

Tree Health, Resilience and Sustainability –

Implications for Certification

*Messages for Government
and the profession*

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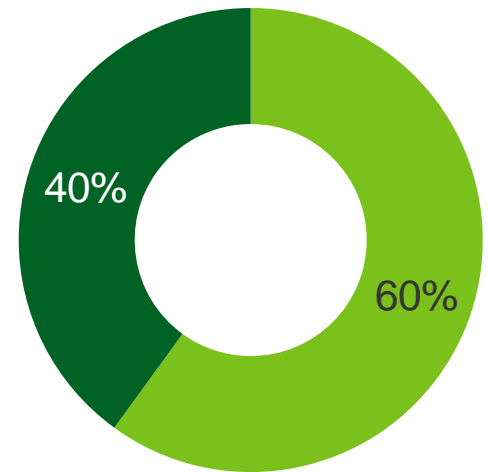
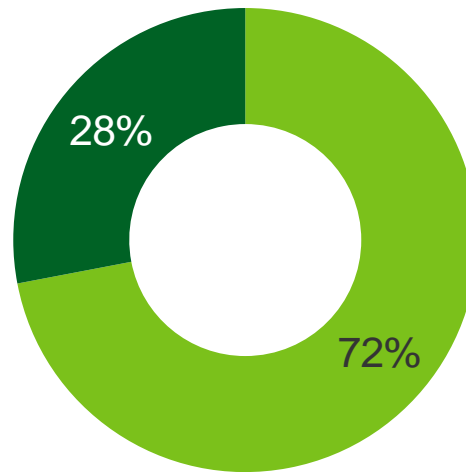
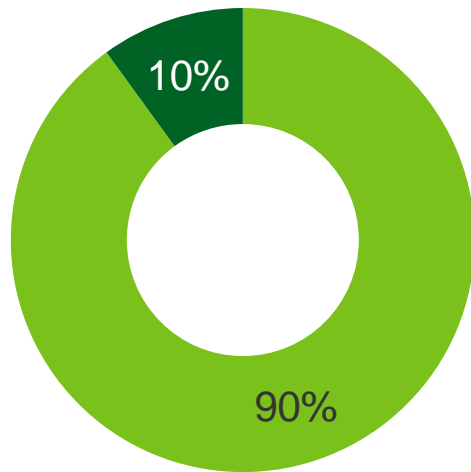
Certification today



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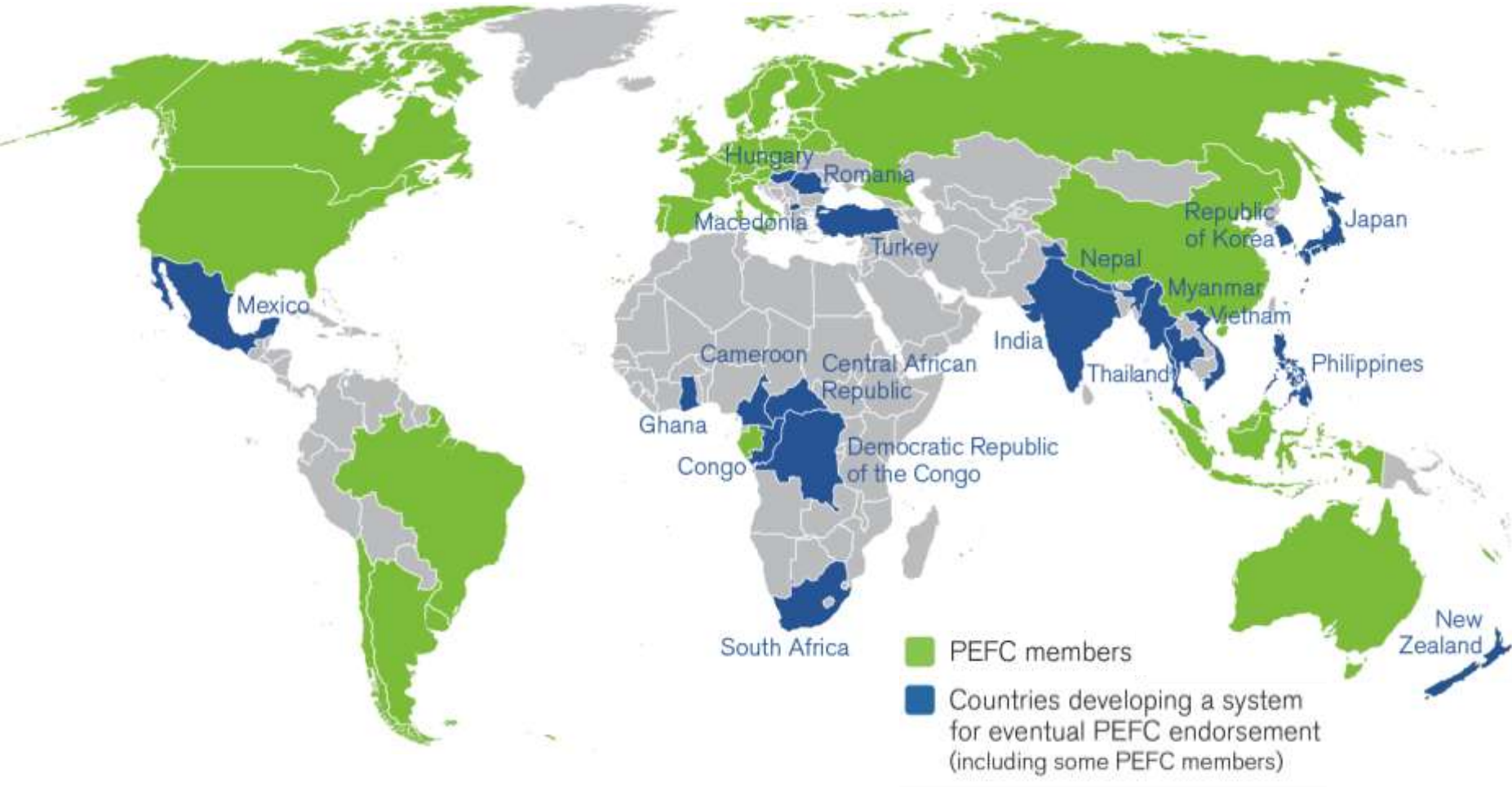


Forest Certification Globally



- 10% of the world forests are certified (UNECE/FAO 2013)
- 28% of industrial roundwood production is certified
- 60% of total certified area is PEFC

PEFC Certified Forests

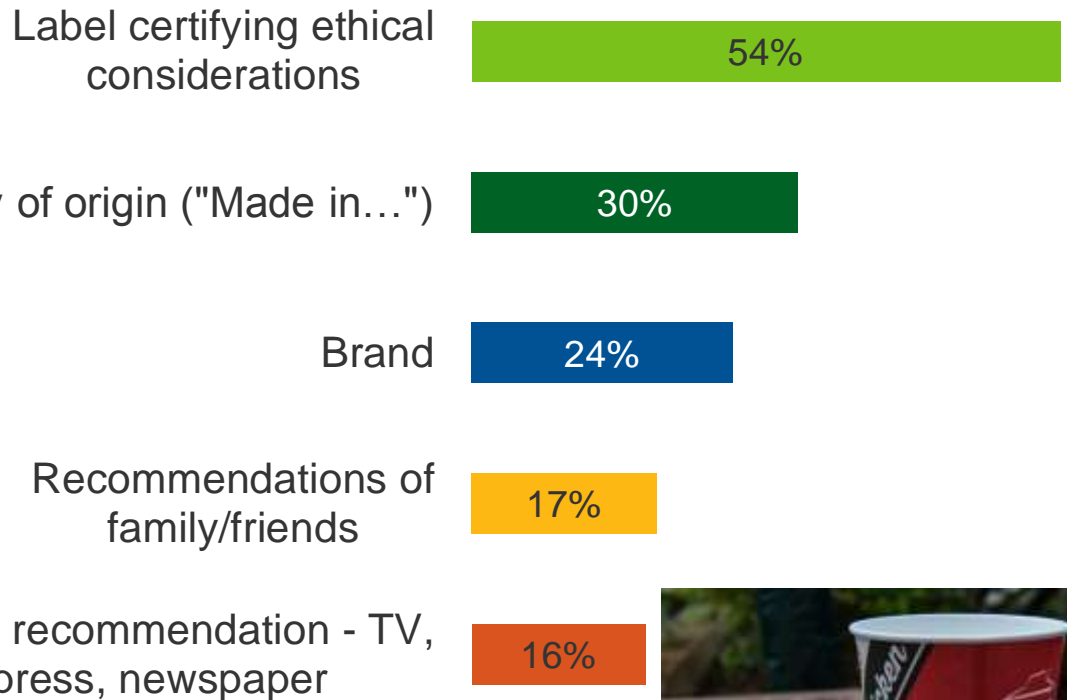


Role of Certification

Building consumer trust



What reassures you most that environmental considerations have been taken into account?



Role of Certification

What PEFC delivers



- Robust national performance standards
 - **Nationally appropriate**
 - **Latest scientific knowledge, best practice**
 - **Consensus – multi-stakeholder dialogue**
 - **Holistic approach**
 - **Regular review**
- Internationally credible and recognised
 - **ISO certification and accreditation processes**
 - **Mutual recognition e.g. through PEFC**
 - **Society acceptance**

Tree Health & Resilience

International requirements



1. Periodic monitoring

- **Health and vitality (biotic and abiotic factors)**
- **Effects of naturally occurring fire, pests and other disturbances**

2. Encourage/maintain adequate genetic, species and structural diversity to:

- **Enhance stability, vitality and resistance capacity of forests to adverse environmental factors**

3. Best use of:

- **Natural structures and processes**
- **Preventative biological measures**

Tree Health & Resilience

International requirements



4. Pesticide use

- **Minimised and appropriate silvicultural alternatives and other biological measures preferred**
- **WHO Type 1a & 1b pesticides and other highly toxic pesticides PROHIBITED, except where no other viable alternative is available**

NOTE: Any exception to the usage of WHO Type 1A and 1B pesticides shall be defined by a specific national forest management standard

Tree Health & Resilience

International requirements



5. Regeneration (reforestation and afforestation)

- **Natural regeneration, or where not appropriate planting, to ensure quantity and quality of forest resource**
- **Native species and local provenances, well adapted to site conditions, shall be preferred**
- **Only those introduced species, provenances or varieties shall be used whose impacts on the ecosystem and on the genetic integrity of native species and local provenances have been evaluated, and if negative impacts can be avoided or minimised.**

Tree Health & Resilience

International requirements



6. Latest scientific research

- **Forest management shall be based inter-alia on the results of scientific research.**
- **Forest management shall contribute to research activities and data collection needed for sustainable forest management or support relevant research activities carried out by other organisations, as appropriate.**

Tree Health & Resilience

UKWAS example



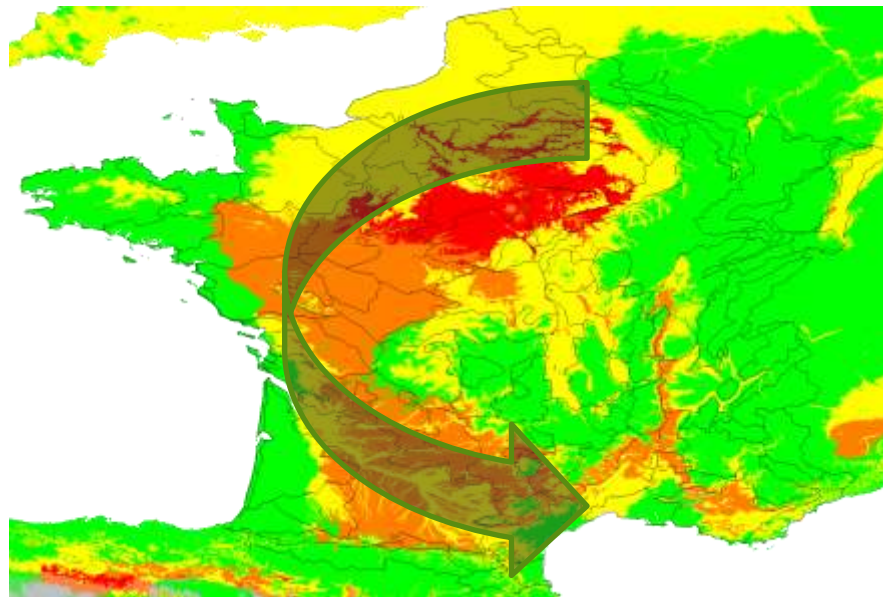
| | | |
|--|------------|--|
| <p>5.2.5 Forest management practices shall make best use of natural structures and processes and use preventive biological measures wherever and as far as economically feasible to maintain and enhance the health and vitality of forests. Adequate genetic, species and structural diversity shall be encouraged and/or maintained to enhance the stability, vitality and resistance capacity of the forests to adverse environmental factors and strengthen natural regulation mechanisms.</p> | <p>YES</p> | <p>diversity of species, ages and distribution of open ground."</p> <p>UKWAS section 3.2.2: "New planting shall be designed in such a way as to ensure the creation over time of a diverse woodland." Guidance: "A diverse woodland may be achieved through one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of a diversity of species, clones and provenances • Planting mixed stands • Variation in site types and growth rates • Management designed to avoid the need for felling over a very limited period • Phased planting • Retention of open ground • Design and creation of wind firm edges." <p>UKWAS section 6.2.1: "A minimum of 15% of the woodland area shall be managed with conservation and enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conservation areas and features as identified in sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.3. b) Long-term retentions: stable stands and clumps are identified and constitute a minimum of 1% of the woodland area. c) Natural reserves: areas of woodland have been set aside where biodiversity is the prime objective. Natural reserves shall comprise at least 1% of plantations and 5% of semi-natural woodlands. d) Areas being restored to semi-natural woodland or tonon-woodland habitats (see requirements in sections 3.5.1, 6.1.3 and 6.3.2)." <p>UKWAS section 6.3.3: "Where appropriate and possible, owners/managers shall use natural regeneration or planting stock from</p> |
|--|------------|--|

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International examples



- Climate change – French example of adaptation - provenance plantings (research and experimentation and collaboration) “The arc of fear”



Source: Hervé Le Bouler - French climate and forests expert, member of PEFC board

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International examples



- Bark Beetle – Slovak example (communications and advantage of international recognition)
- Use of Chemicals – France/Germany and Switzerland (local adaptation and changing market requirements)

Implications for certification

Messages for the Government and the Profession



Role of Certification

Beyond standard setting



- Provides proof of management to stakeholders and market
- Reflects society's current understanding of "sustainability"
- Ensures forest managers think "holistically" and encourages stakeholders to consider others views
- **Brings the debate and decision making to a local level including all stakeholders**
- **Creates "Dialogue" which helps to foster shared understanding, knowledge exchange, improved governance**

Market drivers for certification



Legislation

Public procurement

Consumers

Private commitments

Finance

Private procurement



Conclusions/Challenges



- The world is changing - Certification reflects and enhances stakeholder's understanding of SFM – ensure it works for you by getting involved
- Certification is robust but adaptable for local conditions and based on latest consensus – influenced by science etc.

- Governments need to:

Lead, Invest & Influence

- The Profession needs to:

Actively Engage, Support, Inform

- Both need to:

COMMUNICATE & Promote Principled Pragmatism

Certification is like every other tool – used wisely it will serve you well

Thank you!

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