

## Sustainable Wood for Cities Verification Matrix

| Verification Types, Methods and Examples (applied to Pathways and Strategies)  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Type >  Method   | 1st Party (Seller Verification) producer/supplier performs an internal evaluation based upon city specifications and provides reports on progress/adherence.  | 2nd Party (Buyer Verification) the buyer (i.e. city) verifies that a supplier and/or the products of that supplier conform to a certain standard  | 3rd Party (Auxiliary Verification) an independent party verifies that a supplier and/or its products conform to a certain standard  |
| Personal contact or relationship Based on mutual goals and trust, long standing relationships, and experience. Credibility, transparency, accessibility, and organizational permanence are key factors.              | • E.g., an urban wood salvaging company with longstanding community ties has developed a personal relationship with city departments and is tapped to lead a city wood salvaging project in a local park.   | • E.g., regional wood salvage company offers reclaimed wood to the city; invites officials to visit the mill where flooring is made from barn timbers it claims (Whitney Museum/ Hudson Co.)  | This strategy may have limitations without written documentation.  • E.g., an NGO oversees the import of tropical timber from a social forestry conservation enterprise that they have a longstanding association with. |
| Documents and paperwork Request applicable documentation from suppliers, including certification docs, licensing permits, receipts of sale, forest management plans, etc.  | • E.g., a social forestry enterprise completes a self-evaluation of their forest management practices and associated conservation impacts using a checklist/questionnaire created by the buyer  | Buyer works with the seller to ensure that the wood meets sustainable procurement criteria.  • E.g., while a certain forest may not be certified by a third party the city be able to prove to qualify as an equivalent to any standards (i.e. FSC or PEFC) required in procurement.  | This strategy is most common with 3rd party verification schemes.  • E.g., complete paperwork for FSC certification is required by city from importer of tropical timber from Social Forestry enterprise                |
| Technological tracing An emerging practice, new technologies such as blockchain, DNA fingerprinting, isotope analysis, can increase transparency and help validate origin, species and other supply chain processes. | Depending on the technology the information can be recorded, uploaded and shared by various members of the supply chain, including the "seller" and "buyer".  • E.g., suppliers use DoubleHelix's product verification technology to guarantee supply chain transparency. | <ul> <li>Buyer uses digital verification<br/>technology (such as <u>Tracy of</u><br/><u>Sweden</u> and <u>FSC Certificate</u><br/><u>Public Dashboard</u>) to guarantee<br/>sustainability criteria of<br/>purchased wood, for example,<br/>origin of wood from social<br/>forestry enterprise,<br/>jurisdictional legality, or species<br/>selection.</li> </ul> | • E.g., reclaimed timber contract requires DNA verification performed by 3rd party service for species and isotope testing to ensure lesser-known species or exclude counterfeit timber.                                |