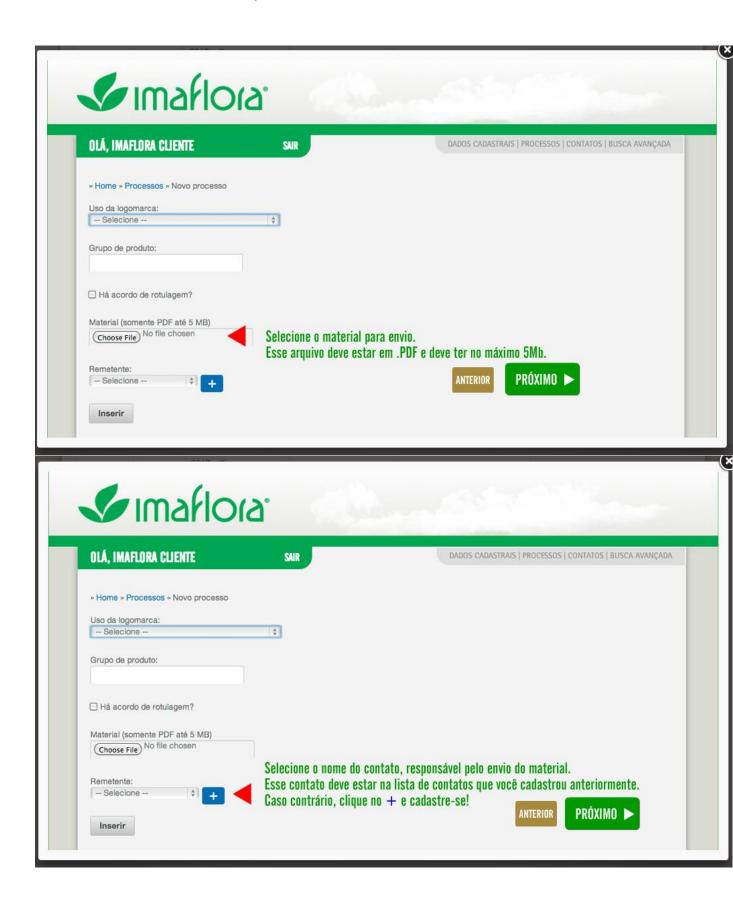


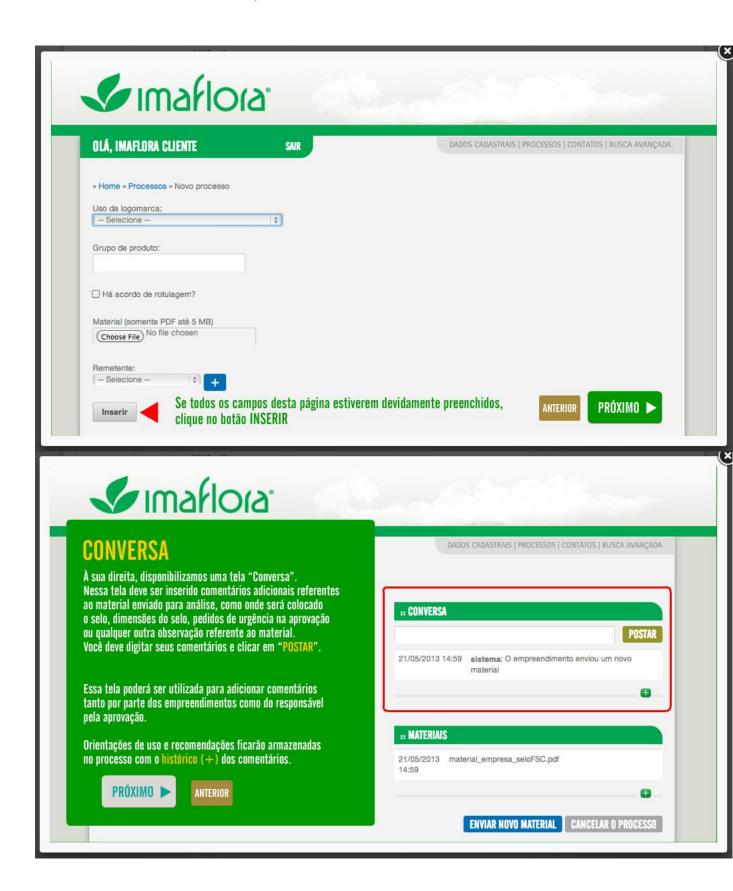




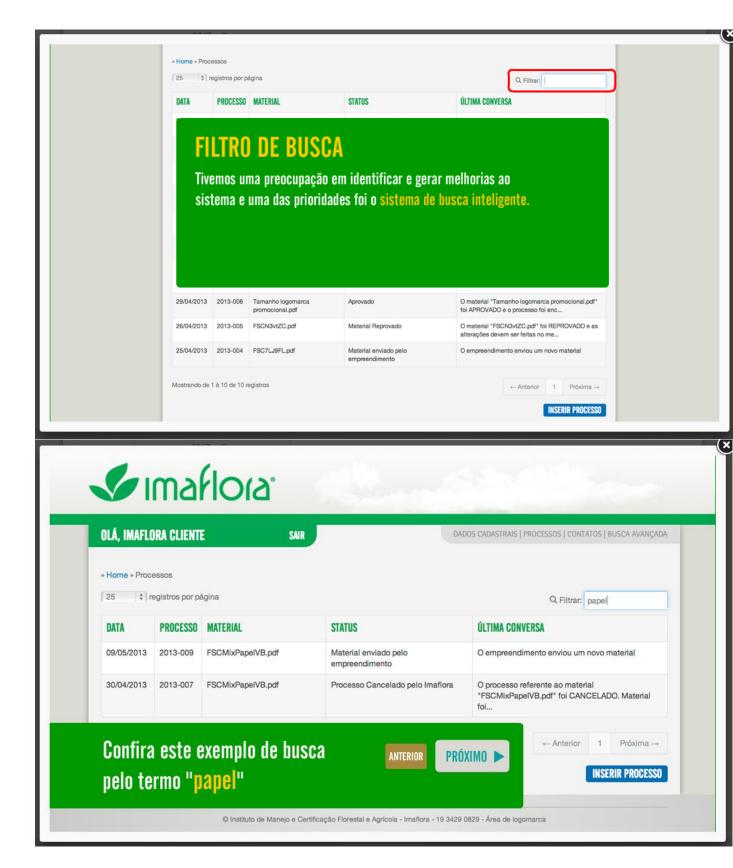


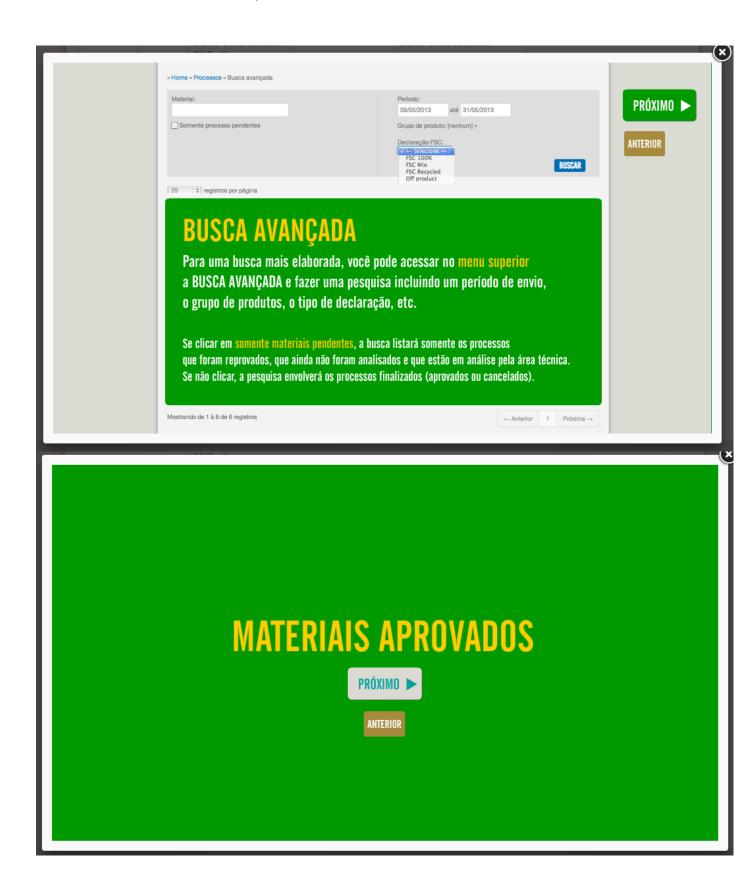




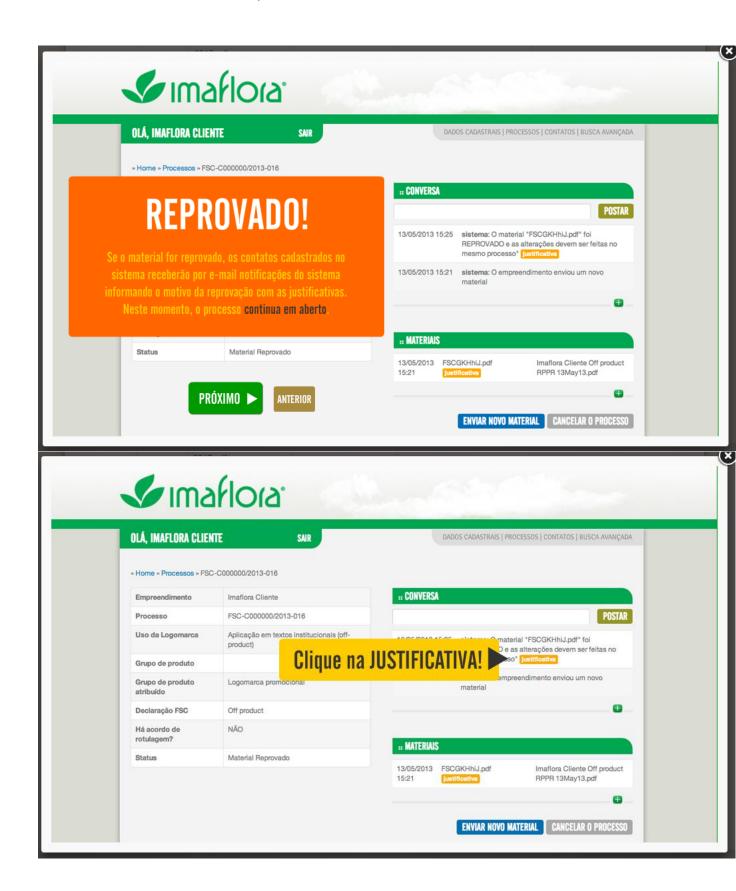


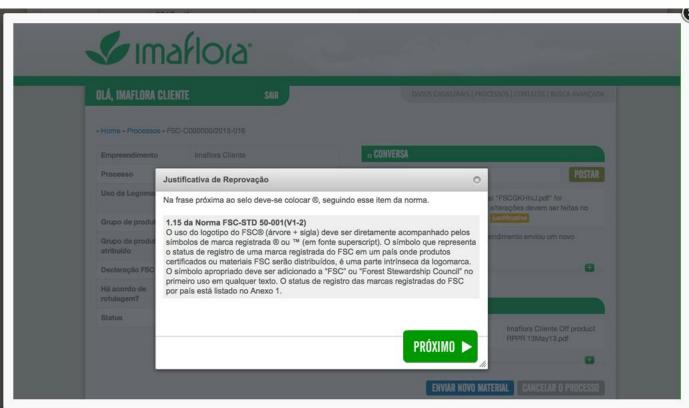


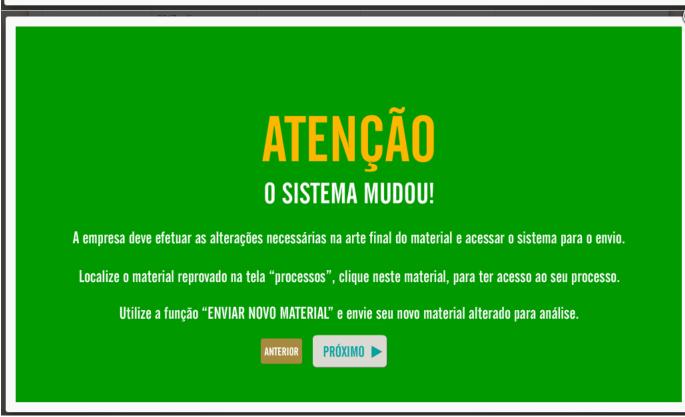


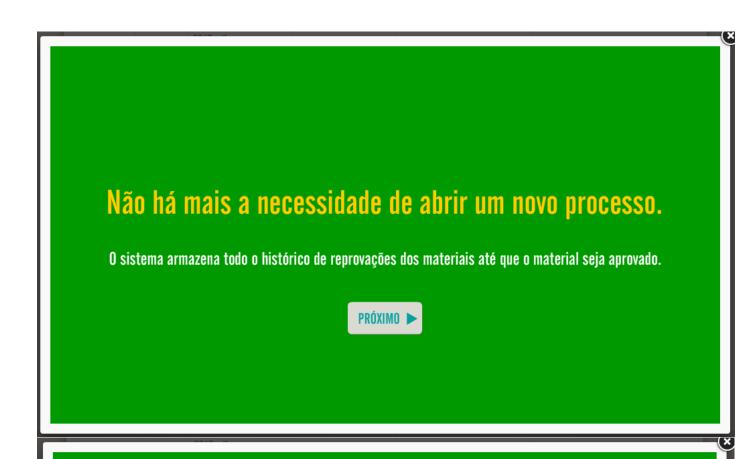












## Material enviado para ÁREA TÉCNICA

Neste caso, o processo envolve uma analise da área técnica e será encaminhada uma justificativa do aprovador quanto ao prazo para o retorno ou demais orientações.

## **Material Cancelado**

Caso ocorra alguma divergência no envio do material, como material enviado sem logomarca, ou processo aberto de maneira indevida, o aprovador enviará uma justificativa e uma orientação ao cliente sobre o processo.

PRÓXIMO ▶







www.nepcon.net/newsletter

# **About NEPCon**

NEPCon is an international, non-profit organisation working to build capacity and commitment for mainstreaming sustainability.

We empower people and organisations to be part of the solution in tackling some of the greatest challenges facing mankind - such as climate change and the loss of our natural heritage. We do this through certification services, capacity building and innovation projects.

We develop and engage in projects fostering legal timber trade, responsible land use and nature conservation.

Our LegalSource<sup>™</sup> services are designed to help companies and their suppliers worldwide in securing due diligence and meeting timber regulations. NEPCon is an EU-recognised EUTR Monitoring Organisation (MO). NEPCon also holds accreditation as a FSC<sup>™</sup> and PEFC<sup>™</sup> Certification Body.

We also provide Carbon Footprint Management (CFM) certification according to the NEPCon CFM System, and we are accredited for delivering Sustainable Agriculture Network<sup>TM</sup> (SAN<sup>TM</sup>) chain of custody certification.

### Contact

#### Mateo Cariño Fraisse

Forest and Climate Programs Manager Responsable de los Programas Forestal y Clima NEPCon, Madrid, Spain

Email: mcf@nepcon.org Tel: +34 682 88 53 10 Skype; mateocarino www.nepcon.org



### About Forests of the World

For more than 30 years we have been working to preserve forest resources for the benefit of the climate, environment, local communities, and the international society alike.

In Forests of the World, we are aware that forest conservation is unlikely to be effective, sustainable and fair if it happens at the expense of local, forest-dependent communities.

#### III. Our Vision

#### ... IS A WORLD WITH RICH FOREST NATURE

The world's pristine forests are home to over half of the Earth's terrestrial animals and plant species. They give us clean air, water, food, genetic resources and they mitigate global climate change. But the rainforest and other types of pristine forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. We are therefore working to preserve the forests of the world.

#### IV. Our Mission

#### ...To achieve our goals, Forests of the World work to...

Ensure ecologically, socially and economically sustainable use of the world's forests to conserve and regenerate valuable biologically diverse forests.

Support indigenous people and other local forest communities in their struggle to secure their dignity and empower them to preserve their forests and way of life.

Engage citizens in protection of the environment, put the forest on the political agenda, and inform about the negative consequences of forest destruction and the disappearance of biodiverse natural environments.

Put the forest on the global agenda concerning climate, inequality and development.

#### V. Our work

Forests of the World supports and promotes sustainable use of forests through a rights-based approach, We support forest conservation initiatives in the form of advocacy, sustainable consumption and production as well as sustainable



management of natural Ressources. We have hands on experience with FSC-certified community forest management, sustainable agroforestry and sustainable tourism. We develop innovative projects, together with local NGOs and forest-dependent communities.

In Bolivia we focus on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience through forest protection and strengthening the leadership, management, monitoring and value chains in indigenous territories. We also support the documentation of forest-destructive industries and illegal timber trade.

In Honduras we work to safeguard the indigenous peoples' rights to land titles and involvement in Honduran process of entering a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the European Union related to Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). We support the conservation and management of the National Park Pico Bonito and sustainable economic activities among local communities, forest cooperatives and private businesses.

In Nicaragua we support a commission of the country's indigenous peoples to strengthen their voice in solving forest and land titling conflicts. We support the establishment of a field research station and alternative economic activities, inclusive sustainable tourism development in the South-eastern Biosphere Reserve as a forest conservation strategy.

In Panama we support the country's 7 indigenous peoples in their defense of territorial rights, including territorial land titling and the ratification of the ILO Convention 169, as a strategy for forest preservation.

#### Contact:

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