TIMBER TRADE INFORMATION CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

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HEARD AT WRI-FLW 2017

- "The CITES scientific authority must be satisfied that trade will not be to the detriment of the species but many countries lack resources to carry out these assessment"
- "Product classifications in trade data make it difficult to identify individual species"
- "Musical instruments were not the target for [CITES] legislation, but....my company has lost hundreds of thousands of dollars...we cannot implement legislation that is sloppy and simplistic"
- "Governments are bad at recruiting and maintaining IT teams"
- "There is very little data on species being grown in China"
- "Many [CITES parties] do not report trade until 2 years after the event we are driving blind and need to invest in real time monitoring"
- "Establishing traceability for engineered wood products is challenging but if we know the conversion factors we can use the mass balance approach"
- "[Using smart phones and GPS] we implemented a [legality verification] system for 70000 industry players in only 3 months"

DATA NEEDS AT VARIOUS LEVELS

- Advocacy & initiators (community rights organisations,
 ENGOS) to build political will & highlight poor practice
- Governments/policy-makers to formulate good laws and measure impacts, assess trade-offs & unintended effects
- Enforcement agencies to prioritise and target activity,
 compliance testing
- Operators to implement due diligence efficiently and effectively

IMPLICATIONS OF DATA FAILURES

- Poor practice is unidentified, leading to lack of political will, governments & industry remain unengaged & in denial
- Government intervention is inadequate or disproportionate, inefficient, inequitable, with unintended consequences
- Enforcement is poorly targeted & inefficient
- Due diligence fails to identify risks where they exist, leading to sanctions, or assumes risk where it is negligible, excluding legitimate suppliers from the supply chain

MY BACKGROUND

- Independent Market Monitor (IMM)
 - ITTO hosted, EU funded
 - Market impact of FLEGT Licenses
- Global Timber Forum:
 - 80 info sources assessed: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility
 - On-going work to establish central database of trade statistics
- American Hardwood Export Council
 - Risk assess legality & sustainability of US hardwoods (commissioned from Seneca Creek)
 - Visualisation of US Forest Inventory & Analysis (FIA) data (commissioned from BWA)

TIMBER TRADE DATA: OBSERVATIONS

- Rising diversity of data sources
- Data quality & accessibility improving but not fast enough and not in all areas
- Few data sources are global in scope => do not highlight increasing inter-connectedness of markets & trade flows
- Large role for non-industry actors & less investment in information gathering & provision by private sector

TIMBER TRADE DATA: GAPS/ISSUES

- Volume of timber harvested and processed
- Wood conversion efficiency
- Limitations of HS Product Classification particularly in relation to individual species
- Trade flows between and within emerging markets
- Investment & financial flows (except carbon-related)
- Price indices outside North America
- End-use surveys how & where is wood being used

RESPONSIBLE TRADE: DATA GAPS

- Extent, location or type of certified or legally verified forest
- Volume and value of production & trade flows of third party certified or legally verified wood products
- Indices of national/regional illegal harvest risk
- Exposure of specific trade flows to illegal harvest

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH ANNUAL TREE COVER LOSS



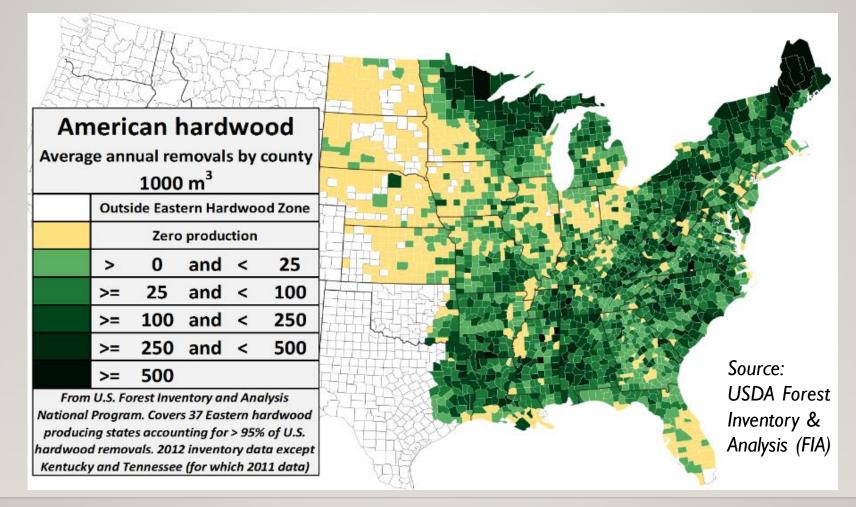
- Satellite imagery
- Close to 'real time'
- All vegetation > 5m height

- No distinction in loss data between natural forest, plantation & cash crops
- Annual forest growth difficult to measure and not reported

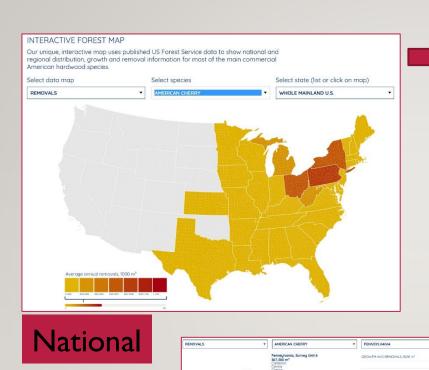


http://apps.fs.fed.us/fia/fido/index.html

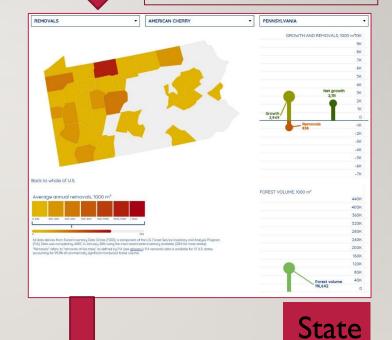
COUNTY-LEVEL & SPECIES-SPECIFIC DATA: AREA, GROWTH, MORTALITY & HARVEST



AHEC INTERACTIVE MAP



Forest volume, growth and harvest data for 19 U.S. species accounting for 96% of harvest

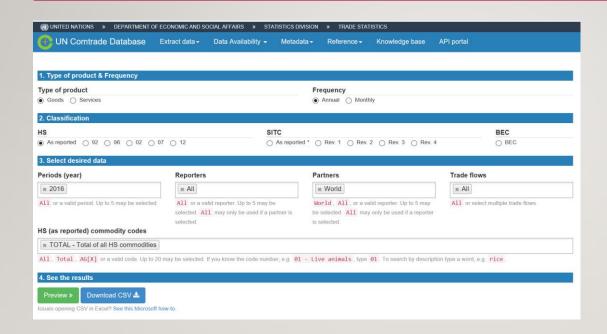


Survey unit

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http://www.americanhardwood.org/environmentalprofile/interactive-forest-map

UN COMTRADE

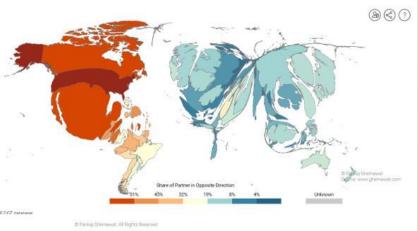


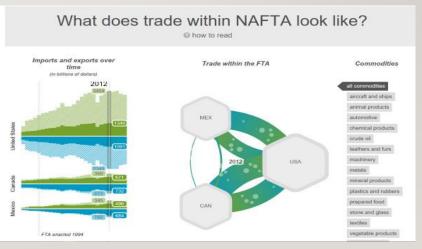
- Publicly available but bulk access limited for most users
- HS 6 digit level;
- Many country gaps
- Data quality poor
- EFI funded by FLEGT IMM to develop data cleaning algorithm
 & improve accessibility

UN COMTRADE API/VISUALISATIONS



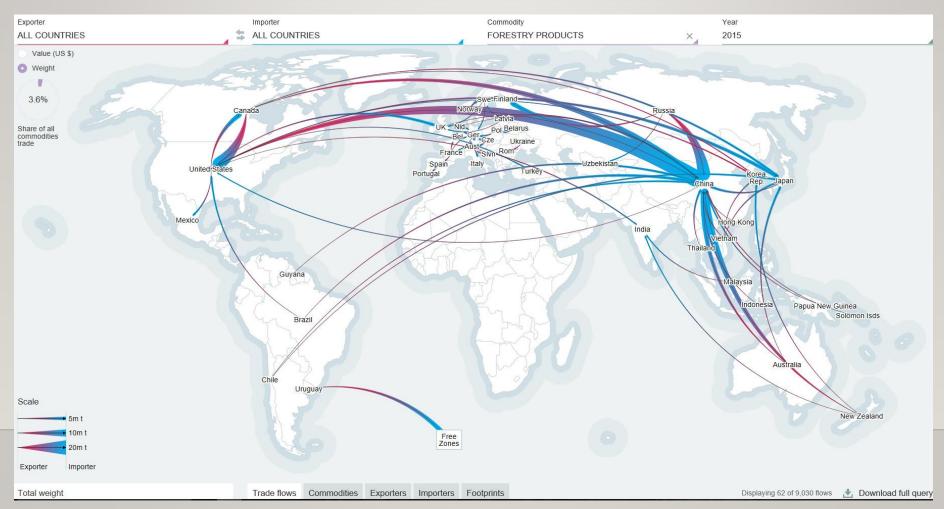






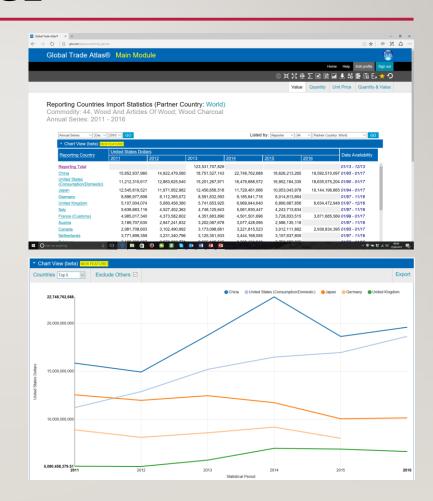
UN COMTRADE VISUALISATIONS

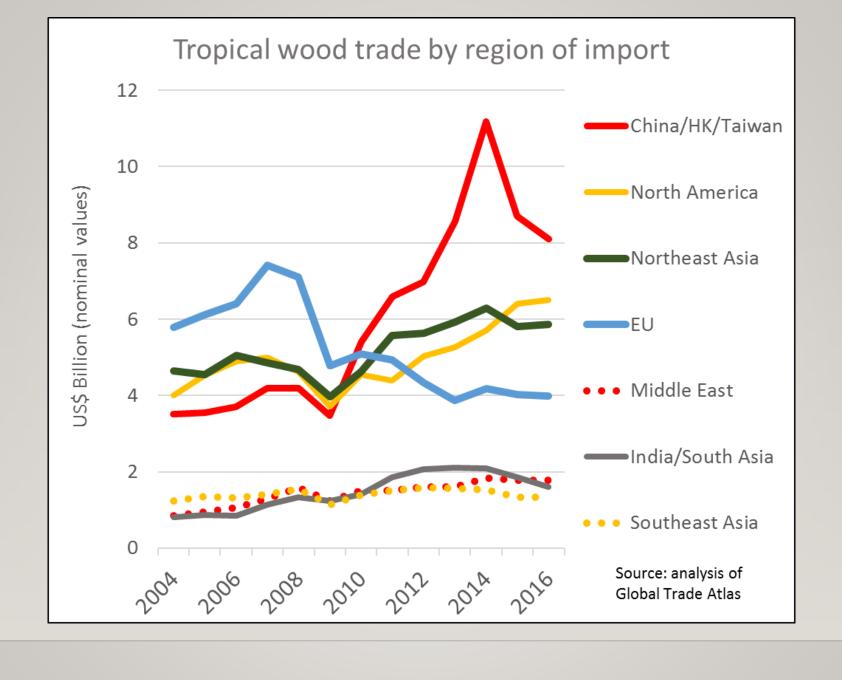
www.ResourceTrade.earth

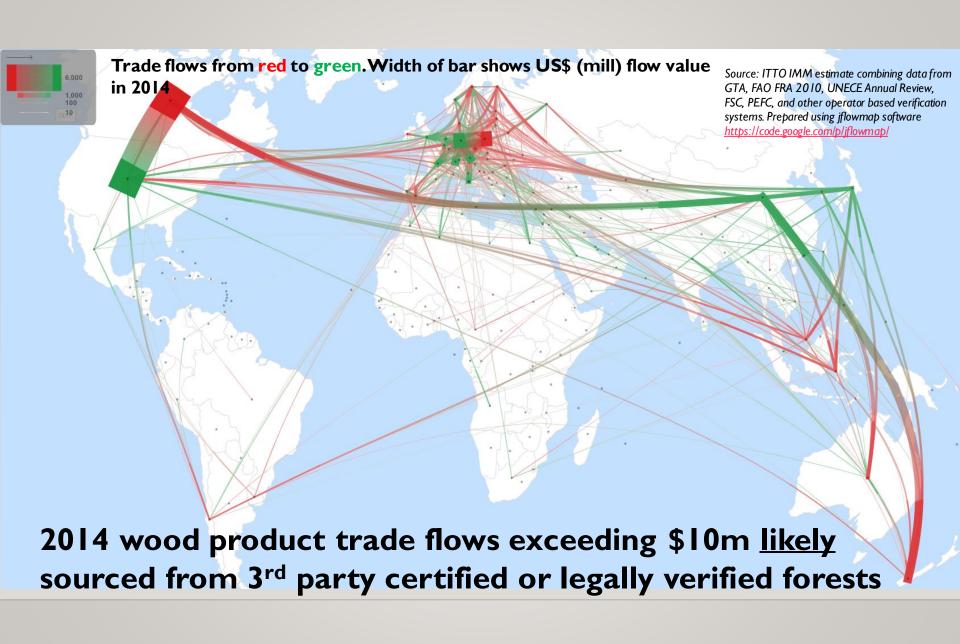


GLOBAL TRADE ATLAS (GTA) SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

- Online trade data system
- Monthly imports & exports
- 80 countries, incl. all industrialised nations
- Gaps in Africa, Middle East & Mekong region
- HS product codes to highest level of resolution
- Customisable queries & downloads
- Data provided without cleaning errors
- Extremely expensive for private agencies quotes in excess of \$50000/annum









PANEL DISCUSSION

- Alison Hoare: Chatham House, Senior Research Fellow,
 - Leads programme of work on illegal logging & forest governance
 - Illegal logging update meetings, www.illegal-logging.info portal
 - Indicators of Illegal Logging Project
- Al Goetzl: President of Seneca Creek Associates, LLC
 - Consultancy working on trade and natural resources policy and economics
 - US International Trade Commission 2009-2014
 - AHEC project to assess risk of illegal and unsustainable trade in US hardwood sector – 2008 & ongoing review in 2017
- Naomi Basik Treanor: Forest Trends
 - Manager Forest Trade and Finance Program.
 - Developing strategies to combat illegal deforestation and associated trade through targeted research and outreach

ISSUES

- Quality, scope & accessibility of timber production & trade flow data
 - Problems/limitations of Harmonised System of Product Codes
 - Rectifying errors in traditional sources of trade data
 - Data quality in emerging markets
 - Trade flows through 3rd countries
- Illegal logging risk assessment
 - Country/regional level
 - Illegal wood in specific supply chains
 - Monitoring legally verified/certified flows

Opportunities

- Private sector engagement in data collection & provision
- Legality verification systems as new source of data
- New technologies remote sensing, mobile technologies, cloud sourcing risk assessment