



WWF-UK
FOREST
& TRADE
NETWORK

Autumn 2007

Newsletter

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WWF-UK Forest & Trade Network news

New WWF-UK FTN Graduate



WWF-UK Director of Conservation, Glyn Davies presenting WWF-UK FTN Graduate Helen Esmonde, Publishing Director of Esmonde Publishing Ltd with her graduate certificate.

We would like to congratulate Esmonde Publishing Ltd in becoming the WWF-UK FTN's seventh graduate member. Crowley Esmonde Ltd has been a member of the WWF-UK FTN since 1996. In that time Helen Esmonde, Publishing Director, has been a keen advocate of credible certification and has been a representative on the WWF-UK FTN Advisory Board. Helen was presented with the graduate certificate at the recently held WWF-UK FTN annual members' meeting.

Annual members' meeting update

The WWF-UK FTN annual members' meeting took place on Monday 1 October at the Building Centre, 26 Store Street, London. The main focus of the event was on illegal logging, certification and international trade, with presentations given by FTN managers from Brazil, Russia and Indonesia, and a presentation on China by George White. Many thanks to all those who attended and participated in a very successful event. For copies of the presentations given on the day, please contact:

jhorne@wwf.org.uk

We are looking for a new venue for the 2008 WWF-UK Forest & Trade Network annual members' meeting. If any member is interested in hosting this event, please contact: jhorne@wwf.org.uk

Member stories needed

We are looking to include more member successes in the winter 2007 FTN Newsletter. If you are interested, please contact James Horne:

jhorne@wwf.org.uk

FTN membership fees

All members should have received an invoice for the new membership year. Please can you ensure early payment, as this will guarantee that the activities planned for this financial year can take place.

It was agreed at the WWF-UK FTN Advisory Board meeting held on 14 February 2007 that any members who have not paid their membership fees by 1 February 2008 will have their company name taken off the FTN website and will not receive any e-mail updates until payment is received.



From left to right – Alexander Voropaev (Russia FTN Manager), Steve Millward (Saint-Gobain Building Distribution's Environmental Director), Estevão Do Prado Braga (Brazil FTN Manager), Andrew Venman (Saint-Gobain Building Distribution's Environmental Manager for Timber Products), Irwan Gunawan (Indonesia FTN Manager) and Steve Gretzinger (Latin America & Caribbean Coordinator), visiting a Jewsons branch in Coventry.

FTN-UK Member news stories

Graham & Brown launches eco-wallpaper range



Graham & Brown has previewed its eco-wallpaper at 100% Design, following a four-month collaboration with one of the country's leading design colleges, Central St Martins.



The designs featured in the collection are inspired by environmental issues and the wallpaper is manufactured from sustainable resources.



The range of environmentally-friendly wallpapers are printed on paper from responsibly managed timber sources (100% FSC), using purely water-based inks (no VOCs or solvents). Each roll is packaged in compostable materials. Each roll is packaged in compostable materials made from corn.



This collection is the first on the market to challenge the perception that eco designs are too earthy, too expensive, not stylish enough for today's design-savvy shopper, or simply just not available. With an eye on the increasing eco-agenda and an awareness that Britain's design colleges are heaving with talent, Graham & Brown challenged 22 students on the MA Design for Textile Futures course at Central St Martins to develop a range of wallpapers that unite innovation with sustainability.

Mark Radford, Director of Design and Marketing at Graham & Brown commented: "Each of this year's five winning artists clearly met the challenge, designing a range of wallpapers which reinforce the environment message without compromising on the stylish needs of the contemporary consumer."

To view Graham & Brown's eco-wallpaper collection, please visit:

www.grahambrown.com/store/viewCategory.do?id=570956

Sainsbury's encourages customers not to flush away the world's forests

Sainsbury's actively encouraged its customers to become a nation of tree huggers on 27 June 2007, when it offered five million shoppers a free pack of FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certified toilet paper to mark its third *Make the difference* day.

The day aimed to raise awareness of more environmentally-friendly options available to customers when they're buying tissue or toilet rolls, as well as reminding customers that all of Sainsbury's tissue, toilet roll and kitchen towel is now approved by the FSC or 100% recycled.

The UK buys almost three billion rolls of toilet paper every year. However, all wood fibre materials, such as tissue and toilet paper, rely significantly on woodland (an estimated 17 trees are used for one tonne of paper). Sainsbury's pledge to sell either FSC or recycled material aims to eliminate high levels of forest destruction and ensure healthy forests for future generations.

All Sainsbury's own-brand tissue, toilet paper or kitchen towel will now support well-managed forests and commercial woodlands operated within the strict guidelines set by the FSC, or come from approved recycled fibre. This means customers can be assured that they are automatically protecting the environment when they buy their household essentials.

Gwyn Burr, Sainsbury's Customer Director, said:

"For Sainsbury's this is all about the scale at which we operate in making change possible. In the UK, an average household uses at least 115 rolls every year, and if you add onto that the volume of kitchen towels and tissues, this is a significant amount. It is the volume of purchases that our customers make that will make a real difference, and raise not only the profile of the FSC standard, but also the demand for these kind of products. We want to remind customers that there are greener alternatives available and we want to make it easy for them to access them."

Charles Thwaites, Executive Director, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) UK, said: "We know that long-term commitments, such as Sainsbury's, to sourcing FSC-certified pulp are greatly appreciated by those foresters who commit themselves to our strict standards. By demanding only the most responsibly sourced materials, Sainsbury's is taking the sort of direct action that encourages both the continued economic viability of our forests and their preservation for future generations."

Julia Young, manager of WWF-UK's Forest & Trade Network, said: "It's great news that Sainsbury's is holds days of action to spread awareness of both FSC and recycled toilet rolls. Every year 25 million trees go into the production of toilet paper, paper towels, napkins, facial tissues and handkerchiefs for consumers in the EU alone. The Forest Stewardship Council stamp of approval provides independent proof that wood fibres come from well managed forests."

The third *Make the difference* day focused on explaining the benefits of FSC to customers, and leaflets (all printed on FSC certified paper) were handed to customers along with a twin-pack of FSC toilet rolls.

Sainsbury's move to FSC or 100% recycled material on all its toilet roll, kitchen towel and tissue accounts for 85% of all the wood-fibre products that Sainsbury's currently sells. It aspires to extend to 100%, to include paper tableware and home accessories.

For no extra cost, all of Sainsbury's own-brand tissues, kitchen towel and toilet roll now comes from sustainable wood fibre that doesn't compromise the future of forests. This includes all ranges, from 'Basics', to more premium tissue, so whatever a customer's budget, they're kinder to the environment.



Feature: A call of 'timber!' for tree species at the international convention or trade?

There are several international treaties addressing environmental issues, but only one tackles the economically and politically charged world of international trade in animals and plants. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) is widely recognised as perhaps the most effective international environmental convention. But what was achieved for conservation of tree species involved in timber trade during its most recent meeting, held in The Hague, in the Netherlands, in June this year?

CITES aims to control the international trade in critically endangered species and also to regulate and monitor the trade in other species that are believed to be vulnerable to over-exploitation. There are now 171 countries that are Parties to the Convention, which are obliged to implement CITES through the adoption of domestic regulations. CITES-listed species are grouped into three CITES Appendices:

- Appendix I generally prohibits any international trade for those species considered highly endangered and at risk of extinction if the threat from trade is not stopped.
- Appendix II includes species which, although not necessarily threatened with extinction now, may become so unless international trade in specimens of the species is strictly regulated at sustainable levels through the issuing of permits.
- Appendix III provides a mechanism where a Party can enlist the assistance of other Parties in the control of trade in a certain species from that listing country.

The regulation of the trade in CITES species is not restricted to whole animals and plants, either dead or alive, but also includes their parts or derivatives.

The tree species controlled under CITES with the highest international profiles are big-leaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) in the Americas, afrormosia (*Pericopsis elata*) in Africa and ramin (*Gonystylus spp.*) in South-east Asia (all listed under Appendix II).

At this year's CoP meeting the European Union submitted proposals to include *Cedrela* spp (cedars), *Dalbergia retusa* (black rosewood), and *D. granadillo* and *D. stevensonii* (Honduras rosewood) in CITES Appendix II. WWF and TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring programme of WWF and the World Conservation Union, supported all of these, except for *D. stevensonii*.

Species within the genus *Cedrela* are heavily exploited throughout their range, from Mexico and the islands of the Caribbean to Argentina. The timber is used for furniture and light building work. The main products in international trade include logs, sawn wood, plywood and veneer. While some national laws and regulations exist to control illegal logging and trade, available data indicate these have thus far been insufficient to prevent declines. One species, *Cedrela odorata* (Spanish cedar), meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II and other species in the genus *Cedrela* should be listed for lookalike reasons (*C. odorata* could be smuggled under the name of another *Cedrela* species if trade in such lookalikes were not also controlled).

Dalbergia retusa occurs in the tropical dry forests from Mexico to Panama and has been extensively harvested, primarily for guitars, other musical instruments and furniture. *D. granadillo* is traded as a substitute for *D. retusa*. Available information suggests that accessible stocks of *D. retusa* have been exhausted and its habitat greatly reduced, indicating that the species meets the criteria for inclusion in Appendix II. It has been described as

extinct in Costa Rica, where it was once widespread, and is in a critical state in Nicaragua and endangered in Guatemala. WWF did not support the listing of *D. stevensonii* as it seemed habitat loss through deforestation and land conversion are the greatest threats to the species and this species does not appear to be readily available on the international market.

At the meeting, after heated discussion and extensive opposition from the range countries in South and Central America, all of these tree proposals were withdrawn. Over 30 countries from the Caribbean, Central and South America, supported by some African states and Canada, expressed their strong opposition to these possible listings.

Some of the concerns raised by the range states included: that the proposals were not consulted properly with the range states; there were information gaps in the proposals; the lack of capacity to implement the commitments linked to an Appendix II listing; and the potentially negative impacts on livelihoods of such a listing (which in fact would never over-ride the biological and trade criteria for selection).

Germany, on behalf of the EU member states, explained that extensive consultation had been carried out over several years and had involved many experts, range states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, and that the CITES Plants Committee had supported this process. On the livelihoods issue, those governments that spoke did not recognise that unsustainable, unregulated trade also harms livelihoods. WWF and TRAFFIC are disappointed that a golden opportunity was missed to use a CITES listing to ensure better management and measures to control trade of these threatened species.

However, despite the withdrawal of the tree proposals, both proponents and range states

agreed that action is needed to reverse the decline in these species. The situation facing *Cedrela odorata* is particularly worrying. Range states confirmed that conservation measures are currently being developed, including sustainable forestry management plans and commercial plantations. For *Cedrela spp*, it was agreed to encourage range states to consider an Appendix III listing. A decision was adopted that would address some of the problem issues raised in the discussions for *C. odorata*. It remains to be seen how well this is implemented.

Big-leaf mahogany was listed on CITES Appendix II in 2002, yet implementation of trade restrictions has been plagued with problems. In fact WWF and TRAFFIC called upon the Peruvian government to take several concrete steps to effectively implement CITES for big-leaf mahogany. A strong message was also given to the CITES Standing Committee meeting immediately before the CoP meeting. In a positive outcome, Peru agreed to strengthen the execution of a national policy of zero tolerance of illegal trade and to develop mechanisms of participation, particularly of native communities, for the formulation and implementation of their strategic plan on sustainable mahogany harvesting and trade.

An action plan for big-leaf mahogany for all range states was adopted based on recommendations from the mahogany working group and the Plants Committee. WWF continues to work on this issue, reinforcing the commitments that were made in the meetings in relation to reductions in illegal logging and encouraging adequate implementation of the big-leaf mahogany action plan in all range states.

It took over 10 years to include big-leaf mahogany in the CITES appendices, which was about 10 years too late. It is hoped the same does not happen for *Cedrela spp*, *Dalbergia retusa*, *D. granadillo* and other tree species used in the timber trade.

For more information, please contact:
hsohl@wwf.org.uk

WWF Global Forest & Trade network news

WWF partners with Marks & Spencer on eco-plan

Under a new partnership, WWF will support a plan by Marks & Spencer that aims to combat climate change, reduce waste and safeguard natural resources.

Under the scheme, known as Plan A, the British retailer has committed to making its operations in the UK and the Republic of Ireland carbon neutral, sending no waste to landfill and significantly extending sustainable sourcing by 2012.

"We are taking bold action already within our own business, although we have a long way to go," said Stuart Rose, Chief Executive of Marks & Spencer. "We have also promised to reach out to our customers, our staff and our suppliers to help them to take action to reduce their own environmental impact. We have already made some real inroads here, but we are delighted that we can now accelerate this process with expert support and advice from WWF."

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=112500

Congo forest company goes 'green'

A siren is heard blasting over the town of Pokola in the northern part of the Republic of Congo, warning hordes of passers-by to immediately clear the way for a rapidly approaching aeroplane.

When not being used for arrivals and departures, Pokola's makeshift landing strip in the middle of town serves as an important thoroughfare and gathering point. Originally, the landing strip was situated outside the town in a clearing in the dense tropical rainforest. But as the settlement grew from a small timber camp to a bustling town of over 13,000 inhabitants, houses and markets started to spring up around the strip.

Today, business in Pokola is booming, especially its forestry sector, which exploits the rich natural resources of the Congo. Many wonder how long the economic growth can continue.

"But timber companies are not always out to empty the rainforest of trees," said Jacob Sterling, Conservation Director at WWF-Denmark. "In spite of all the hurdles, there are some companies working on ensuring that the industry is sustainable and can benefit the local community and contribute to the development of the national economy."

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/africa/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=110780



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Other WWF/forests news

For all the following stories, visit:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/news/index.cfm

WWF's statement on FSC and APP

The following statement is in response to an article published in the Wall Street Journal on 30 October 2007.

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is the premier international forest certification organisation, which ensures that forestry practices are environmentally, socially and economically responsible. Its decision to rescind the rights of Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) to use the FSC logo shows that it is a robust and credible system that is committed to the responsible management of the world's forests.

APP is one of the largest contributors to the clearing of natural forests on the Indonesian island of Sumatra, threatening habitat for endangered elephants, tigers, rhinos and orang-utans. The company's operations are one of the reasons Indonesia suffers the highest rate of deforestation in the world. APP is currently the subject of a police investigation for alleged involvement in illegal logging in Sumatra.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=116320

Pact to end deforestation launched in the Amazon

WWF-Brazil joined eight other Brazilian non-governmental organisations to launch a pact to reduce deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon to zero by 2015.

The pact proposes to reduce deforestation by adopting a system of reduction targets through economic mechanisms, mainly based on the payment for environmental services. It also aims to establish a wide-ranging commitment between

different sectors of the government and Brazilian society to conserve the Amazon.

"This is a unique initiative to ensure Amazon rainforest conservation, given its crucial importance in maintaining biodiversity and the global climate balance, as well as preserving the way of life of millions of people who rely on the forest to survive," said Denise Hamú, CEO of WWF-Brazil.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/latin_america_and_caribbean/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=115420

China issues guidelines for outbound forest cultivation enterprises

China issued guidelines for Chinese enterprises that engage in overseas forest cultivation activities, the first guidelines of their kind in the world. The *Guidelines on Sustainable Management of Overseas Forests for Chinese Enterprises* were jointly designed by the State Forestry Administration (SFA) and the Ministry of Commerce, according to the SFA.

Jia Zhibang, head of the SFA, said the Chinese government would encourage and support domestic enterprises to carry out forest cultivation activities in foreign countries in a manner that highlights sustainability, biodiversity and the development of local community.

The purpose of the move is to guide relevant enterprises to help the countries or regions that are faced with difficulties in forest restoration and to help improve the livelihood of local residents, Jia said.

Read more at:

<http://www.ccchina.gov.cn/en/NewsInfo.asp?NewsId=9210>



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WWF works with UN refugee agency to protect Congo's Virunga National Park

WWF is working closely with UNHCR, the UN's refugee agency, to prevent encroachment into the World Heritage-Listed Virunga National Park by displaced people after several weeks of civil unrest in the area, and to help them meet the huge demand in fuel wood.

About 35,000 people fled the heavily armed conflict near Sake in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo in just one week in early September, according to the UN.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=113280

New reserves in Vietnam provide lifeline for endangered wild ox

Twenty years after its discovery in the forested mountains of Vietnam, local authorities here have agreed to establish new nature reserves to protect a critically endangered wild ox.

As part of a plan to protect the saola, the central Vietnamese provinces of Thua Thien Hue and Quang Nam will create two 121 square kilometre reserves. The reserves will link up with the Bach Ma National Park to cover a continuous protected landscape spanning approximately 2,920 sq km – stretching from the Vietnamese coast to the Xe Sap National Biodiversity Conservation Area in neighbouring Laos.

"This secures a landscape corridor which is less vulnerable to the impacts of development, climate change and human pressure," said Dr Barney Long, Central Truong Son Conservation Landscape Coordinator for WWF Vietnam.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/asia_pacific/where/vietnam/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=114200

Local communities celebrate largest protected area in Papua New Guinea

The creation of three new wildlife management areas in Papua New Guinea will protect some of Asia-Pacific's most threatened and unique wildlife habitats.

The new Aramba, Tonda extension and Weriaver areas cover about 710,000 hectares in Papua New Guinea's Western Province, and join up with the existing Tonda wildlife management area of 610,000 hectares. These areas, together with the adjoining Wasur National Park in Papua, mean that almost two million hectares of the TransFly Ecoregion will be protected.

"The creation of these new protected areas means that the TransFly region will now contain the largest continuous protected area in the country," said Dr David Melick, WWF's TransFly Ecoregion Coordinator.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/successes/index.cfm?uNewsID=115360

4 September: National Protected Areas Day in Bolivia

On 26 August 2005, the Bolivian government, through a Supreme Decree, officially declared 4 September as National Protected Areas Day. The date coincides with the institutionalisation in terms of the functioning of the Sernap (National Service for Protected Areas), which in 1998 was born as a decentralised unit of the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development and Environment, and thus became responsible for coordinating the functioning of the National Protected Areas System and guaranteeing its integral management.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/latin_america_and_caribbean/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=112320

WWF statement on FSC certification of Forestal Venao in Peru

This statement is to clarify WWF's position and involvement regarding the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certificate issued by SmartWood to Forestal Venao in Peru.

Forestal Venao is a Peruvian logging company operating in the Yurua region of the Peruvian Amazon, close to the border with Brazil. It was issued a FSC certification by SmartWood in April 2007. SmartWood is an independent certification body accredited by the FSC to conduct assessments according to FSC standards.

Forest certification is a system of forest inspection, plus a means of tracking timber and paper through a 'chain of custody' – following the raw material through to the finished product. This is all to ensure that the products have come from forests that are well managed and take into account environmental, social and economic principles and criteria. The certification process involves qualified forest management experts making an independent assessment of the particular forest to see if it is managed according to the agreed principles and criteria.

WWF provided no assistance whatsoever to Forestal Venao for the certification of its operations in the Sawawo and Nueva Shahuaya communities in the Peruvian Amazon. WWF, through its Global Forest & Trade Network, did however conduct its own evaluation in October 2005 to assess the readiness of Forestal Venao to meet the stringent requirements of the FSC standards, and to identify any improvements needed to achieve FSC certification.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/latin_america_and_caribbean/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=111100



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Satellite tracking reveals threats to Borneo pygmy elephants

A new WWF study tracking pygmy elephants by satellite shows that the remaining herds of this endangered species, which is found only on the island of Borneo, are under threat from habitat loss and forest fragmentation.

According to the study, Borneo pygmy elephants depend for their survival on forests situated on flat, low lands and in river valleys. Unfortunately, these are also the types of terrain preferred for commercial oil palm, rubber and timber plantations.

Over the past four decades, 40% of the forest cover

of the Malaysian State of Sabah – in the north-east of Borneo, where most pygmy elephants are found – has been lost to logging, conversion for plantations and human settlement.

“The areas that these elephants need to survive are the same forests where the most intensive logging in Sabah has taken place, because flat lands and valleys incur the lowest costs when extracting timber,” said Raymond Alfred, Head of WWF-Malaysia’s Borneo Species Programme.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/asia_pacific/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=110720

Amazon deforestation rates significantly down; WWF urges tighter forest policies

Deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazon have dropped by 25%. According to Brazil's environment ministry, an estimated 14,039 sq km of forests were cleared in the year ended 31 July 2006, compared to 18,793 sq km the previous year.

Preliminary data for this year shows deforestation is down to 9,600 sq km.

"The decline in the deforestation rate is positive, but we still don't have a policy for the Amazon to address conservation and development," said Denise Hamú, CEO of WWF-Brazil. "Brazil needs clear reduction goals. It remains to be seen whether the government really wants to keep this trend and reach levels of deforestation near zero."

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=111120

WWF signs MoU with palm oil producers in Honduras to protect biggest reef in the Americas

A memorandum of understanding signed recently between WWF and palm oil producer groups in Honduras outlines ways to better protect the Mesoamerican Reef, the biggest coral reef system in the Americas and the second largest in the world.

The agreement, signed with Palmas de San Alejo (PALSA) and Agropecuaria Tornabé (AGROTOR), will also benefit local communities living in the area and the region's natural resources.

"The agreement will ensure that better agricultural management practices are adopted, thereby reducing the environmental impact on the reefs caused by the surrounding oil palm plantations," said José Vásquez, WWF Central America's agriculture officer.

These practices include better management for disposing empty agro-chemical containers, increasing plant cover to avoid soil erosion, and reducing use of herbicides and fertilisers, especially nitrogen.

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/marine/news/successes/index.cfm?uNewsID=107820

Sochi 2014: will Russia's winter Olympic Games be 'green'?

Following the announcement that Russia will host the 2014 Winter Olympic Games in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, WWF is calling on organisers to ensure that mountain wilderness areas are protected when developing new facilities.

In particular, WWF is concerned about the future of one of the most valuable natural areas within Sochi National Park, the Grushevaya polyana ('pear meadow' in Russian) – which is the projected site of the bobsleigh and luge tracks and other sports facilities.

"Construction of many of these facilities will inevitably lead to forest logging and destruction of habitats of endangered species and unique flora and fauna of the national park," said WWF-Russia CEO Igor Chestin. "We're proud that Russia is the Olympic candidate winner but at the same time we will do our best to ensure that construction work does not destroy the environment."

Read more at:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=108460

Useful reports

WWF-UK FTN Annual Report 2006/07

WWF, October 2007

This is the WWF-UK Forest & Trade Network's third annual report, which covers the management, activities and achievements of its members in 2006/07.

View the report at: www.wwf.org.uk/ftn/report.asp

Natural capital – financing forest certification in Malaysia

WWF, September 2007

A new report from WWF/GFTN, this attempts to highlight key challenges and opportunities involved in financing forest certification in Malaysia.

View the report at:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/for_est/publications/index.cfm?uNewsID=112800

Government barometer 2007

WWF, April 2007

The first Government barometer on illegal logging and trade was carried out in early 2004, as a means of gauging EU Member State governments' commitment to implementing the FLEGT action plan agreed in 2003. The Barometer is now undertaken annually to assess how the actions are being progressed by EU Member States, and this is the fourth such review. This year, as in previous years, there are some positive actions to report. However, at a general level, progress towards meeting the commitments is unacceptably slow.

View the report at: www.wwf.org.uk/barometer/intro.asp

Illegal logging: cut it out!

WWF, January 2007

This is a report that looks at the UK's consumption of illegal timber, agreements with other countries, etc. The report ties in with the FLEGT process looking at how EU countries plan to reduce illegal timber consumption.

Download the report as a PDF:

www.wwf.org.uk/news/n_0000003562.asp

Gone in an instant

WWF, January 2007

This report highlights the trade in illegally grown coffee, and how it is driving the destruction of the rhino, tiger and elephant habitats in the Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park in Sumatra, Indonesia.

Download *Gone in an Instant* as a PDF:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/asia_pacific/our_programmes/areas/news/trade_coffee/index.cfm

One Planet Living in the suburbs

WWF and Bioregional, November 2006

This report uses the principles of One Planet Living to highlight the challenges and opportunities of creating sustainable communities in existing areas. As 86% of the UK population lives in suburbs, and the ecological impact of these areas is generally large, this report focuses on suburbia, using Solihull in the West Midlands as a primary case study.

Download *One Planet Living in the suburbs* as a PDF: www.wwf.org.uk/sustainablehomes/index.asp

Tissue giants get mixed scores for forest-friendly practices

WWF, October 2006

As part of its annual environmental performance assessment, WWF assessed five 'giant' tissue manufacturers that make up 75% of the European market – Georgia-Pacific, Kimberly-Clark, Metsa Tissue, Procter & Gamble and SCA Tissue – across a range of criteria, including their levels of recycled content, wood sourcing practices, pollution control and transparency.

This year, two of the five companies achieved a score of more than 50%, compared with none in 2005. Metsa Tissue received a 53% score, while SCA Tissue achieved 69%, the only company to get a 'green mark'.

To view the results of this study please visit:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/newsroom/news/index.cfm?uNewsID=82120

Keep it legal – best practices for keeping illegally harvested timber out of your supply chain

WWF, October 2006

This manual has been developed by WWF's Global Forest & Trade Network for use by organisations wishing to extend a programme of responsible purchasing to further address difficulties arising from possible trade in 'illegal' forest products. The manual has been developed to add detail to legality issues encountered by companies adopting a responsible purchasing programme.

WWF intends that the manual should become the first point of reference for all parts of the timber supply chain seeking to establish what represents current best practice with respect to buying, processing and selling legal timber and timber products. It consolidates the efforts of many different parties, including those companies at the forefront of efforts to avoid use of illegally harvested timber.

Download *Keep it legal* as a PDF:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/publications/index.cfm?uNewsID=82060

Guide to responsible purchasing of forest products – Second edition

WWF, September 2006

WWF's Global Forest & Trade Network has developed this guide for use by a purchasing organisation wishing to develop a programme for the responsible purchasing of forest products. The guide lays out a generic approach for the development and implementation of a responsible purchasing policy.

Download the *Guide to responsible purchasing of forest products – Second edition* as a PDF:

http://www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/publications/index.cfm?uNewsID=80500

Cork screwed? Environmental and economical impacts of the cork stoppers market

WWF, May 2006

This report looks at the benefits of cork, and the impacts and threats faced by cork oak landscapes. It has a particular focus on the cork stopper market.

Download *Cork screwed?* as a PDF:

www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/corkscrewed.pdf

Capital offence

WWF, March 2006

This report takes the form of a league table of London local authorities and their policies on sourcing timber.

Download *Capital offence* as a PDF:

www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/capitaloffence.pdf

Useful websites

WWF-UK policy and WWF International position statements:

www.wwf.org.uk/researcher/issues/forests/0000000198.asp

WWF-UK forests information: www.wwf.org.uk/forests

Joint ENGO statement on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT):

www.panda.org/downloads/europe/controllingtimberimportsintotheeu.pdf

WWF Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN)

website: <http://gftn.panda.org/index.cfm>

Includes links to the GFTN Responsible Purchasing Guide for forest products, GFTN members list, and GFTN contacts list.

WWF International forest news and publications:

www.panda.org/about_wwf/what_we_do/forests/news/index.cfm

One Planet Living campaign:

www.wwf.org.uk/oneplanet/ophome.asp

The One Planet Living campaign website will show you how individuals, government and business all have their part to play to make sure we live within the planet's resources.

WWF-UK Annual Review 2005-06:

www.wwf.org.uk/annualreview/0506/main.asp

FSC certificate Search Database: www.fsc-info.org
The FSC Certificate Search site enables users to verify the status of FSC registered certificates.

The information is managed directly by the FSC accredited Certification Bodies making information on certificates now available in near real-time.

Forest Certification Resource Centre:

www.certifiedwoodsearch.org/searchproducts.aspx

Confirmation of FSC certification of a company by certification number or company name.

Transparency International: www.transparency.org

The 2006 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2006 has been released – the index focuses on illegal activities in the forest sector.

Illegal logging: www.illegal-logging.info

This Royal Institute of International Affairs site is a central point of information on all aspects of the current international debate around the control of illegal logging and forest crimes. The site contains brief summaries of the key issues, key documents and links to other relevant sites.

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) UK:

www.fsc-uk.org

For any information regarding FSC certification or chain of custody, contact the FSC UK Advisory Service at: info@fsc-uk.org

The mission of WWF is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by:

- conserving the world's biological diversity
- ensuring that the use of renewable resources is sustainable
- reducing pollution and wasteful consumption



www.wwf.org.uk

for a living planet

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