



Forest Stewardship Council®



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of the Republic of Cameroon



Photo credit

From left to right:




Photo 1: Watershed in the Ngog-Mapubi communal forest in Cameroon (Prof. Roger Ngoufo, FSC Membership Consultant, Cameroon)

Photo 2: Monumental tree protected in the PALLISCO forest management unit in Cameroon (André Enyengue, Forest Inventory and Monitoring Manager at PALLISCO, FSC Certificate Holder)

Photo 3: Tree stump labelled after felling for traceability purposes in the Pallisco forest management unit in Cameroon (André Enyengue, Forest Inventory and Monitoring Manager at PALLISCO, FSC Certificate Holder)

NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

This is the official version of the National Forest Stewardship Standard that is approved by FSC International, and it is available at ic.fsc.org. Any translation of this version is not an official translation approved by FSC International. If there is any conflict or inconsistency between the approved English version and any translated version, the English version shall prevail.

Title	The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of Cameroon
Document reference code	FSC-STD-CMR-02-2020 EN
Status	Approved
Scope	Natural forests and plantations <i>(for further details, see section “2.2. Scope of the standard”)</i>
Submission date	28 July 2019
Approval date	22 June 2020
Approval body	Policy and Standards Committee
Publication date	29 September 2020
Effective date	29 December 2020
Transition period	12 months from the effective date
Validity period	Five years from effective date or until revised, replaced or withdrawn
Country contact	Professor Roger Ngoufo, Senoir Lecturer, University of Yaounde 1 and CEO of the NGO Cameroon Environmental Watch; SDG Chairman, ngoufocew08@yahoo.fr
FSC Performance and Standards Unit contact	FSC International Center - Performance and Standards Unit - Adenauerallee, 134 53113 Bonn, Germany  +49-(0)228-36766-0  +49-(0)228-36766-65  psu@fsc.org

© 2020 Forest Stewardship Council, A.C. All rights reserved.

FSC®F000100

No part of this work covered by the publisher’s copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, recording taping, or information retrieval systems) without the written permission of the publisher.

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world’s forests.

FSC’s vision is that the true value of forests is recognized and fully incorporated into society worldwide. FSC is the leading catalyst and defining force for improved forest management and market transformation, shifting the global forest trend toward sustainable use, conservation, restoration, and respect for all.



Table of content

1. Preface	5
1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	5
1.2. Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group	5
2. Preamble	6
2.1. Purpose of the standard	6
2.2. Scope of the standard	7
2.3. Background information on the standard development.....	7
3. Version of the standard	8
4. Context	8
4.1. General description of the geographical area covered by the standard	8
4.2. List of members of the committee that prepared the standard.....	11
4.3. List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee	11
5. References	11
6. Note on the use of indicators, verifiers and annexes	12
7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR).....	14
8. Principles, criteria and national indicators	15
9. Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard.....	68
Annex A: Minimum list of <i>applicable laws*</i> , regulations and nationally- <i>ratified</i> international treaties*, conventions and agreements. (Principle 1)	68
Annex B: Training requirements for <i>workers*</i> (Principle 2)	88
Annex C: <i>Conservation Area Network*</i> Conceptual Diagram.	89
Annex D: Elements of the <i>Management Plan*</i> (Principle 7).....	90
Annex E: Conceptual framework for planning and <i>monitoring*</i>	92
Annex F: Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)	94
Annex G: Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values* (Principle 9)	96
Annex H: HCV Framework	103
Annex I: List of <i>rare and threatened species*</i> in the country or region	114
Annex J: Management strategies are developed to protect <i>High Conservation Values*</i> in <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> outside of <i>core areas*</i>	115
10. FSC Glossary of terms	117



1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group

It is first important to note that this standard has been developed by a national Standard Development Group (SDG) which was approved by the FSC Policies and Standards Office (PSU Office) in April 2015 to develop an FSC national standard for the Republic of Cameroon.

The difference between the FSC Standard for the Republic of Cameroon presented in this document and the sub-regional standard for the Congo Basin is that it is based on version 5-2 of the FSC Principles and Criteria (FSC P&C) and FSC's new set of International Generic Indicators (IGIs v2-0), and that it includes legal requirements that are specifically relevant only to the Republic of Cameroon. This national standard therefore reflects current circumstances in the country.

This work was done in conformity with the requirements of the FSC Standard for Developing and



Maintaining National Standards: *FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN*, and of the Standard for the Structure and Content of National Standards for Forest Management: *FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN*. Moreover, to ensure that this standard conforms to European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade, Voluntary Partnership Agreement (EU-FLEGT-VPA), the Standard Development Group, after first analysing the gaps, updated the indicators and verifiers of the NFSS to assure compliance with the EU-FLEGT-VPA legality checklist for Cameroon.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2.below) of the standard. The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the management unit (MU) level.

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI)* by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- *FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;*
- *FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND*
- *FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.*

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Performance and Standards Unit (PSU)



to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of the standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Cameroon. The standard applies to all forest types and scales (including plantations). The standard does not include non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in its certification scope. Organisations that wish to certify NTFPs could contact FSC accredited certification bodies or the FSC Congo Basin Office to have information on how to go about it.

Forest types included in the scope of the NFSS

Management unit (MU/ Unité Forestière d'Aménagement UFA)

Management units or MUs (Unité forestière d'aménagement or UFA in French) are state production forests with a maximum surface area of 200 000 hectares, allocated inside the permanent forest domain for a 15-year period renewable (section 24 and 25 of Law No. 94-01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations). Forest management plans are prepared for MUs during the interim agreement period that the operator signs with the State for a (non-renewable) period of 3 years (MINEF 1998).

Council forests

Council forests constitutes part of Cameroon's permanent forest domain, which is managed by an agreement between the municipality and the government. A council forest under section 30(1) of the forestry Law (Law No. 94-01 of 20 January 1994 to lay down Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Regulations), is a forest that has been officially classified for the benefit of the municipality or local council in question or has been planted by it on a council area. The local council undertakes sustainable forest management for a 15-year period renewable twice.

Community forests

Community forest is defined within section 37 of the 1994 forestry and wildlife law in Cameroon as "that part of non-permanent forest domain (not more than 5000 ha) that is the object of an agreement between government and a village community in which communities undertake sustainable forest management for a period of 25 years renewable" (MINEF 1998:9).

A Prime Ministerial decree; "Decree No. 95/678 of 18 December 1995- Cameroon" lays down the modalities of the implementation of the 1994 forestry and wildlife law in Cameroon.

2.3. Background information on the standard development

As the standard was developed at national level, it was essential that the stakeholders at national level be represented in the process. The support of the FSC Policies and Standards



Manager for the Congo Basin was important for the national SDG members.

All the processes involved in adapting/transferring the FSC Standard were facilitated by a Chairperson/Facilitator, who was elected by all the members of the SDG. The Chairman/Facilitator was also responsible for organizing meetings and monitoring performance of the SDG's terms of reference.

Decisions within the SDG were taken by consensus among the members and a conciliation committee was set up whenever it was necessary to resolve cases in which a consensus could not be reached. A vote by members in order to arrive at a decision was the final method used in extreme cases when even the conciliation committee had not been able to resolve an issue. A Consultative Forum, consisting of representatives of all the affected and interested stakeholders was also actively involved in the process. They were consulted and their comments included in each of the draft documents produced by the SDG throughout the process of revising the standard.

The process of adapting / transferring the FSC Standard was launched in the Republic of Cameroon by the Programme Manager responsible for national standards development at FSC International Center and the FSC Programme Coordinator for the Congo Basin.

The whole process was supported technically by the Policy and Standards Manager for the Congo Basin.

It is important to note that the IFL indicators agreed upon by the SDG in this NFSS, are based on version 2-0 of the IGIs and the sub-regional IFL indicators that were elaborated on the basis of the FSC-STD-60-004 V1-1 EN International Generic Indicators by the chamber balanced Congo Basin Regional HCV Working Group (HCV-RWG).

3. Version of the standard

FSC-STD-CMR-02-2020 EN; original date of the preparation: 26.07.2019 current edition date:07.07.2020 and the next anticipated revision as appropriate: five years from the effectiveness date of this standard.

4. Context

4.1. General description of the geographical area covered by the standard

(Source: Cameroon Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) – January 2013. <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/cameroon>);(Source: <http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/Cameroon-Forest-Area.png>)

Cameroon belongs to the forest massif of the Congo Basin. 41.3% of its territory is covered with forests, or 19.1 million hectares of dense forest divided into 18.6 million hectares of dense



moist forest, 227,818 ha of mangroves, 194,638 ha of transition forests and 28,396 ha of mountain forests. To these are added dry woodland (1.3 million hectares), 12 million hectares of savanna woodland, 2.6 million hectares of shrub savanna and 2.6 million hectares of savanna mosaics (EdF, 2010). The forests of Cameroon thus stock at least 5 Gt of Carbon (EdF, 2010). Logging is one of the main sources of forest degradation in Cameroon, whether this involves small traditional operations (legal or illegal) or large forest concessions (the UFA), especially when timber removal does not comply with the requirements of the management plan. Of the 3 million cubic meters of wood logged annually, 25 to 30% is removed illegally to supply the domestic market (Topa et al., 2010). The losses of forest area caused by logging stem mostly from the opening of skid trails (development of the road infrastructure), the creation of timber yards, site facilities, etc. The causes of deforestation related to logging are thus more tied to its impacts than to the activity itself.

In Cameroon, the government own 100% of the forest areas. However, we can differentiate three types of Management rights of public forests: the administration owns around 56% of management rights; Business Entities and Institutions owns around 41% of management rights; and only around 03% of management rights are owned by communities (see figure below). (Source: <http://theredddesk.org/sites/default/files/Cameroon-Forest-Ownership.png>)

Cameroon's rich biodiversity has made it one of the world's biodiversity hotspots; it ranks fifth in Africa for biodiversity (MINEF and UNDP 1999) and the country is home to nearly 8,000 species of plants, 250 mammals, 542 fish, 848 birds, 330 reptiles, and 200 amphibians many of which are endemic (Fomete et al. 1998).

Protected areas in Cameroon are home to around 90% of the country's animal species, 95% of plant species, close to 65% of habitats and 80% of the country's ecosystems (MINFOF 2008). The preamble of the Cameroonian Constitution requires the preservation of the rights of "indigenous peoples". Thus, Cameroon's Basic Law of 1996, adopted by Law No. 96/06 of 18 January 1996 revising the Constitution of 2 June 1972, provides in its preamble that: "the State shall ensure the protection of minorities and preserve the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with the law". This provision recognizes the immemorial rights of certain communities over certain lands: the case of the Pygmy communities. The Constitution further recognizes the equality of all Cameroonians in rights and duties and provides that "the State shall ensure all citizens the conditions necessary for their development". According to article 2 of the Constitution, the Republic of Cameroon "recognizes and protects traditional values consistent with democratic principles, human rights and the law".

The country has no specific legal texts on indigenous peoples. Law No. 94/01 of 20 January 1994 on the forestry, wildlife and fisheries regime does not refer to "Indigenous Peoples"; however, examples of relevant provisions of this forestry law for these groups can be noted (Section



II-Articles 37 and 38 on community forests; Title I-General Provisions-Article 8 on use or customary rights). Generally, the provisions of the forestry law related to the implication of local communities in forest management, includes both local and indigenous communities.

It is important to note that though the country has no specific legal texts on indigenous peoples, it has ratified several international conventions that require the recognition of indigenous peoples and their rights.

Those relating to the education of children relate to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted in 1989. Article 29 emphasizes on the agreement that the education of the child shall be directed to the preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes and friendship among all peoples and ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin ...". Article 30 states: "In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such minorities or indigenous groups shall not be denied the right to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practice his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights that has been ratified by Cameroon, emphasizes that indigenous peoples have the equal right of access to public service in their countries (Article 13 (2)), the right to education (Article 17 (1)) and the right to health care and medical assistance (Article 16 (2)).

The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples that specifies in Article 7 (1) that indigenous peoples "shall participate in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of national and regional development plans and programs likely to affect them directly".

Indeed, the Ministry of Social affairs in Cameroon (MINAS), classifies the disadvantaged and vulnerable populations as "marginal populations", which include, in addition to pygmies, the Bororo, the mountain people of the Far North region (Mafa, Mada, Mandara, Zoulgo, Ouldémé, Molko, Mbodko, Dalla and Guemdjek), the populations of the islands and creeks, as well as cross-border populations. The name Pygmy is considered pejorative by several groups, who prefer to define themselves as Baka, Bakola, Bagyeli or Bedzang.

To ensure the implementation of the policy of social justice and the fight against social exclusion, the government has set up an institutional and operational mechanism for the promotion and protection of socially vulnerable populations, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) under the terms of Decree No. 2011/408 of 9 December 2011 on the organization of the Government, in liaison with the administrations concerned. The Ministry of Social Affairs therefore protects the rights of marginal populations and deals with the prevention and treatment of social cases.

4.2. List of members of the committee that prepared the standard

The Cameroon Standard Development Group consists of the following members:

Chairman / Facilitator: Prof. Roger NGOUFO, Lecturer and SFM Expert/ Director CEW NGO, FSC Member		
Environmental Chamber	Economic Chamber	Social Chamber
NGODO MELINGUI Jean Lecturer/ FSC Certification Expert/ FSC and CFCI member	ZAKAMDI David/ Cécile NGOUE Certification Manager ROUGIER-Cameroun/ PAL-LISCO	ABE Pierre Director, COPAL, Association for the management of community forests
AJONINA Gordon Expert, Cameroon Wildlife Conservation Society (CWCS)	NGOA ELIE Olivier Yakam Forest project Expert PCECF/KfW and FSC member	NJIKE BILOGUE MVOGO Horline General secretary, FLAG (Field Legality Advisory Group) NGO
SONNE Norbert Global Coordinator, FSC Certification, WWF	MBENDA Grâce Project Deputy Director UE-FAO-FLEGT/MINFOF programme	MESSE Venant Congo Basin representative, PIPC (Indigenous peoples' organization)
AMOUGOU Yves Achille Ecologist, UNIYAO 1, Cameroon Forest Certification Institution (CFCI)	FOBANE Jean-Louis Forest Management Consultant NELF-Environment (Forest Management Partner)	TSANGA ADA Didier Forest Audits Consultant/ FSC and CFCI Member
MATSAGUIM NGUIMDO Cédric Aurélien Specialist, Environmental dynamics and risks, UNIYAO 1	TONGA Péguy Forestry Expert, COMIFAC	TAMOIFO NKOM Marie Regional Coordinator, AJVC – REJEFAC, Civil society organization

4.3. List of key consultants and advisors who assisted the committee

SDG Experts who supported the NFSS process are the following:

Name	Organization	Title
SYAPZE KEMAJOU Jonas	OPED, NGO	Environmental Coordinator
AWE Central/ Tom HOURSO	Ministry for Forests and Wildlife	Representative of the Forest Department in the SDG
Gaston ASSONTIA	National Standardisation Agency Cameroon (ANOR)	ANOR Observer in the SDG

5. References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the development and application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.



<i>FSC-POL-01-004</i>	<i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i>
<i>FSC-POL-20-003</i>	<i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-001</i>	<i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-401</i>	<i>FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-602</i>	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-001</i>	<i>FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-002</i>	<i>FSC Glossary of Terms</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-003</i>	<i>SLIMF Eligibility Criteria</i>
<i>FSC-STD-20-007</i>	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-STD-30-005</i>	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-002</i>	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-004</i>	<i>FSC International Generic Indicators (IGI)</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-006</i>	<i>Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-001</i>	<i>The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-005</i>	<i>Processing Appeals</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-008</i>	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-009</i>	<i>Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-30-006</i>	<i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
<i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i>	<i>FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-005</i>	<i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-30-003</i>	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-002</i>	<i>Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009</i>	<i>Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-009a</i>	<i>Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i>

6. Note on the use of indicators, verifiers and annexes

For each criterion a number of indicators are listed. Where indicators are numbered, with the additional letters LS (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1LS), the indicator is intended to be applicable to **all sizes** and **types of forest and plantation**.

The following elements of this standard are **normative**: scope, effective date, validity period, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, tables and annexes, unless indicated otherwise.



The following elements of this standard are not normative and can be used for guidance only: verifiers.

In some cases, additional requirements are specified that are applicable only to large (i.e. forests which are not small or low intensity managed forests ('SLIMFs')). In these cases, the indicator numbers are followed by the letter 'L'.

In other number of cases indicators are applicable only to SLIMFs. In these cases, the indicator is followed by the letter 'S'.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard.

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. The organization can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

“can”: is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

The glossary of the standard provides IGI terms and other technical and scientific terms that clarify and interpret the instructions of the standard. In the text of the standard, the terms are formatted in italics and marked with an asterisk*.

Note on the interpretation of verifiers

The list of verifiers provided for in the indicators concerned are not exhaustive. Auditors could therefore use additional verifiers as appropriate and with respect to the case at hand.

It should also be noted that the verifiers for Principle 1 are compliant with those provided for in the requirements of the FLEGT legality checklist of the Cameroon – European Union Voluntary Partnership agreement (VPA).

Considering the FSC Director General’s letter of the 24th January 2020 to the SDGs in the Congo Basin exposing the obligation to set aside a threshold of >50% for IFL core areas, this has been done as a temporary solution. Nevertheless, the concerned indicator may be reworded after the publication of the FSC directives for the definition of thresholds for core areas of intact forest landscapes, the outcomes of the motion 34 impact study and any other developments from the ongoing IFL global discussions around the definition of thresholds for IFL core areas.



7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR)

The SDG worked based on the relevant indicators and requirements provided for in *FSC-STD-60-002 V1-0 EN Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards* and *FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 EN SIR* guidelines. The listed SIR IGIs were each examined and adapted to the Cameroonian context when this was relevant.

Large scale operations (indicated as **L**) are made of Management Units (*UFAs in French*) and Council forests with a maximum surface area of 200,000 ha and average annual production of greater than 5000m³/ year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits. SLIMF operations (indicated **S**) are SLIMFs referred to as low intensity Management Units with an average annual harvest from the total production forest less than 5,000 m³/year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

New indicators were defined for SLIMFs each time the requirements of the International generic indicators (IGIs) were deemed not adequate for them to comply with.



8. Principles, criteria and national indicators

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

*The Organization** shall comply with all *applicable laws**, regulations and *nationally-ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements.

Criterion 1.1. *The Organization** shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged *legal registration**, with written authorization from the *legally competent** authority for specific activities.

Indicator 1.1.1LS The Organisation* (and sub-contractors performing forestry operations) is legally registered in accordance with the national regulations and possesses all the valid documentation required for such registration.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU

- Certificate of residence (natural person) signed by the sub-prefect.
- Commercial register established at the competent court office.
- Professional accreditation granted by the Forestry Department.
- Certificate proving marking hammer prints lodged with the competent appeal court of-fice.
- Authorization to set up and run a first-class establishment from the Ministry of Industry.
- Certificate of registration as timber processor from the Ministry for Forests (if applicable).

Council forest

- Decree of creation of the local authority area signed by the President of the Republic.
- Letter approving the management plan from the Forestry Department.
- Deed listing decree of the Council forest issued by the Prime Minister.
- Title of ownership in the case of a plantation, issued by the Ministry responsible for land ownership/tenure.

Community forest

- Receipt of declaration (associations) signed by the prefect of the competent local authority.
- Certificate of registration / matriculation (Council initiative groups and cooperatives) signed by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Court registrar's certificate (economic interest groups: EIGs).

Sub-contractor

a) UFA/MU

- Sub-contracting/partnership agreement signed by both parties.
- Letter approving the sub-contracting agreement, issued by the Ministry for Forests.
- Receipt acknowledging lodging of the approved agreement with the local authorities of the Ministry for Forests.
- Commercial register established at the competent court office.
- Professional accreditation granted by the competent authority (management).
- Authorization to set up and run a first-class establishment from the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technical Development (MINMIDT) (applicable only in the case of a processing unit).
- Certificate of registration as timber processor from the Ministry for Forests (applicable only in the case of a processing unit).
- Certificate proving marking hammer prints lodged with the competent court office.
- Forest inventory accreditation granted by the competent authority (if applicable).

b) Council forest and Community forest

- Sub-contracting/partnership agreement signed by both parties.
- Letter approving the sub-contracting agreement, issued by the Ministry for Forests.
- Commercial register established at the territorially competent court office.
- Professional accreditation granted by the Minister for Forests (management).
- Certificate proving marking hammer prints lodged with the territorially competent court office.

Indicator 1.1.2LS *Legal registration** is granted by a *legally competent** authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU (Interim or final management agreement)

- Public call for tenders.
- Receipt proving that a full dossier assigning the forestry concession has been lodged.
- Notification of results of the inter-ministerial committee regarding selection of the forestry entity as most suitable candidate by the Minister for Forests.
- Provisional exploitation agreement signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Receipts/transfer requests addressed to the Minister for Forests by the concession-holder and the candidate.
- Notification of transfer/assignment of the concession by the competent authority.
- Proof of payment of the legally required transfer tax.
- Concession lease decree signed by the Prime Minister.

Council forests

- Same as for forest management units operating under exploitation agreements if the forest is exploited by the local community with a registered permit.
- If the forest is not exploited by the local community with a registered permit:
 - Agreement between the community and the sub-contractor.
 - Sub-contractor's professional accreditation documents.
 - Concession lease decree signed by the Prime Minister.

Community forests

- Document attesting the legalization of the legal entity.
- Minutes of the engagement meeting.
- Provisional management agreement / letter of reservation.
- Concession lease decree signed by the Prime Minister.

Criterion 1.2. *The Organization** shall demonstrate that the *legal** status of the *Management Unit**, including *tenure** and *use rights**, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.

Indicator 1.2.1LS *Legal* tenure** to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Verifiers:

A. Conformity of the attribution/ leasing of the concession

UFA/MU

a) In the case of an interim management agreement

- Public call for tenders.
- Receipt proving that a full dossier assigning the forestry concession has been lodged.
- Notification of results of the inter-ministerial committee regarding selection of the forestry entity as most suitable candidate by the Minister for Forests.
- Proof that a cautionary deposit/guarantee has been lodged with the Public Treasury within the prescribed deadline.
- Provisional exploitation agreement signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Receipts/transfer requests addressed to the Minister for Forests by the concession-holder and the candidate.
- Notification of transfer of the concession by the competent authority.
- Proof of payment of the legally required transfer tax.

b) In the case of a final management agreement

- Public call for tenders.
- Receipt proving that a full dossier assigning the forestry concession has been lodged.
- Notification of results of the inter-ministerial committee regarding selection of the forestry entity as most suitable candidate by the Minister for Forests.

- Proof that a cautionary deposit/guarantee has been lodged with the Public Treasury within the prescribed deadline.
- Provisional exploitation agreement signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Receipts/transfer requests addressed to the Minister for Forests by the concession-holder and the candidate.
- Notification of transfer of the concession by the competent authority.
- Proof of payment of the legally required transfer tax.
- Attestation of conformity with the terms of the provisional exploitation agreement.
- Order approving the management plan issued by the Minister for Forests.
- Five-year management plan and plan of operations for the current year.
- Terms of reference signed by the competent authority and the forestry entity.
- Document officially listing the forest.
- Authorisation to set up and run a first-class establishment from the Ministry of Industry or receipt of declaration (2nd class).
- Certificate of registration as timber processor from the Ministry for Forests.

Community forest

a) Interim management agreement

- Provisional management agreement signed by the community and the competent administrative authority.
- Receipt showing that a full dossier requesting assignment of a community forest has been lodged.

b) Final management agreement

- Document approving the *Simple Management Plan** (SMP) signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Definitive management agreement signed by the competent administrative authority.
- Receipt showing that a complete dossier submitting the SMP for the definitive agreement has been lodged.

B. Conformity of harvesting permits

UFA/MU and Council forest

- Letter approving the terms of reference for the environmental impact audit/survey
- Certificate of environmental conformity.
- Certificate of annual harvesting area (AHA) annual operations permit (AOP).
- Notification of start-up of activities.

Community forest

- Letter approving the terms of reference for the environmental impact audit/survey.
- Attestation of environmental conformity.
- Annual exploitation certificate.
- Notification of start-up of activities.

Indicator 1.2.2LS *Legal* tenure** is granted by a *legally competent** authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU

A.- In the case of an interim or final management agreement

- Public call for tenders.
- Receipt proving that a full dossier assigning the forestry concession has been lodged
- Notification of results of the inter-ministerial committee regarding selection of the forestry entity as most suitable candidate by the Minister for Forests.
- Proof that a cautionary deposit/guarantee has been lodged with the Public Treasury within the prescribed deadline.
- Provisional exploitation agreement signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Receipts/transfer requests addressed to the Minister for Forests by the concession-holder and the candidate.
- Notification of transfer of the concession by the Prime Minister.
- Proof of payment of the transfer tax required by the Law of '94 and the current Finance Law.

B.- In the case of a final management agreement

- Attestation of conformity with the terms of the provisional exploitation agreement.
- Order approving the management plan issued by the Minister for Forests.
- Five-year management plan and plan of operations for the current year.
- Terms of reference signed by the competent authority and the forestry entity.
- FMU leasing act issued by the Prime Minister.
- Authorization to set up and run a first-class establishment from the Ministry of Industry or receipt of declaration (2nd class).
- Certificate of registration as timber processor from the Ministry for Forests.

Council forest

- Council forest leasing act signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Act of ownership in the case of a forest plantation, signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Annual operating permit signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Notification of start-up of activities signed by the Minister for Forests.

Community forest

A.- Interim management agreement

- Receipt showing that a full dossier requesting assignment of a community forest has been lodged.
- Provisional management agreement signed by the community and the Ministry for Forests.



B.- Final management agreement

- Receipt showing that a complete dossier submitting the SMP for the definitive agreement has been lodged.
- Document approving the *Simple Management Plan** signed by the Minister for Forests.
- Definitive management agreement signed by the competent administrative authority.

Indicator 1.2.3LS The boundaries of all *Management Units** within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked, documented, georeferenced and shown on maps.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU and Council forest

- Document attesting measured surface area.
- Document attesting boundaries.
- Map showing use to which land is put.
- Map of forestry operations.

Community forests

- Document attesting measured surface area.
- Document attesting boundaries.
- Map of the community forest.

Criterion 1.3. *The Organization** shall have *legal** rights to operate in the *Management Unit**, which fit the *legal** status of *The Organization** and of the *Management Unit**, and shall comply with the associated *legal** obligations in applicable *national* and *local laws** and regulations and administrative requirements. The *legal** rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of *ecosystem services** from within the *Management Unit**. *The Organization** shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations.

1.3.1LS All activities undertaken in the *Management Unit** are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) *Applicable laws** and regulations and administrative requirements;
- 2) *Legal** and *customary rights**;
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice*.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU

a) Compliance with forest harvesting regulations and standards

- Final survey certificate or attestation of compliance with national forest exploitation norms (NIMF).
- Official logging registers (DF10) or SIGIF declaration.

b) Compliance with environmental provisions

- Attestation of compliance with environmental terms and conditions.
- Environmental inspection report.
- Record of environmental violations.

c) Compliance with social obligation in relation to *workers**

- Attestation of payment of social security contributions issued by the CNPS.
- Employer's registers in 3 folders, initialled and signed by the competent court or local labour inspector.
- Internal regulations approved by the local labour inspector.
- Minutes of election of staff representatives.
- Agreement for medical examinations and treatment with a doctor.
- Document setting up a health and safety committee, signed by the company director.
- Ministry of Health inspection reports and, if appropriate periodic reports by the company doctor.
- Company declaration addressed to the competent labour inspector.

d) Compliance with social obligations relating to neighbouring communities and Indigenous Populations

- Terms of reference.
- Minutes recording performance of social works provided for in the terms of reference.
- Minutes of the information meeting relating to exploitation of the forest lease act signed by the territorial and forest administrations, with attendance list attached
- Map showing use to which land is put.
- Socio-economic survey report.
- Minutes of the meeting to present the socio-economic survey report.
- Record/file of violations/Minutes.

Council forest**a) Compliance with forest harvesting regulations and standards**

- Final survey certificate or attestation of compliance with national forest exploitation norms (NIMF).
- Official logging registers (DF10) or SIGIF declaration.

b) Compliance with environmental provisions

- Attestation of compliance with environmental terms and conditions.
- Environmental inspection report.
- Record of environmental violations.

c) Compliance with social obligation in relation to *workers**

- Attestation of payment of social security contributions issued by the CNPS.
- Employer's registers in 3 folders, initialled by the competent court or local labour inspector.
- Internal regulations approved by the local labour inspector.

- Minutes of election of staff representatives.
- Agreement for medical examinations and treatment with a doctor.
- Document setting up a health and safety committee, signed by the company director.
- Ministry of Health inspection reports and, if appropriate periodic reports by the company doctor.
- Company declaration addressed to the competent labour inspector.

d) Compliance with social obligations relating to neighbouring communities and Indigenous Populations

- Terms of reference.
- Minutes recording performance of social works provided for in the terms of reference.
- Minutes of the information meeting relating to exploitation of the forest ownership deed signed by the territorial and forest administrations, with attendance list attached.

Community forest

a) Compliance with forest harvesting regulations and standards

- Final survey certificate or attestation of compliance with national forest exploitation norms (NIMF).
- Annual activity report.
- Official logging registers (DF10) or SIGIF declaration of compliance with quantities of timber allocated.

b) Compliance with environmental provisions

- *Simple management plan**.
- Attestation of compliance with environmental terms and conditions.
- Record of environmental violations.

c) Compliance with social obligations relating to neighbouring communities and Indigenous Populations

- *Simple management plan**.

Sub-indicator 1.3.1.1LS The Organisation* is not booked for suspension or suspended as a result of failing to comply with the provisions of current national or *local laws**, regulations and administrative requirements.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU, Council forest and Community forest

- Records / files of violations published by the competent administrative departments.
- Register of disputes of the competent local services.
- Duly notified official warning following the finding of any activity not in accordance with the provisions of the *management plan**.
- Suspension decreed by the Minister for Forests, with reasons, notified to the offending party, if appropriate.



Sub-indicator 1.3.1.2LS The Organisation* has the adequate professional resources, either internally or through another individual or company, to execute forest* management operations.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU and Council forest

- The professional authorization/ approval of the enterprise or of the sub-contractors who have participated in certain management activities (inventories, silvicultural treatments).
- Agreements for the supply of services with an approved structure/approved structures or public body.

Community forest

- The professional authorization/approval of the various sub-contractors who have participated in certain management activities (inventories).
- Agreements for the supply of services with an approved structure/approved structures or public body.
- Attestation of conformity of the inventory works.

Indicator 1.3.2L All applicable legally prescribed taxes related to forest* harvesting and processing activities must be paid within the periods stipulated in the finance law.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU

- Patent (professional tax payment document)
- Attestation of solvability/non-indebtedness from the competent tax office.
- Attestation that a bank guarantee has been lodged if the statutes of the entity so require.
- Proof of payment (Forest royalties, Tree-felling tax, Exportation taxes, local development taxes or other forest-related taxes if required by the terms of reference) for the current and previous years.

Council forest

- Attestation of solvability/non-indebtedness from the competent tax office.
- Proofs of payment (VAT, Income tax, tree felling tax).

Indicator 1.3.3LS The *management plans** are in conformity with all current legislation.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU and Council forest

- Approved *management plan**.
- Annual operating permit / Annual harvesting certificate.

Community forest

- Approved *simple management plan**.
- Annual operating permit / Annual harvesting certificate.



Criterion 1.4. *The Organization** shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the *Management Unit** from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities.

Indicator 1.4.1LS Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities, notably:

- 1) Security gates on main *forest** roads and/ or control of access to high *risk** areas;
- 2) Closure of temporal roads after harvesting;
- 3) Surveillance patrols on *forest** road to detect and report to the *forest** administration, any illegal access to the *forest**; and
- 4) Designation of personnel and resources to rapidly detect and monitor illegal activities.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU and Council forest

- Internal rules.
- Service notices forbidding poaching and the transport of bush meat.
- Service notices publishing relevant penalties.
- Food procurement plan.
- Strategies/plan for combatting illegal activities.

Community forest

- Information and awareness-raising materials (posters, reports, videos, cassettes, etc.) and/or in-house rules.
- *Simple management plan**.
- Strategies/plan for combatting illegal activities.

Indicator 1.4.2LS A system is implemented to work with the regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Verifiers:

- Letters addressed to the administration reporting violations.
- Joined activity reports.

Indicator 1.4.3LS If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.

Verifiers:

UFA/MUs and Council forests

- Monitoring activity reports.
- Record of violations and actions taken.

Community forests

- Surveillance committee reports.
- Record of violations and actions taken.

Criterion 1.5. *The Organization** shall comply with the applicable *national laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and *obligatory codes of practice**, relating to the transportation and trade of *forest** products within and from the *Management Unit**, and/or up to the point of first sale.

Indicator 1.5.1LS Compliance with applicable *national laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of *forest** products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.

Verifiers:

UFA/MU

a) Locally purchased logs

- Secured waybills, initialled by the competent authority.
- Supplier certificate of legality.

b) Imported logs

- Import permits issued by the competent authorities of the departments responsible for forests and financial matters.
- International waybills stamped at every stage of transport.
- Certificates of origin and plant health from the exporting country.
- FLEGT authorizations from the country of origin or any other private certificate of legality/sustainable management recognized by Cameroon (terms of reference of the private certification system including the main elements of Cameroon’s legality checklists).

c) Timber transportation documents

- Secure waybill initialled by the competent authority of the Ministry for Forests for the transportation of logs by road.
- Special declaration on transport document approved by the competent person in the case of transportation by train.
- Loading certificate issued by the competent customs service (transportation by container), with a loading report from the forestry department where the container was loaded.

Council forest and Community forest

a) Timber transportation documents

- Secure waybill initialled by the competent authority of the Ministry for Forests for the transportation of logs by road.
- Special declaration on transport document approved by the competent person in the case of transportation by train.
- Loading certificate issued by the competent customs service (transportation by container), with a loading report from the forestry department where the timber was harvested.

Indicator 1.5.2LS Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

Criterion 1.6. *The Organization** shall identify, prevent and resolve *disputes** over issues of statutory or *customary law**, which can be settled out of court in a *timely manner**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**.



<p>Indicator 1.6.1LS A publicly available <i>dispute*</i> resolution process that gives priority to out-of-court settlement and is developed through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> is in place.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.2LS <i>Disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>applicable laws*</i> or <i>customary law*</i> that can be settled out of court are responded to in a <i>timely manner*</i>, and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute*</i> resolution process"</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.3LS Up to date records of <i>disputes*</i> related to issues of <i>applicable laws*</i> or <i>customary law*</i>, are held including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve <i>disputes*</i>; 2) Outcomes of all <i>dispute*</i> resolution processes; and 3) Unresolved <i>disputes*</i>, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 1.6.4LS Operations are suspended in areas where <i>disputes*</i> exist:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Of substantial magnitude*; or 2) Of substantial duration*; or 3) Involving a <i>significant*</i> number of interests. <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring/ surveillance activity report. - Corrective action report.
<p>Criterion 1.7. <i>The Organization*</i> shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.1L A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.1S The <i>Forest*</i> manager shall state by writing The Organisation's* <i>long-term*</i> commitment not to offer or receive all forms of bribes and to implement anti-corruption practices.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.2L The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.2S The written commitment meets or exceeds related legislation.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.3L The policy is available* to the public and at no cost.</p> <p>Indicator 1.7.3S The written commitment document is <i>publicly available*</i> to the public at no cost.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.4LS There has been no confirmed report of bribery, coercion or other acts of corruption.</p> <p>1.7.5LS Corrective measures and/ or sanctions are implemented if corruption does occur.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disciplinary measures: requests for explanation, warnings, censure, final warnings, dismissals. - Talks held. - Legal proceedings. - Public announcements of penalties imposed.



Criterion 1.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to adhere to the FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a <i>publicly available*</i> document made freely available.
Indicator 1.8.1LS A written policy, endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a <i>long-term*</i> commitment to <i>forest*</i> management practices consistent with FSC <i>Principles*</i> and <i>Criteria*</i> and related Policies and Standards.
Indicator 1.8.2LS The policy is <i>publicly available*</i> at no cost.



<p>PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS</p> <p><i>The Organization*</i> shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of <i>workers*</i>.</p>
<p>Criterion 2.1 <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>uphold*</i> the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight <i>ILO Core Labour Conventions*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.1LS <i>The Organization*</i> does not use <i>child*</i> labour.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.1.1LS <i>The Organization*</i> shall not employ <i>workers*</i> below the age of 15, or below the <i>minimum age*</i> as stated under national, or <i>local laws*</i> or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in the indicator 2.1.1.2.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.1.2LS The employment of persons between the ages of 13 and 15 in <i>light work*</i>, does not interfere with schooling nor is harmful to their health or development.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.1.2.1LS Children between the ages of 13 and 15 work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.1.3LS No person under the age of 18 is employed in hazardous* or <i>heavy work*</i> except for the purpose of training within approved <i>national laws*</i> and regulations.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.1.4LS <i>The Organization*</i> prohibits the <i>worst forms of child* labour</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2LS <i>The Organization*</i> is not involved in any form of forced and compulsory labour.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.2.1LS Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without <i>threat*</i> of a penalty.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.2.2LS <i>The Organization*</i> takes measures to avoid all forms of <i>forced or compulsory labour*</i>, including not allowing any of the following practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Physical and sexual violence; 2) Bonded labour; 3) Withholding of wages, including payment of employment fees and/or payment of deposit to commence employment; 4) Restriction of mobility/movement; 5) Retention of passport and identity documents; 6) Threats of denunciation to the authorities.
<p>Indicator 2.1.3LS <i>The Organization*</i> ensures that there is no <i>discrimination*</i> in <i>employment and occupation*</i>.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.3.1LS <i>Employment and occupation*</i> practices are non-discriminatory.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4LS <i>The Organization*</i> respects freedom of association and the right to <i>collective bargaining*</i>.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.4.1LS <i>Workers*</i> are able to establish or join <i>workers' organizations*</i> of their own choosing.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 2.1.4.2LS <i>The Organization*</i> respects the rights of <i>workers*</i> to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a <i>workers' organization*</i>, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate against or punish <i>workers*</i> for exercising these rights.</p>



Sub-indicator 2.1.4.3LS *The Organization** negotiates with lawfully established *workers' organizations** and/or duly selected representatives in *good faith** and with the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining* agreement*.

Sub-indicator 2.1.4.4LS *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented, where they exist.

Criterion 2.2. *The Organization** shall promote *gender equality** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of *engagement** and management activities.

Indicator 2.2.1LS Systems are implemented that promote *gender equality** and prevent gender *discrimination** in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of *engagement** and management activities.

Verifiers:

UFA/FMU and Council forest

- Recruitment offers
- Strategic plan of The Organisation*.
- Recruitment plan.
- Gender policy of The Organisation*.

Indicator 2.2.2LS Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment.

Verifiers:

UFA/FMU and Council forest

- Recruitment offers.
- Strategic plan of the enterprise.
- Recruitment plan.
- Job description/profile.
- Gender policy of the enterprise (Add after public consultation).

Community forests

- Job description/profile.
- Community announcements/advertisements.

Indicator 2.2.3LS Health & safety training programmes include work normally carried out by women to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

Verifiers:

UFA/FMU and Council forest

- Training plan.
- HSSE strategy.
- Gender policy of the enterprise.

Community forests

- Reports on HSSE awareness-raising.
- Training plan.

Indicator 2.2.4LS Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

Verifiers:

- Wage scale/schedule.
- Price scale/schedule for community forests.
- Staff file + occupational classification.

Indicator 2.2.5LS *Workers**, both women and men, are paid according to the *legal** and regulatory provisions in force (e.g. direct payment matches with receipt, bank transfer, etc.) (Reference-Labour Code: Part IV, Chapter II, section 68, article 2).

Verifiers:

- Pay slip or book of receipts with counterfoils.

Indicator 2.2.6LS The duration of maternity leave is not less than 14 weeks, with 4 weeks to be taken before the probable date of confinement and the remainder thereafter (Part IV, Chapter III, section 84 article 2 of the labour code).

Verifiers:

- Letter granting leave.
- File recording holidays/leave file for employees of the enterprise.
- Internal rules/regulations.

Indicator 2.2.7LS The duration of paternity leave is in accordance with the *legal** and regulatory provisions.

Verifiers:

- Letter granting leave.
- File recording holidays/leave for employees of the enterprise.
- Internal rules/regulations.

Indicator 2.2.8LS The Organisation* encourages the active participation of both men and women in management committee meetings and decision-making forums.

Verifiers:

- Meeting planning document.
- Summons to meetings.
- Minutes of meetings, including list of attendees.

Indicator 2.2.9LS Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and *discrimination** based on the grounds of sex, gender, marital status, parenthood and any other such grounds.

Verifiers:

- Provisions of the internal rules and regulations
- In-house procedures
- Register of penalties imposed



<p>Criterion 2.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement health and safety practices to protect <i>workers*</i> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.1LS Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The various procedures used by the enterprise; - Reports on hygiene, safety and health; - Risk management plan
<p>Sub-indicator 2.3.1.1LS Health and safety operating procedures have been developed based on a <i>risk*</i> assessment</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk management plan. - Simple Risk assessment and risk management plan (community forests).
<p>Sub-indicator 2.3.1.2LS The Organisation* ensures that their <i>workers*</i> and those of sub-contractors are aware of the health and safety rules and procedures.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2L <i>Workers*</i> have personal protective equipment appropriate to the tasks assigned to them as recommended in specific <i>risk*</i> assessment for each job.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2 S <i>Workers*</i> have personal protective equipment appropriate to the tasks assigned to them.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.3LS The use of this personal protective equipment is complied with/enforced.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.4LS Records are kept on Health and Safety practices, including accident rates and time lost to accidents.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.5LS Accident rates and time lost to accidents are recorded, analysed and disseminated.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accident analysis reports. - H&S information and awareness-raising report.
<p>Indicator 2.3.6LS The frequency and severity of accidents are systematically recorded and are low compared to national <i>forest*</i> industry* averages, where such information is available.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.7LS The Health and Safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.8L When <i>workers*</i> stay in camps, the accommodation and food provided, as a minimum requirement, complies with the requirements specified in the ILO Code of Practice on Health and Safety in Forestry Work. [See ILO Convention 155, ILO Code of Practice on Safety (1988), and any equivalent national legislation.]</p>



<p>Criterion 2.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum <i>forest*</i> industry standards or other recognized <i>forest*</i> industry wage agreements or <i>living wages*</i>, where these are higher than the <i>legal*</i> minimum wages. When none of these exist, <i>The Organization*</i> shall through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>workers*</i> develop mechanisms for determining <i>living wages*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1LS Wages paid by <i>The Organization*</i> in all circumstances meet or exceed the minimum provided for in the national <i>collective bargaining*</i> agreements of enterprises harvesting and processing <i>forest*</i> products including those performing related activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.2LS Wages paid meet or exceed the <i>legal*</i> minimum wage.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.3L Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time and in accordance with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Monthly payments are made not later than five (05) days following the end of the month of employment in respect of which the wages are due for organisations* that have signed the <i>collective bargaining*</i> agreement for timber harvesters and processors and;2) Monthly payments are made not later than eight (08) days following the end of the month of employment in respect of which the wages are due for organisations* that have not signed the <i>collective bargaining*</i> agreement for timber harvesters and processors.
<p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Records of payment of wages.- Pay slips.- Annual wage plans established under collective agreements.
<p>Indicator 2.4.3S Wages and salaries are paid in accordance with the written contractual clauses binding the two parties and not later than eight days following the end of the month of employment in respect of which the wages are due.</p>
<p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Records of payment of wages.- Pay slips.
<p>Criterion 2.5 <i>The Organization*</i> shall demonstrate that <i>workers*</i> have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the <i>Management Plan*</i> and all management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1L <i>Workers*</i> have job-specific training consistent with Annex B, and this training is constantly adapted to the different jobs involved.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.1S <i>Workers*</i> have job-specific training in accordance with the provisions of the <i>simple management plan*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2L <i>The Organization*</i> has an in-service training policy that takes into account needs and technological developments.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.3LS Up to date training records are kept for all relevant <i>workers*</i>.</p>

Criterion 2.6 *The Organization** through *engagement** with *workers** shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing *fair compensation** to *workers** for loss or damage to property, *occupational diseases**, or *occupational injuries** sustained while working for *The Organization**.

Indicator 2.6.1LS A *dispute** resolution process* is in place, developed through *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with *workers**.

Verifiers:

- Minutes of engagement meetings
- Interviews with stakeholders

Indicator 2.6.2LS *Workers** grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the *dispute** resolution process.

Verifiers:

- Register recording and monitoring disputes
- Register of *workers'* grievances/complaints or written requests
- Internal conflicts resolution procedures
- Minutes of concertation meetings with workers relative to the internal conflicts procedure.

Indicator 2.6.3LS Up-to-date records of *workers** grievances related to *workers** loss or damage of property, *occupational diseases** or injuries are maintained including:

- 1) steps taken to resolve grievances;
- 2) outcomes of all *dispute** resolution processes*, including *fair compensation**; and
- 3) unresolved *disputes**, the reasons why they have not been resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Indicator 2.6.4LS Compensation is provided to *workers** for work-related loss or damage of property and *occupational disease** or injuries in compliance with the national regulations or through negotiation.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES RIGHTS**

*The Organization** shall identify and uphold* *Indigenous Peoples** legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities.

Criterion 3.1. *The Organization** shall identify the *Indigenous Peoples** that exist within the *Management Unit** or those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization** shall then, through engagement* with these *Indigenous Peoples**, identify their rights of tenure*, their rights of access to and use of forest* resources and ecosystem services*, their customary rights* and legal* rights and obligations, that apply within the *Management Unit**. *The Organization** shall also identify areas where these rights are contested.

Indicator 3.1.1LS *Indigenous Peoples** that may be affected by management activities are identified.
Verifiers:

- Survey report on identification of indigenous peoples;
- Map showing locations of indigenous peoples;
- Socio-economic survey report.

Indicator 3.1.2 (LS) Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with the *Indigenous Peoples** identified in 3.1.1, the following matters are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal* and customary rights* of tenure*;
- 2) Their legal* and customary* access to, and use rights*, of the forest* resources and ecosystem services*;
- 3) Their legal* and customary* rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between *Indigenous Peoples**, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal* and customary rights*, and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities, Intact Forest* Landscapes* and Indigenous Cultural Landscapes*.

Verifiers:

- Report on the identification of the roles and rights the Indigenous people including the mechanisms in place to assure they benefit from the existing rights.
- Procedure for the protection of indigenous peoples' rights;
- Minutes of meetings to manage conflicts with indigenous peoples.
- Participative cartographic maps of area and resources of the local communities*

Criterion 3.2. *The Organization** shall recognize and uphold* the legal* and customary rights* of *Indigenous Peoples** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the *Management Unit** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories*. Delegation by *Indigenous Peoples** of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent*.



Indicator 3.2.1LS In collaboration with the *indigenous peoples**, the *forest* manager* identifies, maps, documents, clearly delineates and protects areas having cultural, archaeological, historical, religious, economic and subsistence importance for the said peoples.

Indicator 3.2.2LS Through *culturally appropriate* engagement* Indigenous Peoples** are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**.

Verifiers:

- Procedure for the consultation of Indigenous people
- Minutes of consultation meetings held with Indigenous communities and signed attendance list;
- Activity report;
- Conflict management procedures;
- Monitoring procedures.

Indicator 3.2.3LS The *legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples** are not violated by *The Organization**.

Indicator 3.2.4LS Where evidence exists that *legal* and customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through *culturally appropriate* engagement** and/or through the *dispute* resolution process* as required in *Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6*.

Indicator 3.2.5LS Free, prior and informed consent* is granted by *Indigenous Peoples** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring *Indigenous Peoples** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples** of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples** of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**; and
- 4) Informing the *Indigenous Peoples** of current and future planned *forest* management activities*, and measures to reduce and mitigate the anticipated impacts.

Indicator 3.2.6LS Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an *FPIC* agreement*, *The Organization** and the affected *Indigenous Peoples** are engaged in a mutually agreed *FPIC* process* that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the parties are satisfied.

Criterion 3.3. In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a *binding agreement** between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** shall be concluded through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. The agreement shall define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall make provision for monitoring by *Indigenous Peoples** of *The Organization's** compliance with its terms and conditions.



Indicator 3.3.1LS Where control over management activities has been granted through free, prior and informed Consent* based on *culturally appropriate* engagement**, the *binding agreement** contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

Verifier:

- Signed agreement.

Indicator 3.3.2LS Records of *binding agreements** are maintained.

Indicator 3.3.3LS The *binding agreement** contains the provision for monitoring by *Indigenous Peoples** of *The Organization's** compliance with its terms and conditions.

Criterion 3.4 *The Organization** shall recognize and *uphold** the rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous Peoples** (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).

Indicator 3.4.1 LS The rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of *Indigenous Peoples** (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989) are not violated by *The Organization**

Verifier:

- Analysis report of The Organisation's* conformity with ILO Convention 169.

Indicator 3.4.2LS Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of *Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by *The Organization**, the situation is documented including steps to *restore** these rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

Criterion 3.5. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these *Indigenous Peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights**. These sites shall be recognized by *The Organization** and their management, and/or *protection** shall be agreed through *engagement** with these *Indigenous Peoples**.

Indicator 3.5.1LS Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *Indigenous Peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights** are identified through *culturally appropriate* engagement**.

Indicator 3.5.2LS Measures to protect or minimise the negative impacts of *forest** management on the resources and rights of *indigenous peoples** are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *Indigenous peoples**.

Verifiers:

- List of measures taken;
- Implementation procedures;
- Activity reports;
- Minutes of concertation meetings.



Indicator 3.5.2.1LS *The Organization** uses other identification means when *Indigenous Peoples** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection**.

Indicator 3.5.3LS Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *Indigenous Peoples**, and in accordance with local and *national laws**.

Criterion 3.6. *The Organization** shall *uphold** the right of *Indigenous Peoples** to *protect** and utilize their *traditional knowledge** and shall compensate *local communities** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A *binding agreement** as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the *protection** of *intellectual property** rights.

Indicator 3.6.1LS *Traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** have provided their free, prior and informed consent* formalized through a *binding agreement**.

Indicator 3.6.2LS *Indigenous Peoples** are compensated according to the *binding agreement** reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.

Verifiers:

- Agreement document;
- Receipt of payment for services rendered;
- Financial statement;
- Contracts for services.

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

*The Organization** shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of *local communities**.

Criterion 4.1. *The Organization** shall identify the *local communities** that exist within the *Management Unit** and those that are affected by management activities. *The Organization** shall then, through *engagement** with these *local communities**, identify their rights of *tenure**, their rights of access to and use of *forest** resources and *ecosystem services**, their *customary rights** and *legal** rights and obligations, that apply within the *Management Unit**.

Indicator 4.1.1LS *Local communities** that exist in the *Management Unit** and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifiers:

- Survey report identifying local population groups;
- Map showing locations of population groups;
- Socio-economic survey report.
- Location map of adjacent villages and populations.

Indicator 4.1.2LS Through *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with the *local communities** identified in 4.1.1, the following matters are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their *legal** and *customary rights** of *tenure**;
- 2) Their *legal** and *customary** access to, and *use rights**, of the *forest** resources and *ecosystem services**;
- 3) Their *legal** and *customary** rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between *local communities**, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the *legal** and *customary rights**, and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *local communities** related to management activities.

Verifiers:

- List of the rights of local communities;
- Procedure for protecting the rights of local communities;
- Minutes of meetings held with local communities to manage conflicts.
- Participative cartographic maps of area and resources of the local communities

Criterion 4.2. *The Organization** shall recognize and *uphold** the *legal** and *customary rights** of *local communities** to maintain control over management activities within or related to the *Management Unit** to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**. Delegation by *local communities** of control over management activities to third parties requires *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**.



Indicator 4.2.1 LS Through *culturally appropriate* engagement* local communities** are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Indicator 4.2.2LS The *legal* and customary rights* of local communities** are not violated by *The Organization**.

Indicator 4.2.3LS Where evidence exists that *legal* and customary rights* of local communities** related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through *culturally appropriate* engagement** and/or through the *dispute* resolution process* as required in *Criteria* 1.6 or 4.6*.

Indicator 4.2.4LS Free, prior and informed consent* is granted by *local communities** prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring *local communities** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the *local communities** of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 3) Informing the *local communities** of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, *lands and territories**; and
- 4) Informing the *local communities** of current and planned *forest* management activities*, and of the measures taken to mitigate the negative impacts.

Indicator 4.2.5LS Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an *FPIC* agreement*, *The Organization** and the affected *local communities** are engaged in a mutually agreed *FPIC* process* that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

Criterion 4.3. *The Organization** shall provide *reasonable* opportunities* for employment, training and other services to *local communities**, contractors and suppliers proportionate to *scale* and intensity** of its management activities.

Indicator 4.3.1LS All opportunities are communicated and proposed to *local communities**, sub-contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) employment,
- 2) training, and
- 3) other services.

Verifiers:

- Activity report.
- Sub-contracting agreement.
- List of sub-contractors.
- Employment procedures.
- Sales and procurement procedures.
- Call for tender procedures.
- Information reception notices/register.



<p>Criterion 4.4. <i>The Organization*</i> shall implement additional activities, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the <i>scale*</i>, <i>intensity*</i> and socio-economic impact of its management activities.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.1LS Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified (or documented if they already exist) through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> and other relevant organizations.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic diagnosis/survey report. - MP/SMP (<i>Management plan* / Simple management plan*</i>). - Community development plan. - Activity report. - Annual action plan.
<p>Indicator 4.4.2LS Projects and additional activities with local social and economic benefits identified in 4.4.1 are implemented and/or supported.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.4.3LS <i>The Organization*</i> assesses the impact of implementing additional projects and activities in line with the national regulations.</p>
<p>Criterion 4.5. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of those activities and negative impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.5.1LS Through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate <i>significant*</i> negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report - Environmental notice; - Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - Attestation of respect for environmental requirements - Report of the execution of the ESMP
<p>Criterion 4.6. <i>The Organization*</i>, through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing <i>fair compensation*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of <i>The Organization*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.6.1LS A <i>publicly available* dispute* resolution process*</i> is in place, developed through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i>.</p>

<p>Sub-indicator 4.6.2LS Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a <i>timely manner</i>* and are either resolved or are in the <i>dispute</i>* resolution process.</p>
<p>Sub-indicator 4.6.2.1LS <i>The Organization</i>* has procedures in place based on national legislation and/or customary rules to compensate for damage in the event of loss or prejudice to the property, resources, health and conditions of subsistence of <i>local communities</i>*.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation procedures.
<p>Sub-indicator 4.6.2.2LS Measures are taken to prevent and avoid losses or damage to the property, resources, health and conditions of subsistence of <i>local communities</i>*.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk management plan.
<p>Indicator 4.6.3LS An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances; 2) Outcomes of all <i>dispute</i>* resolution processes*, including <i>fair compensation</i>* to <i>local communities</i>* and individuals*; and 3) unresolved <i>disputes</i>*, the reasons why they have not been resolved, and how they will be resolved.
<p>Indicator 4.6.4LS Operations suspended in areas where <i>disputes</i>* exists of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Substantial magnitude*; 2) Substantial duration*; or 3) Involving a <i>significant</i>* number of interests.
<p>Criterion 4.7 <i>The Organization</i>*, through <i>engagement</i>* with <i>local communities</i>*, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these <i>local communities</i>* hold <i>legal</i>* or <i>customary rights</i>*. These sites shall be recognized by <i>The Organization</i>*, and their management and/or <i>protection</i>* shall be agreed through <i>engagement</i>* with these <i>local communities</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 4.7.1LS Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which <i>local communities</i>* hold <i>legal</i>* or <i>customary rights</i>* are identified through <i>culturally appropriate</i>* <i>engagement</i>* and are recognized by <i>The Organization</i>*.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participative maps of the identified sites.
<p>Indicator 4.7.2LS Measures to protect or minimise the negative impacts of <i>forest</i>* management on the re-sources and rights of <i>local communities</i>* are agreed, documented and implemented through culturally appropriate* <i>engagement</i>* with <i>local communities</i>*.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of measures taken. - Implementation procedures.



Sub-indicator 4.7.2.1LS The Organisation* uses other identification means when *local communities** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection**.

Indicator 4.7.3LS Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *local communities**, and in accordance with local and *national laws**

Criterion 4.8 *The Organization** shall *uphold** the right of *local communities** to *protect** and utilize their *traditional knowledge** and shall compensate *local communities** for the utilization of such knowledge and their *intellectual property**. A *binding agreement** as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between *The Organization** and the *local communities** for such utilization through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the *protection** of *intellectual property** rights.

Indicator 4.8.1LS *Traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** have provided their free, prior and informed consent* formalized through a *binding agreement**.

Indicator 4.8.2LS *Local communities** are compensated according to the *binding agreement** reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property**.

Verifiers:

- Agreement document.
- Receipt of payment for services rendered.
- Financial statement.
- Contracts for services.

**PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST***

*The Organization** shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the *Management Unit** to maintain or enhance *long-term* economic viability** and the range of social and environmental benefits.

Criterion 5.1. *The Organization** shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and *ecosystem services** existing in the *Management Unit** in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities.

Indicator 5.1.1LS The range of resources and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified. These resources and *ecosystem services** include:

- 1) *non-timber forest products**.
- 2) lesser known species.
- 3) recreational activities.

Indicator 5.1.2L Consistent with *management objectives**, the identified benefits and products are produced by *The Organization** and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Indicator 5.1.2.1LS The Organisation* identifies, maps and supports local community initiatives that aim at developing *non-timber forest products**.

Indicator 5.1.3LS When *The Organization** uses FSC *Ecosystem Services** claims, *The Organization** complies with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Criterion 5.2. *The Organization** shall normally harvest products and services from the *Management Unit** at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.

Indicator 5.2.1L *Timber harvesting levels** are based on an analysis of current *Best Available Information** on growth and yield: inventory of the *forest**, mortality rates; and maintenance of *ecosystem functions**.

Sub-indicator 5.2.1.1L The management inventory (multi-resource) is drawn up in conformity with the national regulations.

Verifiers:

- Inventory report.
- Attestation of conformity of the inventory works.
- *Management plan**.

Sub-indicator 5.2.1.2LS The harvesting inventories must be drawn up in conformity with the national regulations.

Verifiers:

- Inventory report.
- Regulatory provisions (Order 0222 and subsequent texts).
- Attestation of conformity of the inventory works.
- Physical marking on the ground.



Sub-indicator 5.2.1.3L Rotation is based on growth, minimum harvesting diameters and the results of the management inventories.
Sub-indicator 5.2.1.4L The <i>management plan</i> * includes estimations of harvesting potentials beyond the first rotation.
Indicator 5.2.1.5L Estimates of regeneration, growth, abundance, quality distribution and size of the main commercial species are explicit and in conformity with the available data for the locality as established by research and/or inventories.
Indicator 5.2.1.6LS When potential stocks and growth rates are not known, forestry operations are based on the <i>legal</i> minimum harvesting diameter (MHD).
Indicator 5.2.2LS Based on the <i>timber harvesting level</i> * analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth rates.
Sub-indicator 5.2.2.1LS The Organisation* complies with the volumes of timber allocated (number of trees/volume) in the annual harvesting permit. <u>Verifiers:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worksite logs (DF10) or SIGIF declaration. - Final survey certificate.
5.2.3 LS Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.
Sub-indicator 5.2.3.1 LS The <i>forest</i> * manager keeps up-to-date records on the harvested volumes of all commercial timber species.
Sub-indicator 5.2.3.2 L The annual harvesting rate is calculated per species at the end of the harvesting of each Annual Harvesting Area. <u>Verifier:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final survey report.
5.2.4L If <i>The Organization</i> * is involved in extracting <i>non-timber forest products</i> * or using services for commercial purposes*, a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on <i>Best Available Information</i> *.
Criterion 5.3. <i>The Organization</i> * shall demonstrate that the positive and negative <i>externalities</i> * of operations are included in the <i>management plan</i> *.
Indicator 5.3.1LS Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the <i>management plan</i> *.
Indicator 5.3.2LS Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the <i>management plan</i> *.
Criterion 5.4. <i>The Organization</i> * shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of <i>The Organization</i> * where these are available, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> *. If these are not locally available, <i>The Organization</i> * shall make <i>reasonable</i> * attempts to help establish these services.



Indicator 5.4.1LS Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

Indicator 5.4.2L Attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

Criterion 5.5. *The Organization** shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk**, its commitment to *long-term* economic viability**.

Indicator 5.5.1LS Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

Indicator 5.5.2LS Expenditures and investments are made to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

*The Organization** shall maintain, *conserve** and/or *restore** *ecosystem services** and *environmental values** of the *Management Unit**, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

Criterion 6.1. *The Organization** shall assess *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** and those values outside the *Management Unit** potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, *scale** and frequency that is proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary *conservation** measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.

Indicator 6.1.1L *Best Available Information** is used to identify *environmental values** within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers:

- EIA ToRs approved by the competent Authority.
- EIA report approved by the competent Authority.
- Socio-economic report.
- Environmental policies and procedures.
- HCV assessment report.

Indicator 6.1.1S *Best Available Information** is used to identify *environmental values** within the *Management Unit** that could be affected by management activities.

Verifiers:

- Simplified EIA ToRs approved by the competent Authority.
- Simplified EIA report approved by the competent Authority.
- Socio-economic report.
- HCV assessment report.

Indicator 6.1.2L Assessments of *environmental values** are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values** can be assessed as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 2) *Risks** to *environmental values** can be identified as per Criterion* 6.2;
- 3) Necessary *conservation** measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion* 6.3; and
- 4) Monitoring of impacts of environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle* 8.

Indicator 6.1.2S The simplified environmental assessment of the impacts of *forest** operations has been carried out in compliance with applicable *national laws** and is approved by the appropriate administration.



<p>Criterion 6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify and assess the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of potential impacts of management activities on the identified <i>environmental values*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.2.1LS An <i>environmental impact assessment*</i> identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on <i>environmental values*</i>, from the stand level to the <i>landscape*</i> level.</p> <p>Indicator 6.2.1S An <i>environmental impact assessment*</i> identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on <i>environmental values*</i>.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- EIA report.- Simplified EIA.
<p>Indicator 6.2.2LS The <i>environmental impact assessment*</i> identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- EIA report.- Simplified EIA.
<p>Criterion 6.3. <i>The Organization*</i> shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the <i>environmental values*</i>, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of these impacts.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.3.1LS Management activities are planned to prevent negative impacts and to protect <i>environmental values*</i>.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environment-Social management plan.- Environment-Social Agreements.
<p>Indicator 6.3.2LS Management activities are implemented to prevent negative impacts on <i>environmental values*</i>.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environment-Social management plan.- Environment-Social Agreements.
<p>Indicator 6.3.3LS Where negative impacts to <i>environmental values*</i> occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated* and/or repaired*.</p> <p><u>Verifiers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Environment-Social management plan.- Environment-Social Agreements.

Criterion 6.4. *The Organization* shall protect rare species* and threatened species* and their habitats* in the Management Unit* through conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity* and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities and to the conservation* status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species*. The Organization* shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species* beyond the boundary of the Management Unit*, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit*.*

Indicator 6.4.1LS *Best Available Information** is used to identify rare and *threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and *threatened species** that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers:

- CITES list.
- IUCN list.
- Approved management plan.
- Forest exploitation maps.

Indicator 6.4.2LS Potential impacts of management activities on rare and *threatened species** and their *conservation** status and *habitats** are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts.

Verifiers:

- CITES list.
- IUCN list.
- Approved *management plan** (MP).
- Approved *Simple Management Plan** (SMP).
- Forest exploitation maps.
- Forest exploitation monitoring report.

Indicator 6.4.3L The rare and *threatened species** and their *habitats** are protected, including through the provision of *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity**, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

Verifiers:

- CITES list.
- IUCN list.
- Approved management plan (MP).
- Forest exploitation maps.
- Forest harvesting monitoring report.

Indicator 6.4.3.S The rare and *threatened species** and their *habitats** are protected, including through the provision of *conservation zones**, and other direct means for their survival and viability.

Verifiers:

- CITES list.
- IUCN list.
- Approved *Simple Management Plan** (SMP).
- Forest exploitation maps.
- Forest harvesting monitoring report.

Indicator 6.4.4LS Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or *threatened species** is prevented / regulated / restricted.

Verifiers:

- CITES list.
- List of the National classification of threatened species.

Criterion 6.5 *The Organization** shall identify and protect *representative sample areas** of *native ecosystems** and/or *restore** them to more *natural conditions**. Where *representative sample areas** do not exist or are insufficient, *The Organization** shall *restore** a proportion of the *Management Unit** to more *natural conditions**. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their *protection** or *restoration**, including within *plantations**, shall be proportionate to the *conservation** status and value of the *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level, and the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities.

Indicator 6.5.1L *Best Available Information** is used to identify *native ecosystems** that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions**, within the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers:

- HCV assessment report.
- Environmental policies and procedures.

Indicator 6.5.1S *The Organization** collaborates with relevant *stakeholders** to identify and map out representative samples of unique *ecosystems** in their concessions.

Indicator 6.5.2L *Representative Sample Areas** of *native ecosystems** are protected, where they exist.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 6.5.2S *The Organization** implements measures to protect the representative samples of unique *ecosystems** identified in 6.5.1.

Indicator 6.5.3L Where *Representative Sample Areas** do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent *native ecosystems**, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the *Management Unit** is *restored**.



Indicator 6.5.4L The size of the *Representative Sample Areas** and/or *restoration** areas is proportionate to the *conservation** status and value of the *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level, the size of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity** of *forest** management.

Indicator 6.5.5LS *Representative Sample Areas** in combination with other components of the *conservation areas network** comprise a minimum 10% area of the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers:

- HCV monitoring report.
- *Management plan**.

Criterion 6.6. *The Organization** shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring *native species** and *genotypes**, and prevent losses of *biological diversity**, especially through *habitat** management in the *Management Unit**. *The Organization** shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting.

Indicator 6.6.1L Management activities maintain the plant communities and *habitat features** found within *native ecosystems** in which the *Management Unit** is located.

Verifier:

- Forest exploitation and HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 6.6.1S Procedures are developed and implemented to minimise damage on *forest** resources.

Indicator 6.6.2L Where past management has eliminated plant communities or *habitat features*, post-exploitation *restoration** programmes should be implemented in a manner that encourages the return of these plant communities or *habitat features**.

Indicator 6.6.3LS Management maintains, enhances, or *restores** *habitat features** associated with *native ecosystems**, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

Indicator 6.6.4L Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring *native species**, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

Indicator 6.6.5LS Mechanisms for wildlife *protection** are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on *protection**, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) are known and complied with.

Indicator 6.6.6LS An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of *The Organization** is available and implemented.

Verifiers:

- Internal regulations.
- Sensitisation sign boards.
- Service notes.
- Environmental policies.



<p>6.6.7LS A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented.</p> <p><u>Verifier:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental policies and procedures.
<p>6.6.8 L Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that <i>workers*</i> do not take part in hunting, trapping or collecting bush meat or freshwater fish.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.7. <i>The Organization*</i> shall <i>protect* or restore*</i> natural watercourses, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>. <i>The Organization*</i> shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.1LS <i>Protection*</i> measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses*, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, including water quantity and water quality.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.2L Where implemented <i>protection*</i> measures do not protect watercourses*, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, water quantity or water quality from impacts of <i>forest*</i> management, <i>restoration*</i> activities are implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.2 S Where implemented <i>protection*</i> measures do not protect watercourses*, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i>, from impacts of <i>forest*</i> management, <i>restoration*</i> activities are implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.3LS Where natural watercourses, <i>water bodies*</i>, <i>riparian zones*</i> and their <i>connectivity*</i>, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by <i>The Organization*</i>, <i>restoration*</i> activities are implemented.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.7.4L Where continued degradation exists to watercourses*, <i>water bodies*</i>, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.</p>
<p>Criterion 6.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage the <i>landscape*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> to maintain and/or <i>restore*</i> a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, <i>spatial scales*</i> and regeneration cycles appropriate for the <i>landscape values*</i> in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic <i>resilience*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.8.1L A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, <i>spatial scales*</i> and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the <i>landscape*</i>.</p>
<p>Indicator 6.8.1S <i>Forest*</i> management activities minimize negative impacts on native plant population, wildlife populations and their <i>habitats*</i>.</p>
<p>6.8.2LS The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, <i>spatial scales*</i> and regeneration cycles is <i>restored*</i> where it has not been maintained appropriate to the <i>landscape*</i>.</p>



Criterion 6.9. *The Organization** shall not convert *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor *natural forests** or *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

- a) Affects a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management Unit**, and
- b) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, and
- c) Does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.

Indicator 6.9.1LS There is no conversion of *natural forest** to *plantations**, nor conversion of *natural forests** to non-forest* land use, nor conversion of *plantations** on sites directly converted from *natural forest** to non-forest* land use, except when the conversion:

- 1) affects only a *very limited portion** of the *Management Unit** (less than 5%), and
- 2) will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, and
- 3) does not damage or threaten *High Conservation Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers:

- Exploitation and HCV monitoring report.
- Illegal activities surveillance report.

Criterion 6.10. *Management Units** containing *plantations** that were established on areas converted from *natural forest** after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

- a) Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that *The Organization** was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- b) The conversion affected a *very limited portion** of the area of the *Management Unit** and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**.

Indicator 6.10.1LS Based on *best available information**, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994 for all areas of the *Management Unit** (MU) that are managed as *plantation**.

Indicator 6.10.2 LS Areas converted from *natural forest** to *plantation** since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

- 1) *The Organization** provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or
- 2) the conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure *long-term* conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**, and
- 3) the total area of *plantation** on sites converted from *natural forest** since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the *Management Unit**.



PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

*The Organization** shall have a *management plan** consistent with its policies and *objectives** and proportionate to *scale, intensity and risks** of its management activities. The *management plan** shall be implemented and kept up-to-date based on monitoring information in order to promote *adaptive management**. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholders** and to justify management decisions.

Criterion 7.1. *The Organization** shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and *objectives** for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and *objectives** shall be incorporated into the *management plan**, and publicized.

Indicator 7.1.1LS Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

Indicator 7.1.2LS Specific, operational *management objectives** that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifiers:

- Five-year management plan;
- Annual plan of operations;
- *Management plan**;
- SMP for S.

Indicator 7.1.3LS Summaries of the defined policies and *management objectives** are publicized.

Criterion 7.2. *The Organization** shall have and implement a *management plan** for the *Management Unit** which is fully consistent with the policies and *management objectives** as established according to *Criterion** 7.1. The *management plan** shall describe the natural resources that exist in the *Management Unit** and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The *management plan** shall cover *forest** management planning and social management planning proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of the planned activities.

Indicator 7.2.1LS The *management plan** includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the *management objectives**.

Indicator 7.2.2LS The *management plan** addresses the elements listed in Annex D, and is implemented.

Criterion 7.3. The *management plan** shall include *verifiable targets** by which progress towards each of the prescribed *management objectives** can be assessed.

Indicator 7.3.1LS *Verifiable targets**, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each *management objective**.



Criterion 7.4. *The Organization** shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, *stakeholder* engagement** or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.

Indicator 7.4.1 LS The *management plan** is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex E to incorporate:

- 1) Monitoring results*, including results of certification audits;
- 2) Evaluation results;
- 3) *Stakeholder* engagement** results;
- 4) New scientific and technical information, and
- 5) Changing environmental, social or economic circumstances.

Criterion 7.5. *The Organization** shall make *publicly available** a summary of the *management plan** free of charge. Excluding *confidential information**, other relevant components of the *management plan** shall be made available to *affected stakeholders** on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling.

Indicator 7.5.1LS A summary of the *management plan** in a format comprehensible to *interested stakeholders** including maps and excluding *confidential information** is made *publicly available** at no cost.

Indicator 7.5.2LS Relevant components of the *management plan**, excluding *confidential information**, are available to *affected stakeholders** on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.

Criterion 7.6. *The Organization** shall, proportionate to *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, proactively and transparently engage *affected stakeholders** in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall *engage* interested stakeholders** on request.

Indicator 7.6.1LS *Culturally appropriate* engagement** is used to ensure that *affected stakeholders** are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

- 1) *Dispute** resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- 2) Definition of *living wages** (Criterion 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), *Indigenous Cultural Landscapes** (Criterion 3.1), sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
- 4) *Local communities** socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and
- 5) *High Conservation Value** assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

Indicator 7.6.2LS *Culturally appropriate* engagement** is used to:

- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;



- 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed, and all agreements reached are recorded;
- 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- 6) Ensure the results of all *culturally appropriate* engagement** activities are shared with those involved.

7.6.3LS *Affected rights holders** and *affected stakeholders** are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate* engagement** in monitoring* and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

7.6.4LS On request, *interested stakeholders** are provided with an opportunity for *engagement** in monitoring* and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.



PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

*The Organization** shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the *management objectives**, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the *Management Unit**, are *monitored** and evaluated proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, in order to implement *adaptive management**.

Criterion 8.1. *The Organization** shall *monitor** the implementation of its *management plan**, including its policies and *management objectives**, its progress with the activities planned, and the achievement of its *verifiable targets**.

Indicator 8.1.1LS Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring* the implementation of the *management plan** including its policies and *management objectives** and achievement of *verifiable targets**.

Criterion 8.2. *The Organization** shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the *Management Unit**, and changes in its environmental condition.

Indicator 8.2.1L The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* consistent with Annex F.

Indicator 8.2.2L Changes in environmental conditions are monitored* consistent with Annex F.

Indicator 8.2.3S The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored* in conformity with the *Simple Management Plan** (SMP).

Verifier:

- Simple management plan.

Criterion 8.3 *The Organization** shall analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.

Indicator 8.3.1LS *Adaptive management** procedures exist and are documented.

Verifier:

- Internal procedures.

Indicator 8.3.2LS *Adaptive management** procedures are implemented and permit the integration of monitoring results into periodic updates of the planning process and the resulting *management plan**

Indicator 8.3.3LS If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then *management objectives**, *verifiable targets** and/or management activities are revised.

Verifiers:

- Monitoring reports.
- Revised management documents.

Criterion 8.4. *The Organization** shall make *publicly available** a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding *confidential information**.

Indicator 8.4.1L A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex F, in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders**, including maps and excluding *confidential information**, is made *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifiers:

- Monitoring summary document.
- Procedure for acquisition of document.

Indicator 8.4.1S A summary of the monitoring results in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders**, including maps and excluding *confidential information**, is made *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifier:

- Monitoring summary document.

Criterion 8.5. *The Organization** shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the *Management Unit** that are marketed as FSC certified.

Indicator 8.5.1LS A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

- 1) *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;
- 2) *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

Indicator 8.5.2LS Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species names;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) sold;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source-of-origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the *forest**, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

- Forest exploitation records
- Traceability records
- Forest management registers



Indicator 8.5.3LS Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species names;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) The FSC Claim (“FSC 100%, mixed, recycled”) identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers:

- Forest exploitation records.
- Procedure for records keeping.



PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES*

*The Organization** shall maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit** through applying the *precautionary approach**.

Criterion 9.1. *The Organization**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following *High Conservation Values** in the *Management Unit**, proportionate to the scale, *intensity and risk** of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the *High Conservation Values**:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity** including *endemic** species, and *rare**, *threatened** or endangered species that are *significant** at global, national or regional levels.

HCV 2 – *Landscape**-level *ecosystems** and mosaics. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and large *landscape**-level *ecosystems** and *ecosystem** mosaics that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 – *Ecosystems** and *habitats**. *Rare**, *threatened**, or endangered *ecosystems**, *habitats** or *refugia**.

HCV 4 – *Critical*ecosystem services**. Basic *ecosystem services** in *critical** situations, including *protection** of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**.

Indicator 9.1.1LS An assessment is completed using *Best Available Information** that identifies, maps and records the location and status of *High Conservation Value* Categories 1-6*, as defined in Criterion* 9.1; the *High Conservation Value Areas** they rely upon, and their condition.

Verifier:

- HCV Assessment Report.

Indicator 9.1.2L This assessment includes identification of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, as of January 1, 2017.

Verifier:

- HCV Assessment report.

Indicator 9.1.3LS The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate* engagement** with affected rights-holders and affected and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *conservation** of the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers:

- HCV Assessment report.
- Participative maps.
- Minutes of consultation meetings.
- List of participants.
- List of stakeholders invited to participate.

Criterion 9.2. *The Organization** shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**, through *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and experts.

Indicator 9.2.1L *Threats** to *High Conservation Values** are identified using *best available information**.

Indicator 9.2.1S *Threats** to *High Conservation Values** are identified.

Verifier:

- HCV Assessment report.

Indicator 9.2.2LS Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values** and to maintain associated HCV areas* prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifier:

- HCV Assessment report.

Indicator 9.2.3LS Affected rights-holders, affected and *interested stakeholders** and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers:

- HCV Assessment report.
- Participative maps.
- Minutes of consultation meetings.
- List of participants.
- List of stakeholders invited to participate.

Indicator 9.2.4L Management strategies are developed to protect* *Intact Forest Landscapes** outside of *core areas**, respecting the rights of *indigenous peoples** and *local communities** through *FPIC**.

Verifiers:

- Assessment report.
- IFL management strategy document.
- Minutes of consultation meetings.
- FPIC Agreement document.



Indicator 9.2.5L Management strategies are developed to protect *High Conservation Values** in *Intact Forest Landscapes** outside of *core areas**. These strategies include the implementation of the measures in Annex J:

Verifiers:

- IFL management strategy document.
- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.2.6L Management strategies are developed to protect* *core areas**. These strategies include:

- 1) The management methods defined for *conservation zones** (where a *core area** is located in the *conservation zone**);
- 2) Increased efforts to prevent poaching and illegal harvesting;
- 3) • A ban on road building, except in cases justified in 9.2.9 and in this case, their positioning should take into account *connectivity** with adjacent protected areas and/or neighbouring *Intact Forest Landscapes**.

Indicator 9.2.7 L A *core area** of the *Intact Forest Landscape** is designated in the *Management Unit**, maximizing the representativeness of the landscapes and considering *connectivity** with adjacent protected areas and/or neighbouring *Intact Forest Landscapes**.

Indicator 9.2.8LS *The Organization** marks out a *core area** in the *Intact Forest Landscape** that accounts for >50% of the *Intact Forest Landscape** area contained in the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers:

- HCV assessment report.
- IFL management strategy document + maps.

Indicator 9.2.9L Management strategies allow limited *industrial activity** within *core areas** only if all effects of *industrial activity** including *fragmentation**:

- 1) Are restricted to a *very limited portion of the core area**;
- 2) Do not reduce the *core area** below 50,000 ha, and
- 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, *long-term* conservation** and social benefits.

Verifiers:

- IFL management strategy document + maps.
- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.2.10LS The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring report.



Criterion 9.3. *The Organization** shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**. These strategies and actions shall implement the *precautionary approach** and be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities.

Indicator 9.3.1LS The *High Conservation Values** and the *High Conservation Value Areas** on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

Verifiers:

- HCV management strategy document and maps.
- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.3.2LS The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid *risks** to *High Conservation Values**, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *High Conservation Values** are uncertain.

Verifiers:

- HCV management strategy document and maps.
- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.3.3L *Core areas** are protected consistent with Criterion 9.2.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.3.4L Limited *industrial activity** in *core areas** is consistent with Indicator 9.2.9.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring report.

Indicator 9.3.5LS Activities that harm *High Conservation Values** cease immediately and actions are taken to *restore** and protect the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring report.

Criterion 9.4. *The Organization** shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of *High Conservation Values** and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective *protection**. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the *scale, intensity and risk** of management activities, and shall include *engagement** with *affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and *experts**.

Indicator 9.4.1 LS A programme of periodic monitoring* (compliant with annex F) assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of *High Conservation Values**, including the HCV Areas* on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the *protection** of *High Conservation Values**, to fully maintain and/or enhance the HCVs.

Verifiers:

- HCV monitoring programme.
- HCV monitoring report.



Indicator 9.4.2LS The monitoring* programme includes *engagement** with affected* rights-holders, affected and *interested stakeholders**, and experts.

Indicator 9.4.3L The monitoring programme has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in *High Conservation Values**, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each *High Conservation Value**.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring programme.

Indicator 9.4.4LS Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring* or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of *High Conservation Values**.

Verifier:

- HCV monitoring programme.



PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for *The Organization** for the *Management Unit** shall be selected and implemented consistent with *The Organization**'s economic, environmental and social policies and *objectives** and in compliance with the *Principles** and *Criteria** collectively.

Criterion 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the *management plan**, *The Organization** shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more *natural conditions**.

Indicator 10.1.1L Harvested sites are regenerated in a *timely manner** that:

- 1) protects affected *environmental values**; and
- 2) is suitable to *restore** the *pre-harvest** composition and structure.

Indicator 10.1.2L Regeneration activities* are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) for harvest of existing *plantations**, regeneration targets the re-establishment of the vegetation cover using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) for harvest of *natural forests**, regeneration targets the re-establishment to *pre-harvest** or more *natural conditions**; or
- 3) for harvest of degraded *natural forests**, regeneration targets the re-establishment to more *natural conditions**.

Indicator 10.1.3S Harvesting techniques favor natural regeneration and *The Organization** collaborates with available *stakeholders** to implement regeneration activities in affected harvested sites.

Criterion 10.2. *The Organization** shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the *management objectives**. *The Organization** shall use *native species** and *local genotypes** for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others.

Indicator 10.2.1LS Species* chosen for regeneration are local species and are ecologically well adapted to the site, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local *genotypes** and species*.

Indicator 10.2.2LS Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration *objectives** and with the *management objectives**.

Criterion 10.3. *The Organization** shall only use *alien species** when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place.

Indicator 10.3.1LS *Alien species** are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Indicator 10.3.2LS *Alien species** are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.

Indicator 10.3.3LS The spread of *invasive species** introduced by *The Organization** is controlled.



<p>Indicator 10.3.4LS Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with the relevant administrative authority and research institutions, with the aim of controlling the invasive impacts of <i>alien species</i>* that were not introduced by <i>The Organization</i>*.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.4 <i>The Organization</i>* shall not use <i>genetically modified organisms</i>* in the <i>Management Unit</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.4.1LS <i>Genetically modified organisms</i>* (OMGs) are not used.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.5 <i>The Organization</i>* shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.5.1LS Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and <i>management objectives</i>*.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.6. <i>The Organization</i>* shall minimize or avoid the use of <i>fertilizers</i>*. When <i>fertilizers</i>* are used, <i>The Organization</i>* shall demonstrate that use is equally, or more ecologically and economically beneficial, than use of silvicultural systems that do not require <i>fertilizers</i>*, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values</i>*, including soils.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.1LS The use of <i>fertilizers</i>* is minimized or avoided.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.2L <i>Fertilizers</i>* are used only if studies have shown that their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require <i>fertilizers</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.3LS When <i>fertilizers</i>* are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.4LS When <i>fertilizers</i>* are used, <i>environmental values</i>* are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.5L Damage to <i>environmental values</i>* resulting from <i>fertilizer</i>* use is mitigated or repaired.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.6.5S Damage to <i>environmental values</i>* resulting from <i>fertilizer</i>* use is mitigated.</p>
<p>Criterion 10.7 <i>The Organization</i>* shall use integrated pest management and <i>silviculture</i>* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of <i>chemical pesticides</i>*. <i>The Organization</i>* shall not use any chemical <i>pesticides</i>* prohibited by FSC policy. When <i>pesticides</i>* are used, <i>The Organization</i>* shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values</i>* and human health.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.1LS Integrated pest management, including selection of silvicultural* systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical <i>pesticide</i>* applications, and results in non-use or overall reductions in applications of chemical <i>pesticides</i>*.</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.2LS Chemical <i>pesticides</i>* prohibited by FSC's <i>Pesticide</i>* Policy are not used or stored in the <i>Management Unit</i>* unless FSC has granted derogation.</p>



Indicator 10.7.3LS Records of <i>pesticide*</i> usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.
Indicator 10.7.4LS The use of <i>pesticides*</i> complies with the ILO document “Safety in the use of chemicals at work” regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages.
Indicator 10.7.5L If <i>pesticides*</i> are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective <i>protection*</i> to surrounding <i>landscapes*</i> .
Indicator 10.7.6LS Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> and human health from <i>pesticide*</i> use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Indicator 10.7.7L When <i>pesticides*</i> are used: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The selected <i>pesticide*</i>, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least <i>risk*</i> to humans and non-target species; and 2) <i>Objective*</i> evidence demonstrates that the <i>pesticide*</i> is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.
Criterion 10.8. <i>The Organization*</i> shall minimize, <i>monitor*</i> and strictly control the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> in accordance with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i> . When <i>biological control agents*</i> are used, <i>The Organization*</i> shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to <i>environmental values*</i> .
Indicator 10.8.1LS The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is minimized, monitored* and controlled.
Indicator 10.8.2LS The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> complies with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i> .
Indicator 10.8.3LS The use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is recorded, including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.
Indicator 10.8.4LS Damage to <i>environmental values*</i> caused by the use of <i>biological control agents*</i> is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.
Criterion 10.9 <i>The Organization*</i> shall assess <i>risks*</i> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from <i>natural hazards*</i> proportionate to <i>scale, intensity, and risk*</i> .
Indicator 10.9.1 L Potential negative impacts of <i>natural hazards*</i> on <i>infrastructure*</i> , <i>fores*</i> resources and communities in the <i>Management Unit*</i> are assessed.
Indicator 10.9.1S Using <i>Best available information*</i> , <i>The Organization*</i> identifies and reports all potential <i>natural hazards*</i> to the relevant local and administrative authorities.
Indicator 10.9.2 L Management activities mitigate these impacts.
Indicator 10.9.2S <i>The Organization*</i> puts in place a mechanism that permit to follow up with the relevant authorities for the implementation of mitigation measures.
Indicator 10.9.3 L The <i>risk*</i> of management activities increasing the frequency, distribution or severity of <i>natural hazards*</i> is identified for those hazards* that may be influenced by management.



Indicator 10.9.4 L Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified <i>risks*</i> .
Criterion 10.10 <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage <i>infrastructural development*</i> , transport activities and <i>silviculture*</i> so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to <i>rare and threatened species*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired.
Indicator 10.10.1L Development, maintenance and use of <i>infrastructure*</i> , as well as transport activities, are managed to protect the <i>environmental values*</i> identified in Criterion 6.1.
Indicator 10.10.2LS Silvicultural* activities are managed to ensure <i>protection*</i> of the <i>environmental values*</i> identified in Criterion 6.1.
Indicator 10.10.3L Disturbance or damages to water courses*, <i>water bodies*</i> , soils, rare and <i>threatened species*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , <i>ecosystems*</i> and <i>landscape values*</i> are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a <i>timely manner*</i> , and management activities modified to prevent further damage
Indicator 10.10.3S <i>Forest*</i> management operations are planned and implemented to minimize damage to water courses, <i>water bodies*</i> and soil (compaction, erosion).
Criterion 10.11. <i>The Organization*</i> shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and <i>non-timber forest* products</i> so that <i>environmental values*</i> are conserved, merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided.
Indicator 10.11.1LS Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and <i>non-timber forest products*</i> are implemented in a manner that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in Criterion 6.1 and <i>High Conservation Values*</i> as identified in Criteria 9.1 and 9.2.
Indicator 10.11.2LS Harvesting practices optimize the use of <i>forest*</i> products and merchantable materials.
Indicator 10.11.3LS Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and <i>forest*</i> structure are retained to conserve <i>environmental values*</i> .
Indicator 10.11.4LS Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees and other <i>environmental values*</i> .
Criterion 10.12. <i>The Organization*</i> shall dispose of <i>waste materials*</i> in an environmentally appropriate manner.
Indicator 10.12.1LS Collection, clean-up, transportation and disposal of all <i>waste materials*</i> is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in Criterion 6.1



9. Annexes to the Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A: Minimum list of *applicable laws, regulations and nationally-*ratified* international treaties*, conventions and agreements. (Principle 1)**

N.B. Concession-holders must put in place a mechanism to ensure this list is updated as required. We have included the titles of the different laws using their French connotations to avoid any confusions that their translation to English may cause

1. Harvesting rights	
1.1 Land <i>tenure*</i> and management rights	<p><u>Legislation covering land <i>tenure*</i> rights, including <i>customary rights*</i> as well as management rights, that includes the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to obtain <i>tenure*</i> rights and management rights. It also covers <i>legal*</i> business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.</u></p> <p>Loi N° 2004 / 003 21 avril 2004 2004 Régissant l'urbanisme au Cameroun</p> <p>Décret N°2013 / 0042 PM 23 janvier 2013 2013 Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du décret N° 2008_0739</p> <p>Décret N° 2008 / 0736 / PM 23 avril 2008 2008 Fixant les modalités d'élaboration et de révision des documents de planification urbaine</p> <p>Décret N° 2008 / 0737 / PM 23 avril 2008 2008 Fixant les règles de sécurité, d'hygiène et d'assainissement en matière de construction</p> <p>Décret N° 2008 / 0740 / PM 23 avril 2008 2008 Fixant le régime des sanctions applicables aux infractions aux règles d'urbanisme</p> <p>Décret N° 2008 / 0739 / PM 23 Avril 2008 2008 Fixant les règles d'utilisation du sol et de la construction</p> <p>Décret N° 76 / 165 27 avril 1976 1976 Fixant les conditions d'obtention du titre foncier, modifié et complété par le décret n° 2005/481 du 16 décembre 2005</p> <p>Loi N° 94 / 01 20 Janvier 1994 1994 Portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche</p> <p>Loi N° 81 / 013 27 Novembre 1981 1981 Portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche</p> <p>Décret N° 95 / 678 / PM 18 Décembre 1995 1995 Instituant un cadre indicatif d'utilisation des terres en zone forestière méridionale</p> <p>Décret N° 2000 / 092 / PM 21 Mars 2000 2000 Modifiant le décret N° 95 / 531 / PM du 23 Août 1995 fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p>



	<p>Décret N° 2007 / 342 / PM 07 Mars 2007 2007 Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du décret N° 95/531/PM du 23 Août 1995 fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p> <p>Décret N° 2006 / 0129 / PM 27 Janvier 2006 2006 Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du décret N° 95 / 531 / PM du 23 Août 1995 fixant modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p> <p>Décret N° 2001 / 546 / PM 30 Juillet 2001 2001 Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du décret N° 95 / 413 / PM du 20 Juin 1995 fixant les modalités d'application du régime de la pêche</p> <p>Décret N° 2001_143_PM 25 Avril 2001 2001 Modifiant certaines dispositions du décret N° 95_531_PM du 23 Aout 1995 fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts AV</p> <p>Décret N° 95 / 531 / PM 23 Août 1995 1995 Fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p> <p>Décret N° 94 / 436 / PM 23 Août 1994 1994 Fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p> <p>Décret N° 83 / 169 12 Avril 1983 1983 fixant le régime des forêts</p> <p>Décision N° 1354 / D / MINEF / CAB 26 Novembre 1999 1999 Fixant les procédures de classement des forêts du domaine forestier permanent de la République du Cameroun</p>
<p>1.2 Concession licences</p>	<p><u>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing forest* concession licenses, including the use of legal* methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N° 001 MINEF 15 Septembre 2003 2003 Fixant les critères de présélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des ventes de coupes</p> <p>Arrêté N° 02763 / MINEF / 13 Mars 2001 2001 Fixant les critères de sélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des titres d'exploitation forestière</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 0131 / LC / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN20 Mars 2006 2006 Relative aux procédures de délivrance et de suivi d'exécution des petits titres d'exploitation forestière</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 278 / LC / MINEF / DF / SDIAF 21 Juillet 2001 2001 Emission des certificats de recollement</p> <p>Communiqué N° 0332 / CRP / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SAG 12 Décembre 2012 2012 Prorogation des activités dans les titres d'exploitation sur demande</p>



	<p>Communiqué N° 0040 / CRP / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN 22 Février 2013 2013 Portant sur la délivrance des certificats de légalité</p> <p>Communiqué MINFOF 27 Mars 2013 2013 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants : situation au 27 Mars 2013</p> <p>Liste N°0524 10 Mars 2014 2014 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants forestiers situation au 10 Mars 2014</p> <p>Liste N°0523 / TEO / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SEGIF 12 Mars 2014 2014 Titres d'exploitation opérationnels au 10 Mars 2014 ayant déjà obtenu un PAO</p> <p>Liste N°0850 / TEA / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SEGIF 22 Avril 2013 2013 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants _mars 2013</p> <p>Arrêté 0315/MINEF du 09 avril 2001 fixant les critères de présélection et les procédures de choix des soumissionnaires des titres d'exploitation forestière</p>
<p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p>	<p><u>Any national or sub-national <i>legal</i>* requirements for Management Planning, including conducting <i>forest</i>* inventories, having a <i>forest management plan</i>* and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by <i>legally competent</i>* authorities.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N° 0103 / MINFOF 07 Novembre 2013 2013 Portant inscription aux cahiers de charges des titres d'exploitation forestière, des clauses relatives à la collecte des données sur les linéaires ouverts ou entretenus</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0002 / MINFOF 07 Février 2013 2013 Portant mise en vigueur du système informatique de gestion des informations forestières (SIGIF)</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0003 / MINFOF 07 Février 2013 2013 Fixant la procédure de délivrance des autorisations FLEGT dans le cadre du régime d'autorisation FLEGT</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0004 / MINFOF 07 Février 2013 2013 Fixant les critères et les modalités de délivrance des certificats de légalité dans le cadre du régime d'autorisation FLEGT</p> <p>Décision N° 0275 / MINFOF / SG / DF 02 Juillet 2013 2013 Fixant les conditions de délivrances des agréments aux bureaux de certification opérant au Cameroun dans le cadre du régime d'autorisation FLEGT</p> <p>Décision N° 0276 / MINFOF / SG / DF 02 Juillet 2013 2013 Fixant les modalités de reconnaissance des certificats privés de légalité et de gestion forestière durable dans le cadre du régime d'autorisation FLEGT</p>



	<p>Décision N° 0680 / D / MINFOF / CAB 28 Décembre 2012 2012 Rendant exécutoire le Guide du Contrôleur Forestier</p>
<p>1.4 Harvesting permits</p>	<p><u>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other <i>legal</i> documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of <i>legal</i> methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.</u></p> <p>Grille MINFOF 19 Novembre 2007 2007 Grille de légalité du bois et système de délivrance des licences d'exportation FLEGT</p> <p>Grille MINFOF 22 Octobre 2008 2008 Grille de légalité pour l'exploitation et la transformation de bois au Cameroun</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 0131 / LC / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN20 Mars 2006 2006 Relative aux procédures de délivrance et de suivi d'exécution des petits titres d'exploitation forestière</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 278 / LC / MINEF / DF / SDIAF 21 Juillet 2001 2001 Emission des certificats de recollement</p> <p>Communiqué N° 0332 / CRP / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SAG 12 Décembre 2012 2012 Prorogation des activités dans les titres d'exploitation sur demande</p> <p>Communiqué N° 0040 / CRP / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN 22 Février 2013 2013 Portant sur la délivrance des certificats de légalité</p> <p>Communiqué MINFOF 27 Mars 2013 2013 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants : situation au 27 Mars 2013</p> <p>Liste N°0524 10 Mars 2014 2014 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants forestiers situation au 10 Mars 2014</p> <p>Liste N°0523 / TEO / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SEGIF 12 Mars 2014 2014 Titres d'exploitation opérationnels au 10 Mars 2014 ayant déjà obtenu un PAO</p> <p>Liste N°0850 / TEA / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SEGIF 22 Avril 2013 2013 Titres d'exploitation valides attribués aux exploitants _mars 2013</p> <p>MINEF Juin 2000 2000 Planification de l'attribution des titres d'exploitation forestière (Suivi et révision exercice 2000 et 2003)</p>

2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p><u>Legislation covering payment of all legally required forest* harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of forest* products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</u></p> <p>Décret N° 99 / 370 / PM 19 Mars 1999 1999 Relatif au programme de sécurisation des recettes forestières</p> <p>Décret N° 96 / 642 / PM 17 Septembre 1996 1996 Fixant l'assiette et les modalités de recouvrement des droits de redevances et taxes relatifs à l'activité forestière</p> <p>Décret N° 96 / 643 / PM 17 Septembre 1996 1996 Fixant les valeurs imposables aux grumes</p> <p>Décret N° 96 / 238 / PM 10 Avril 1996 1996 Fixant la rémunération de certains services au titre de l'application du régime des forêts et du régime de la faune</p> <p>Arrêté conjoint N° 0000076 MINATD / MINFI / MINFOF 26 Juin 2012 2012 Fixant les modalités de planification d'emploi et de suivi de la gestion des revenus provenant de l'exploitation des ressources forestières et fauniques destinés aux communes et aux communautés villageoises riveraines</p> <p>Arrêté conjoint N° 0520 MINATD / MINFI / MINFOF 03 Juin 2010 2010 Fixant les modalités d'emploi et de suivi de la gestion des revenus provenant de l'exploitation des ressources forestières et fauniques destinés aux communes et aux communautés villageoises riveraines</p> <p>Circulaire N°0000909/C/MINFI du 31 décembre 2015 portant les instructions relatives à l'exécution des lois de finances, au suivi et au contrôle de l'exécution du budget de l'état, des établissements publics et administratifs, des collectivités territoriales décentralisées et des autres organismes subventionnées pour l'exercice 2016</p>
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p><u>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing forest* (standing stock sales).</u></p> <p>Décret N° 99 / 711 / PM 11 Août 1999 1999 Modifiant certaines dispositions du décret N° 96 / 237 / PM du 10 Avril 1996 fixant les modalités de fonctionnement des Fonds Spéciaux prévus par la loi n° 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche</p> <p>Décret N° 96 / 237 / PM 10 Avril 1996 1996 Fixant les modalités de fonctionnement des fonds spéciaux prévus par la loi</p>



	N° 94 / 01 du 20 Janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts de la faune et de la pêche
	Loi N°2016_18 14 Décembre 2016 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2017
	Loi N°2015_019 21 Décembre 2015 2015 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2016
	Loi N° 2013 / 017 16 Décembre 2013 2013 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2014
	Loi N° 2012 / 014 21 décembre 2012 2012 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2013
	Loi N° 2011 / 020 14 décembre 2011 2011 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2012
	Loi N° 2010 / 015 21 décembre 2010 2010 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2011
	Loi N° 2009 / 018 15 décembre 2010 2010 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2010
	Loi N° 2009 / 019 15 décembre 2009 2009 Portant fiscalité locale
	Loi N° 2008 / 012 29 Décembre 2008 2008 Portant loi de finances de la république du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2009
	Loi N° 2007 / 006 26 Décembre 2007 2007 Portant régime financier de l'état
	Loi N° 2002 / 003 19 avril 2002 2002 Portant code général des impôts
	Code 1 janvier 2011 2011 Code général des impôts 2011
	Décret N° 2011/ 1731 / PM 18 juillet 2011 2011 Les modalités de centralisation, de répartition et de reversement du produit des impôts communaux soumis à péréquation
	Décret N° 2005 / 3089 / PM 29 Août 2005 2005 Précisant les règles d'assiette, de recouvrement et de contrôle de la taxe d'assainissement et de la redevance des prélèvements des eaux
	Décret N° 2001 / 1033 / PM 27 novembre 2001 2001 Réorganisant le programme de sécurisation des recettes forestières
	Décret N° 2001 / 1034 / PM 27 novembre 2001 2001 Fixant les règles d'assiette et les modalités de recouvrement et contrôle des droits, redevances et taxes relatifs à l'activité forestière
	Décret N° 96 / 642 / PM 17 Septembre 1996 1996 Fixant l'assiette et les modalités de recouvrement des droits de redevances et taxes relatifs à l'activité forestière



	<p>Décret N° 96 / 643 / PM 17 septembre 1996 1996 Fixant les valeurs imposables aux grumes</p> <p>Arrêté N°0000027 / MINFI / DGI 12 janvier 2016 2016 Fixant la liste des sociétés tenues d'opérer la retenue à la source de la TVA</p> <p>Arrêté N° 12 / 0000133 / CF / A / MINFI 23 Aout 2012 2012 Portant constatation des valeurs FOB des grumes à l'exportation pour le second semestre 2012</p> <p>Arrêté conjoint N° 0122 / MINEF / MINAT 29 avril 1998 1998 Fixant les modalités d'emploi des revenus provenant de l'exploitation forestière et destinés aux communautés villageoises riveraines</p> <p>Circulaire N°0000909_C_MINFI 31 décembre 2015 Portant instructions relatives à l'exécution des lois de finances pour l'exercice 2016</p> <p>Circulaire N°004 / MINFI / DGI / R / L 28 janvier 2015 Précisant les modalités d'application des dispositions fiscales de la loi des finances 2015</p> <p>Circulaire N° 002 / MINFI / DG I / LC / L 31 Janvier 2012 2012 Précisant les modalités d'application du décret N° 2011/0975/PM du 04 avril 2011 fixant les modalités de réévaluation des immobilisations amortissables et non amortissables des entreprises.</p> <p>Circulaire N° 01 / MINFI / DGI / LC / L 30 janvier 2012 2012 Précisant les modalités d'application des dispositions fiscales de la loi n°2011/020 du 14 décembre 2011 portant loi de finances de la République du Cameroun pour l'exercice 2012</p> <p>Circulaire N° 008 / MINFI / DGI / LC / L 02 Mars 2012 2012 Précisant les modalités d'application de l'article 92 bis du code général des impôts</p> <p>Circulaire conjointe N° 0002335 / MINATD / MINFI 20 octobre 2010 2010 Précisant les modalités d'application de la loi N° 2009/019 du 15 décembre 2009 portant fiscalité locale</p>
<p>2.3 Income and profit taxes</p>	<p><u>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of <i>forest</i>* products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.</u></p> <p>Same as in 2.2</p>



3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	<p><u>Any legal* requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that shall be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., shall also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered.</u></p> <p>Ordonnance N° 99 / 001 31 Août 1999 1999 Complétant certaines dispositions de la loi n° 94_01 du 20 janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts</p> <p>Décision N°0188/D/MINFOF/SG/DPT/SDTB 06 Mai 2015 2015 Fixant les modalités de valorisation des rebuts de l'exploitation forestière</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0222 / A / MINEF 25 Mai 2001 2001 Procédures d'élaboration, d'approbation, de suivi et de contrôle de la mise en œuvre des plans d'aménagements</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0110 / A / MINEF 21 Janvier 1999 1999 Fixant les modalités de contrôle et de suivi des activités forestières</p> <p>Décision N° 2637 / D / MINFOF 06 Décembre 2012 2012 Portant catégorisation des unités de transformation et déterminant le degré de transformation des produits bois</p> <p>Décision N° 0353 / D / MINFOF 27 Février 2012 2012 Portant catégorisation des unités de transformation et déterminant le degré de transformation des produits bois</p> <p>Décision N° 02673 / D / MINFOF / DF / SDIAF / SA 14 Décembre 2012 2012 Relative aux grilles d'analyse des plans d'aménagement et des paramètres de suivi-évaluation de leur mise en œuvre, pour les forêts de production du domaine forestier permanent du Cameroun</p> <p>Décision N° 0511 / D / MINFOF / SG / DF BSJ 15 Juin 2010 2010 Portant modification du diamètre minimum plancher d'exploitabilité de Pericopsiselata (Assamela) applicable en république du Cameroun</p> <p>Décision N° 0124 / D / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SAG 16 Mars 2006 2006 Levant la suspension des autorisations de récupération, d'évacuation de bois et des permis et autorisations personnelles de coupe</p> <p>Décision N° 0342 / MINEF / DF 19 Avril 2001 2001 Institutionnalisant la base officielle de données cartographiques numériques forestières</p>



	<p>Décision N° 0107 / MINEF / CAB 09 Février 1998 Portant application du guide d'élaboration des plans d'aménagement des forêts de production du domaine permanent de la République du Cameroun</p> <p>Décision N° 0108 / D / MINEF / CAB 09 Février 1998 1998 Portant normes d'interventions en milieu forestier</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N°1069 / LC / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF 18 Mai 2012 2012 Lettre circulaire Géo référencement des arbres</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 1365 / L / MINFOF / SG / DF / BSJ 22 Juin 2010 2010 Diffusion de la décision portant modification du DME de l'Assamela</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 0229 / LC / MINEF 21 Janvier 1999 1999 Précisant les modalités d'application de l'arrêté N° 0110 relatif au contrôle et au suivi des activités forestières</p> <p>Fiches MINEF Novembre 2003 2003 Fiches techniques sur les aménagements forestiers : les paramètres d'aménagement</p> <p>Guide MINEF Janvier 1998 1998 Guide d'élaboration des plans d'aménagement des forêts de production du domaine forestier permanent de la République du Cameroun</p> <p>Guide MINFOF 23 Novembre 2012 2012 Guide du contrôleur forestier adapté à la stratégie nationale de contrôle forestier et faunique et aux grilles de légalités de l'APV FLEGT Cameroun</p> <p>Norme ONADEF Janvier 1991 1991 Normes de vérification des travaux d'inventaire, de reconnaissance, d'aménagement, et de pré investissement</p> <p>Norme MINEF Janvier 1998 1998 Normes d'intervention en milieu forestier</p> <p>Norme MINEF Juin 1991 1991 Normes d'inventaire d'aménagement et de préinvestissement</p> <p>Norme MINEF Mai 1995 1995 Normes d'inventaire d'exploitation</p> <p>MINEF Août 1997 1997 Procédures annuelles pour l'exploitation forestière</p>
<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<p><u>International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable forest* uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their habitats* and potential habitats*.</u></p> <p>Décret N° 95 / 466 / PM 20 Juillet 1995 1995 Fixant les modalités d'application du régime de la faune</p> <p>Décret N° 95 / 531 / PM 23 Août 1995 1995 Fixant les modalités d'application du régime des forêts</p>



	<p>Décret N° 95 / 413 / PM 20 Juin 1995 1995 Fixant certaines modalités d'application du régime de la pêche</p> <p>Arrêté N° 2401_MINFOF_CAB 09 Novembre 2012 2012 Portant suspension de l'exploitation du Bubinga et du Wengue à titre conservatoire dans le domaine national</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0648 / MINFOF 18 Décembre 2006 2006 Fixant la liste des animaux des classes de protection A, B et C</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0456 / A / MINEF / DFAP / SDF 29 Juillet 1999 1999 Portant réglementation de l'exploitation du perroquet gris à queue rouge</p> <p>Arrêté N° 3335 / A / SETOUR / DFPN / SFPN 28 Septembre 1987 1987 Portant classement des parcs nationaux, réserves de faune et jardins zoologiques</p> <p>Arrêté N° 522 / CAB / PR 22 Septembre 1987 1987 Portant classement des parcs nationaux et des réserves de faunes</p> <p>Décision N° 2002 / D / MINFOF / SG / DF / CSRRV 21 Août 2012 2012 Fixant les modalités de transfert de la gestion de certaines réserves forestières</p> <p>UICN 9 Février 2000 Catégories et critères de l'UICN pour la liste rouge</p> <p>Convention Washington 3 Mars 1973 (amendée 22 Juin 1979) 1973 Le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvage menacées d'extinction</p> <p>Annexes I, II et III Washington 4 Mars 1973 (amendée 22 Juin 1979) 1973 Convention de Washington sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvage menacées d'extinction</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p><u>National and sub national laws and regulations related to the identification and/or protection* of environmental values* including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for forest* machineries, use of pesticides* and other chemicals, biodiversity conservation*, air quality, protection* and restoration* of water quality, operation of recreational equipment, development of non-forestry infrastructure*, mineral exploration and extraction, etc.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N°00002/MINEPDED du 08 février 2016 définissant les canvas types des termes de références et le contenu de la notice d'impact environnementale</p>



	<p>Décision n°00131/D/MINEPDED/CAB du 26 août 2016 fixant les modalités de délivrance des attestations de respect des obligations environnementales dans le cadre du régime d'autorisation FLEGT</p> <p>Arrêté n° 00001/MINEPDED du 08 février 2016 fixant les catégories d'opérations dont la réalisation est soumise à une évaluation environnementale stratégique ou à une EIES</p> <p>Manuel de procédure d'obtention de l'attestation du respect des obligations environnementales et guide associé de mars 2016</p> <p>Directive COMIFAC de l'évaluation environnementale en Afrique Centrale</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0219 MINEF28 Février 20002000 Portant création des postes forestiers et de chasse</p> <p>Arrêté N°0567 / A / MINEF / DFAP /SDFSRC 14 Août 1998 1998 Fixant les modalités de chasse à l'arc</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 0031 / LC / MINFOF / SG / DF / CSRRV 15 Février 2013 2013 Relative aux conditions d'éligibilités aux appuis du reboisement du ministère de la forêt et de la faune</p> <p>Traité COMIFAC 5 Février 2005 2005 Relatif à la conservation et la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers d'Afrique centrale</p> <p>MINFOF Décembre 2004 2004 Principes, Critères et indicateurs (PCI) de gestion durable des forêts au Cameroun</p> <p>Loi N° 96 / 12 05 Août 1995 1995 Portant loi cadre relative à la gestion de l'environnement</p> <p>Décret N° 2013 / 0171 / PM 14 Février 20132013 Fixant les modalités de réalisation des études d'impact environnemental et social</p> <p>Arrêté N°0070/MINEP du 21 avril 2005 fixant les différentes catégories d'opérations dont la réalisation est soumise à une étude d'impact environnementale</p> <p>Décret N° 2005/0577/PM du 23 février 2005 fixant les modalités de réalisation des études d'impact environnementales</p> <p>Décret N° 2013 / 0172 PM 14 Février 20132013 Fixant les modalités de réalisation de l'audit environnemental et social</p> <p>Accords de Paris 2015 sur le climat</p> <p>Convention des nations unies de lutte contre la désertification dans les pays gravement touchés par la sécheresse et/ou la désertification, en particulier en Afrique, Paris 1994</p> <p>Décret N° 2011 / 2581 / PM 23 Août 2011 2011 Portant réglementation des substances chimiques nocives et/ou dangereuses</p>
--	--



	Décret N° 2011 / 2584 / PM	23 Août 2011	2011	Fixant les modalités de protection des sols et sous-sol
	Décret N° 2011 / 2585 / PM	23 Août 2011	2011	Fixant la liste des substances nocives ou dangereuses et le régime de leur rejet dans les eaux continentales
	Loi N° 89 / 27	29 Décembre 1989	1989	Portant sur les déchets toxiques et dangereux
	Convention Africaine			La conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles
	Convention Ramsar	02 Février 1971 (amendé le 28 Mai 1987)		1987 relative aux zones humides
	Convention Rio de Janeiro	Juin 1992	1992	La diversité biologique
	Convention Rotterdam	10 Septembre 1998 (révisée 2008)	2008	Convention de Rotterdam sur la procédure de consentement préalable en connaissance de cause applicable à certains produits chimiques et pesticides dangereux qui font l'objet d'un commerce international
	Convention Stockholm	22 Mai 2001 (amendée en 2009)	2009	Les polluants organiques persistants
	Annexe convention de Stockholm	Amendé 2011	2011	Les polluants organiques persistants (amendée en 2009)
	Convention Vienne	22 Mars 1985	1985	La protection de la couche d'ozone
	Convention cadre Nations Unies	9 Mai 1992	1992	Les changements climatiques
	Protocole Carthagène	Octobre 2000	2000	La prévention des risques biotechnologiques relatif à la convention sur la diversité biologique
	Protocole Kyoto	11 Décembre 1997	1997	A la Convention-Cadre sur les Changements climatiques
	Protocole Montréal	Relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone	16 septembre 1987	
	Protocole Nagoya	Accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation relatif à la convention sur la diversité biologique	29 Décembre 1993	
	Loi N° 98 / 005	14 Avril 1998	1998	Portant régime de l'eau
	Décret N° 2001 / 165 / PM	08 Mai 2001	2001	Précisant les modalités de protection des eaux de surface et des eaux souterraines contre la pollution



<p>3.4. Health and safety</p>	<p><u>Legally required personal <i>protection</i>* equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of <i>protection</i>* zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relevant to operations in the <i>forest</i>* (not office work, or other activities less related to actual <i>forest</i>* operations).</u></p> <p>Décret N° 2013 / 0172 PM 14 Février 2013 2013 Fixant les modalités de réalisation de l'audit environnemental et social</p> <p>Arrêté n°018/MTPS/SG/CJ du 26 mai 1993 fixant les conditions auxquelles doit répondre le logement fourni aux travailleurs, le taux minimum et les modalités d'attribution de l'indemnité compensatrice de logement</p> <p>Décret n° 93/575/PM du 15 juillet fixant les modalités d'établissement et de visa de certains contrats de travail (pour les travailleurs expatriés)</p> <p>Convention Collective Nationale des entreprises d'exploitation, de transformation de produits forestiers et activités annexes</p> <p>Guide de l'Inspecteur du Travail et de l'Agent de recouvrement dans le contrôle social interne des entreprises forestières au Cameroun du 22 octobre 2012</p> <p>Arrêté N°039/MTPS/IMT du 26 novembre 1984 fixant les mesures d'hygiène et de sécurité sur les lieux de travail</p> <p>Arrêté N°079/CAB/MINMIDT du 19 juillet 2007 fixant les modalités de réalisation des études de danger</p> <p>Convention OIT 155 1981 1981 La sécurité et la santé des travailleurs</p> <p>Recommandation 200 17 Juin 2010 2010 Le VIH et le SIDA Décision N°0108/D/MINEF/CAB du 09 février 1998 - Normes d'intervention en milieu forestier</p> <p>Recueil BIT 1998 1998 Des directives pratiques sur la sécurité et la santé dans les travaux forestiers</p> <p>Guide BIT 1986 Sécurité et santé dans l'utilisation des produits agrochimiques</p> <p>Recueil BIT 2001 2001 Recueil de directives pratiques du BIT sur le VIH_SIDA et le monde du travail</p> <p>Guide BIT Sécurité dans l'utilisation des produits chimiques au travail</p> <p>Loi N° 77_11 13 juillet 1977 1977 Portant réparation des accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles</p> <p>Loi N°98/015 du 14 juillet 1998 relative aux établissements classés dangereux, insalubres et incommodes</p>
-------------------------------	--



	<p>Décret N° 99/818/Pm du 09 novembre 1999 fixant les modalités d'implantation et d'exploitation des établissements classés dangereux, insalubres et incommodes</p>																																																																
<p>3.5. <i>Legal*</i> employment</p>	<p><u><i>Legal*</i> requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labor, and discrimination and freedom of association.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N° 000005 / MINFI 13 Janvier 2011 2011 Portant institution du service minimum garanti</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 28</td> <td>1929</td> <td>1929</td> <td>La protection des dockers contre les accidents de travail</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 29</td> <td>1930</td> <td>1930</td> <td>Le travail forcé</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 87</td> <td>1948</td> <td>1948</td> <td>La liberté syndicale et la protection du droit syndical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 89 (femmes) (révisée)</td> <td>1948</td> <td>1948</td> <td>Le travail de nuit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 97</td> <td>1949</td> <td>1949</td> <td>Les travailleurs migrants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 98</td> <td>1949</td> <td>1949</td> <td>Le droit d'auto-organisation et la négociation collective</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 100</td> <td>1951</td> <td>1951</td> <td>L'égalité de rémunération</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 105</td> <td>1957</td> <td>1957</td> <td>L'abolition du travail forcé</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 111</td> <td>1958</td> <td>1958</td> <td>Concernant la discrimination</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 131</td> <td>1970</td> <td>1970</td> <td>Fixation des salaires minima</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 138</td> <td>1973</td> <td>1973</td> <td>L'âge minimum</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 141</td> <td>1975</td> <td>1975</td> <td>Les organisations des travailleurs ruraux</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 142</td> <td>1975</td> <td>1975</td> <td>La mise en valeur des ressources humaines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 143</td> <td>1975</td> <td>1975</td> <td>Les travailleurs migrants (dispositions complémentaires)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 168</td> <td>1988</td> <td>1988</td> <td>La promotion de l'emploi et la protection contre le chômage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Convention OIT 169</td> <td>1989</td> <td>1989</td> <td>Relative aux peuples indigènes et tribaux</td> </tr> </table>	Convention OIT 28	1929	1929	La protection des dockers contre les accidents de travail	Convention OIT 29	1930	1930	Le travail forcé	Convention OIT 87	1948	1948	La liberté syndicale et la protection du droit syndical	Convention OIT 89 (femmes) (révisée)	1948	1948	Le travail de nuit	Convention OIT 97	1949	1949	Les travailleurs migrants	Convention OIT 98	1949	1949	Le droit d'auto-organisation et la négociation collective	Convention OIT 100	1951	1951	L'égalité de rémunération	Convention OIT 105	1957	1957	L'abolition du travail forcé	Convention OIT 111	1958	1958	Concernant la discrimination	Convention OIT 131	1970	1970	Fixation des salaires minima	Convention OIT 138	1973	1973	L'âge minimum	Convention OIT 141	1975	1975	Les organisations des travailleurs ruraux	Convention OIT 142	1975	1975	La mise en valeur des ressources humaines	Convention OIT 143	1975	1975	Les travailleurs migrants (dispositions complémentaires)	Convention OIT 168	1988	1988	La promotion de l'emploi et la protection contre le chômage	Convention OIT 169	1989	1989	Relative aux peuples indigènes et tribaux
Convention OIT 28	1929	1929	La protection des dockers contre les accidents de travail																																																														
Convention OIT 29	1930	1930	Le travail forcé																																																														
Convention OIT 87	1948	1948	La liberté syndicale et la protection du droit syndical																																																														
Convention OIT 89 (femmes) (révisée)	1948	1948	Le travail de nuit																																																														
Convention OIT 97	1949	1949	Les travailleurs migrants																																																														
Convention OIT 98	1949	1949	Le droit d'auto-organisation et la négociation collective																																																														
Convention OIT 100	1951	1951	L'égalité de rémunération																																																														
Convention OIT 105	1957	1957	L'abolition du travail forcé																																																														
Convention OIT 111	1958	1958	Concernant la discrimination																																																														
Convention OIT 131	1970	1970	Fixation des salaires minima																																																														
Convention OIT 138	1973	1973	L'âge minimum																																																														
Convention OIT 141	1975	1975	Les organisations des travailleurs ruraux																																																														
Convention OIT 142	1975	1975	La mise en valeur des ressources humaines																																																														
Convention OIT 143	1975	1975	Les travailleurs migrants (dispositions complémentaires)																																																														
Convention OIT 168	1988	1988	La promotion de l'emploi et la protection contre le chômage																																																														
Convention OIT 169	1989	1989	Relative aux peuples indigènes et tribaux																																																														



	Convention OIT 182	1999	1999	Les pires formes de travail des enfants
	Déclaration Nations unis	13 Septembre 2007	2007	Les droits des peuples autochtones
	Déclaration OIT	18 Juin 1998 (Annexe révisée le 15 Juin 2010)	2010	Relative aux principes fondamentaux au travail et de son suivi
	Convention	2013	2013	Convention collective nationale des entreprises d'exploitation, de transformation des produits forestiers et activités annexes
	Recommandation	135	22 Juin 1970	1970 La fixation des salaires minima
	Recommandation	200	17 Juin 2010	2010 Le VIH et le SIDA
	Receuil BIT	2001	2001	Receuil de directives pratiques du BIT sur le VIH_SIDA et le monde du travail
	Guide BIT	Sécurité dans l'utilisation des produits chimiques au travail		
	Loi N° 92-007	14 août 1992	1992	Portant Code du travail
	Loi N° 90_053	19 Décembre 1990	1990	Liberté d'association
	Loi N° 76- 8	08 Juillet 1976	1976	Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de la loi N° 73-5 du 07 Décembre 1973 fixant le régime des fêtes légales en République Unie du Cameroun
	Loi N° 73 / 5	7 Décembre 1973	1973	Fixant le régime des fêtes légales en république unie du Cameroun
	Décret N°2014 / 2377 /PM	13 Aout 2014	2014	Fixant les conditions et les modalités de prise en charge des assurés volontaires au régime d'assurance pensions de vieillesse, d'invalidité et de décès
	Décret N°2014 / 2217 / PM	24 Juillet 2014	2014	Portant revalorisation du Salaire Minimum Interprofessionnel Garanti (SMIG)
	Décret N° 93 / 578	15 juillet 1993	1993	Fixant les conditions de fond et de forme applicables aux conventions collectives de travail
	Décret N° 93 / 577	15 juillet 1993	1993	Fixant les conditions d'emploi des travailleurs temporaires et occasionnel
	Décret N° 93 / 573	15 juillet 1993	1993	Fixant les modalités de prise en charge des frais de voyage et de transport du travailleur déplacé



	<p>Décret N° 93 / 571 15 juillet 1993 1993 Fixant les conditions d'emploi des travailleurs de nationalité étrangère pour certaines professions</p> <p>Décret N° 79 / 096 21 mars 1979 1979 Fixant les modalités d'exercice de la profession de médecin du travail</p> <p>Décret N° 021 / MTPS / SG / CJ 26 mai 1993 1993 Fixant les modalités de licenciement pour motif économique</p> <p>Décret N° 2012 / 644 28 décembre 2012 2012 Portant organisation du MINEFOP</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0116 / CAB / MINTSS 01 Octobre 2013 2013 Modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions de l'arrêté 019 / SG / CJ du 26 Mai 1993 fixant les modalités de l'élection et les conditions d'exercice des fonctions des délégués du personnel</p> <p>Arrêté N° 018 / MTPS / SG / CJ 26 mai 1993 1993 Fixant les conditions auxquelles doit répondre le logement fourni aux travailleurs, le taux minimum et les modalités d'attribution de l'indemnité compensatrice de logement</p> <p>Arrêté N° 017 / MTPS / SG / CJ 26 mai 1993 1993 Fixant la durée maximale et les modalités d'engagement à l'essai</p> <p>Arrêté N° 016 / MTPS / SG / CJ 26 mai 1993 1993 Fixant les modalités d'attribution et de calcul de l'indemnité de licenciement</p> <p>Arrêté N° 015 / MTPS / SG / CJ 26 mai 1993 1993 Déterminant les conditions et la durée du préavis</p> <p>Arrêté N° 039 / MTPS / IMT 26 novembre 1984 1984 Fixant les mesures générales d'hygiène et de sécurité sur les lieux de travail</p> <p>Décision N°0198_MINTSS_SG_DRP_SDRT 08 Octobre 2013 2013 Fixant la date du déroulement des élections des délégués du personnel</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N°010_MINTSS_SG_DRP_SDRT 08 Octobre 2013 2013 Elections sociales 2013</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N° 004 / MTPSI / DT / CT Portant calcul des congés en cas d'absence du travailleur</p>
--	--



4. Third parties' rights	
<p>4.1 Customary rights*</p>	<p><u>Legislation covering customary rights* relevant to forest* harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N° 0518 / MINEF / CAB 21 Décembre 2001 2001 Fixant les modalités d'attribution en priorités aux communautés villageoises riveraines de toute forêt susceptible d'être érigée en forêt communautaire</p> <p>Directives COMIFAC sur la participation des populations locales et autochtones et des ONG à la gestion durable des forêts d'Afrique centrale du 25 janvier 2011</p> <p>Directive COMIFAC Juin 2010 2010 Directives sous régionales relatives à la gestion durable des produits forestiers non ligneux d'origine végétale en Afrique centrale</p>
<p>4.2 Free Prior and Informed consent*</p> <p>Préalable*</p>	<p><u>Legislation covering "free prior and informed consent"* in connection with the transfer of forest* management rights and customary rights* to The Organization* in charge of the harvesting operation.</u></p> <p>Protocole Nagoya Accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation relatif à la convention sur la diversité biologique</p> <p>Directives COMIFAC sur la participation des populations locales et autochtones et des ONG à la gestion durable des forêts d'Afrique centrale du 25 janvier 2011</p> <p>Protocole de Carthagène</p>
<p>4.3 Indigenous Peoples'* rights</p>	<p><u>Legislation that regulates the rights of Indigenous Peoples* as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land tenure*, and rights to use certain forest* related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve forest* lands.</u></p> <p>Loi N° 94 / 01 20 Janvier 1994 1994 Portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche</p> <p>Décrets d'application loi de 94 (forêts et faune)</p> <p>Directives COMIFAC sur la participation des populations locales et autochtones et des ONG à la gestion durable des forêts d'Afrique centrale du 25 janvier 2011</p> <p>Directive COMIFAC Juin 2010 2010 Directives sous régionales relatives à la gestion durable des produits forestiers non ligneux d'origine végétale en Afrique centrale</p>



5. Trade and transport	
<p>N.B.: This section covers requirement for forest* management operations, as well as processing and trade.</p>	
5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p><u>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.</u></p> <p>Arrêté N° 0872 / MINEF 23 Octobre 2001 2001 Portant classification des essences forestières</p> <p>Décision N° 2032 / D / MINFOF 22 Août 2012 2012 Fixant la liste des produits spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun</p> <p>Décision N° 0336 / MINFOF 06 Juillet 2006 2006 Fixant la liste des produits spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun</p> <p>Décision N° 0230 / D / MINEF / CAB 23 Mars 2001 2001 Portant création d'une unité centrale de contrôle des activités de transformation du bois</p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p><u>All required trading and transport permits shall exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from forest* operations.</u></p> <p>Arrêté conjoint N° 0378 MINFOF / MINCOMMERCE 26 Avril 2010 2010 Portant organisation et fonctionnement du marché intérieur du bois</p> <p>Lettre circulaire N°0219_LC_MINFOF_CAB_BNC_C5 09 Septembre 2013 2013 Relative au visa des documents servant au transport des bois</p> <p>Décret N° 99 / 781 / PM 31 Octobre 1999 1999 Modalités d'application de l'article 71 (1) (nouveau) de la loi N° 94 / 01 du 20 Janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche</p>
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p><u>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the forest* operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It should* be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</u></p>



	<p>Arrêté N° 17/00489/CF/MINFI/DGD du 15 juin 2017 portant constatation des valeurs FOB des grumes à l'exploitation pour une période de 6 mois</p> <p>Ordonnance N°99/001 du 31 aout 1999 complétant l'arrêté N° 17/00489/CF/MINFI/DGD</p>
5.4 Customs regulations	<p><u>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</u></p> <p>Autorisation N° 0468 / AEGA / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN 03 Mars 2014 2014 Exportation des grumes d'Ayous pour l'exercice 2014</p> <p>Autorisation N° 0397 / AEGA / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN 20 Février 20132013 Exportation des grumes d'Ayous pour l'exercice 2013</p> <p>Autorisation N° 0412 / AEGA / MINFOF / SG / DF / SDAFF / SN 20 Février 20132013 Exportation des grumes d'Azobé pour l'exercice 2013</p>
5.5 CITES	<p><u>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</u></p> <p>Répertoire CITES 2011 2011 Répertoire des espèces CITES 2011 (Tome 1) : répertoire des espèces CITES</p> <p>Répertoire CITES 2011 2011 Répertoire des espèces CITES 2011 (Tome 2) : annales des inscriptions à la CITES</p>
6. Due diligence / due care (identification and mitigation of risks*)	
6.1 Due diligence / due care (identification and mitigation of risks*)	<p><u>Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.</u></p> <p>APV, Accords de Partenariat Volontaire entre l'union européenne et la république du Cameroun sur l'application des règlementations forestières, la gouvernance et les échanges commerciaux des bois et produits dérivés vers l'union européenne (FLEGT)</p>
7. Ecosystem services*	
	<p><u>Legislation covering ecosystem services* rights, including customary rights* as well as management rights that include the use of legal* methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to ecosystem services*. National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, protection and payment for ecosystem services*. Also includes legal* business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal* required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to ecosystem services* (including tourism).</u></p>



	<p>Lois de 94 et de 96</p> <p>Convention sur la diversité biologique</p> <p>Arrêté N° 0518 / MINEF / CAB 21 Décembre 2001 2001 Fixant les modalités d'attribution en priorités aux communautés villageoises riveraines de toute forêt susceptible d'être érigée en forêt communautaire</p> <p>Directive COMIFAC Juin 2010 2010 Directives sous régionales relatives à la gestion durable des produits forestiers non ligneux d'origine végétale en Afrique centrale</p>
--	---

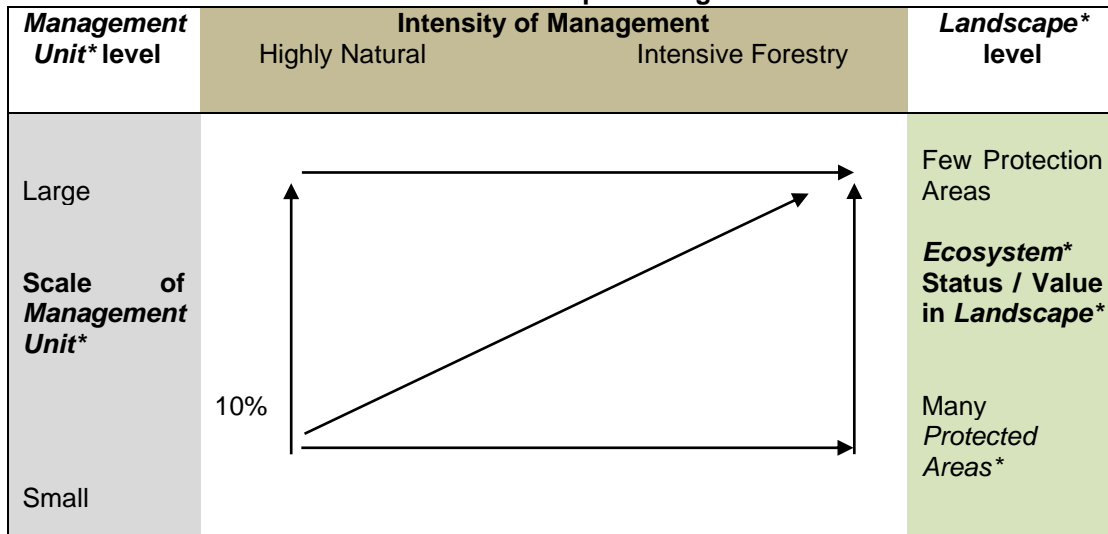


Annex B: Training requirements for *workers (Principle 2)**

*Workers** shall be able to:

- 1) Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight *ILO Core Labour Conventions** (Criterion 2.1);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (Criterion 2.3)
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- 6) Identify where Indigenous Peoples* have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
- 7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** and implement the necessary measures to protect them from the start of *forest** management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- 9) Identify where *local communities** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- 10) Carry out social, economic and *environmental impact assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- 11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services**, when FSC *Ecosystem Services* Claims* are used (Criterion 5.1);
- 12) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (criterion 7.1); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C: Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram.



The diagram shows how the area of the *Management Unit** included in the *Conservation Area Network** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, *intensity** of management, and/or the status and value of *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far right column titled '*Ecosystems* Status/Value in the Landscape**' signifies the extent to which *native ecosystems** are protected at the *landscape** level and the relative requirements for further *protection** in the *Management Unit**.

The far left column titled '*Area of Management Unit**' shows that as the *Management Unit** area increases, the *Management Unit** will itself be at the *landscape** level and so will be expected to have a *Conservation Area Network** containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring *ecosystems** for that *landscape**.



Annex D: Elements of the *Management Plan (Principle 7)**

<p>1) The results of assessments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Natural resources and <i>environmental values</i>*, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9; ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition/characteristics, as identified in Principle 6, Principles 2 to 5 and Principle 9; iii. <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i>* and <i>core areas</i>*, as identified in Principle 9; iv. <i>Indigenous cultural landscapes</i>*, as identified with affected rights-holders* in Principle 3 and Principle 9; v. Major social and environmental <i>risks</i>* in the area, as identified in Principle 6, Principles 2 to 5 and Principle 9; and vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of <i>ecosystem services</i>* for which promotional claims are made, as identified in Criterion 5.1.
<p>2) Programmes and activities regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Workers</i>* rights, occupational health and safety, <i>gender equality</i>*, as identified in Principle 2; ii. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>*, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in Principle 3, Principle 4 and Principle 5; iii. <i>Stakeholder</i>* <i>engagement</i>* and the resolution of <i>disputes</i>* and grievances, as identified in Principle 1, Principle 2 and Principle 7; iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in Principle 10; vii. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in Principle 5.
<p>3) Measures to conserve* and/or restore*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rare and <i>threatened species</i>* and <i>habitats</i>*; ii. <i>Water bodies</i>* and <i>riparian zones</i>*; iii. <i>Landscape</i>* <i>connectivity</i>*, including wildlife corridors; iv. <i>Ecosystem services</i>* when FSC <i>ecosystem services</i>* claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1; v. <i>Representative Sample Areas</i>*, as identified in Principle 6; and viii. <i>High Conservation Values</i>*, as identified in Principle 9.
<p>4) Measures to assess, prevent and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Environmental values</i>*, as identified in Principle 6 and Principle 9; ii. <i>Ecosystem services</i>* when FSC <i>ecosystem services</i>* claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1; ix. Social values and <i>Indigenous cultural landscapes</i>*, as identified in Principles 2 to 5 and Principle 9;
<p>5) A description of the monitoring* programme, as identified in Principle 8, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Growth and yield, as identified in Principle 5; ii. <i>Ecosystem services</i>* when FSC <i>ecosystem services</i>* claims are used as identified in Criterion 5.1; iii. <i>Environmental values</i>*, as identified in Principle 6; iv. Operational impacts, as identified in Principle 10; v. <i>High Conservation Values</i>*, as identified in Principle 9.



- vi. Monitoring* systems based on *stakeholder* engagement**, planned or in place, as identified in Principles 2 to 5 and Principle 7;
- vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land-use zoning on the *Management Unit**;
- viii. Description of the methodology used to assess and monitor* any development and land-use options allowed in *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas**, including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach**;
- ix. Description of the methodology to assess and monitor* any development and land-use options allowed in *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach**;
- x. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land-use zoning on the *Management Unit**, including the *Intact Forest Landscapes* core areas**.

Annex E: Conceptual framework for planning and *monitoring**

Sample Management Plan* document (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	Management Plan* Revision periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle/ Criterion
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually, sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare, threatened and endangered species	Annually	Consulting biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consultant biologist / Ministry of Forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
Engagement* Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement* Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-year Management Plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Environment	P6
		Coarse woody debris	Annually	Ministry of Forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample		
Sustainable Forestry Management Plan*	10 years	Age class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Environment	P6



Sample Management Plan* document (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	Management Plan* Revision periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle/ Criterion
		Size class distribution			
		10-year Annual Allowable Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Forests / Woodlands Manager	C5.2
Ecosystem Services* Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex F: Monitoring requirements (Principle 8)

1) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. The results of regeneration activities (Criterion 10.1);
- ii. The use of ecologically well-adapted species for regeneration (Criterion 10.2);
- iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species** within and outside the *Management Unit** (Criterion 10.3);
- iv. The use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used (Criterion 10.4);
- v. The results of silvicultural activities (Criterion 10.5);
- vi. Adverse impacts to *environmental values** from *fertilizers** (Criterion 10.6);
- vii. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (Criterion 10.7);
- viii. Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents** (Criterion 10.8);
- ix. The impacts from *natural hazards** (Criterion 10.9);
- x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and *silviculture** to rare and *threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values**, water and soils (Criterion 10.10);
- xi. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood wastes and other products and services (Criterion 10.11); and
- xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (Criterion 10.2);

2) Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (Criterion 1.4);
- ii. Compliance with *applicable laws**, *local laws**, *ratified** international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5);
- iii. Resolution of *disputes** and grievances (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- iv. Programmes and activities regarding *workers** rights* (Criterion 2.1);
- v. *Gender equality**, sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (Criterion 2.2);
- vi. Programmes and activities regarding occupational health and safety (Criterion 2.3);
- vii. Payment of wages (Criterion 2.4);
- viii. *Workers** training (Criterion 2.5);
- ix. Where *pesticides** are used, the health of *workers** exposed to *pesticides** (Criterion 2.5 and Criterion 10.7);
- x. The identification of Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities** and their *legal** and *customary rights** (Criterion 3.1 and Criterion 4.1);
- xi. Full implementation of the terms of *binding agreements** (Criterion 3.2 and Criterion 4.2);
- xii. Indigenous Peoples* and community relations (Criterion 3.2, Criterion 3.3 and Criterion 4.2);
- xiii. *Protection** of sites of cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities** (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7);
- xiv. The persistence of *Indigenous cultural landscapes** and associated values of significance to *Indigenous Peoples** (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 3.5);



- xv. The use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8);
- xvi. Local economic and social development (Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5);
- xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (Criterion 5.1);
- xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criterion 5.1);
- xix. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services** (Criterion 5.1);
- xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products** (Criterion 5.2);
- xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value-added manufacturing (Criterion 5.4);
- xxii. *Long-term* economic viability** (Criterion 5.5); and
- xiii. *High Conservation Values** 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1.

3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions, including where applicable:

- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (Criterion 5.2) (when *The Organization** uses FSC *ecosystem services** claims);
- ii. *Environmental values** and *ecosystem functions**, including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values** (Criterion 6.3);
- iii. Rare and *threatened species**, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats** (Criterion 6.4);
- iv. *Representative sample areas** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.5);
- v. Naturally occurring *native species** and *biological diversity** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.6);
- vi. Water courses, *water bodies**, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.7);
- vii. *Landscape values** and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore* them (Criterion 6.8);
- viii. Conversion of *natural forests** to *plantations** or conversion to non-forest (Criterion 6.9);
- ix. The status of *plantations** established after 1994 (Criterion 6.10); and
- xiv. *High Conservation Values** 1 to 4, identified in Criterion 9.1, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.



Annex G: Strategies for maintaining High Conservation Values* (Principle 9)

Strategies for maintaining *High Conservation Values** may not necessarily preclude harvesting. However, the only way to maintain some *High Conservation Values** will be through *protection** of the *High Conservation Value Area** that supports them.

HCV 1 – *Protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *biological diversity** and the ecological communities and *habitats** upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats** and species occurrences. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to develop, expand and/or *restore** *habitats** for such species are in place.

HCV 2 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest* ecosystems** and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact *natural forest* ecosystems**. Examples include *protection** zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to *low-intensity** operations that fully maintain *forest** structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and reconnect *forest* ecosystems**, their intactness, and *habitats** that support natural *biological diversity** are in place.

HCV 3 – Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of *rare or threatened ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia**. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and/or develop rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia** are in place.

HCV 4 – Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to *local communities** located within or downstream of the *Management Unit**, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include *protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** water quality and quantity are in place. Where identified HCV 4 *ecosystem services** include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.

HCV 5 – Strategies to protect the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples** needs in relation to the *Management Unit** are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

HCV 6 – Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

Assessment of *core areas of *Intact Forest Landscapes***

A. Threshold for vast majority* (Core Area*)

The *Organization** marks out a *core area** in the *Intact Forest Landscape** that accounts for >50% of the *Intact Forest Landscape** area contained in the *Management Unit**.

Scientific argument for determining an *eco-regional threshold for the size of *core areas** in the Congo Basin**

By default, the size of a *core area** is 80% of the area of an *Intact Forest* Area* located within a *Management Unit**. According to Annex H of the International Generic Indicators, specific national or *eco-regional** thresholds lower than 80% may be determined subject to an assessment of how to optimize the *protection** of *intact forest landscapes**.



In the debate on the advantages and disadvantages of logging in the Congo Basin, it is often stated that, for economic reasons, the alternative to *forest** management in accordance with the FSC® Principles and Criteria preferred by national governments would not be to protect the land through the creation of new protected areas (WWF International 2016; FRM and IFO 2015; McLeish 2016).

Consequently, it is *reasonable** to think that the *threats** represented by certified *forest** management, as practised in the Congo Basin, to *Intact Forest Landscapes** in or on the edge of *Management Units**, are minimal and in any case far less serious than the *threats** resulting from the negative impacts of other land uses, such as mining or agricultural *plantations**.

These practices are very different from those observed in Canada or Russia, where clear-felling operations are the norm.

Table 1 sets out the practices normally complied with by certified companies.

Table 1. List of RIL measures, not visible in satellite images, to limit the direct and indirect impacts of logging in the Congo Basin

Logging operations	Implementation measures	Mitigation of impacts on the <i>forest*</i>
Roads	Road widths: Limitation of widths cleared for roads to 26m (secondary roads) / 33m (main roads)	Only temporary and limited opening of the canopy
	Soil <i>protection*</i> : Limits on gradients of permanent roads	Avoidance of erosion and/or <i>restoration*</i>
	Anti-erosion arrangements for all types of open roads (outfalls, settling basins, bridge-side bollards) and monitoring of works	
	Arrangements to facilitate <i>restoration*</i> on closure (barricades, diversionary trenches, dismantling)	<i>Restoration*</i> of the canopy / road after 3 to 5 years
	Crossings of watercourses: Avoiding the crossing of watercourses as much as possible. If bridges or dams cannot be avoided, they should be constructed to the highest specification. - Dismantling bridges over watercourses when logging operations are completed	Minimizing impact on watercourses, avoiding silting, so that the <i>forest*</i> upstream is not affected by stagnating water, etc.
Planning of roads: - plan to build roads far from protected areas;	Minimizing impact of roads in sensitive areas.	



Logging operations	Implementation measures	Mitigation of impacts on the forest*
	- build roads in specific <i>habitats</i> * (e.g. <i>forest</i> * with open canopy) ; - respect special <i>habitats</i> *, avoid sensitive areas (buffer zones, slopes...).	
	Re-using old roads as much as possible	Minimizing impact of roads
	Wildlife <i>protection</i> *: Limitation of access, controls at barriers, and closure of roads when logging has finished in an area	Preventing poaching and/or having a positive impact by controlling traffic
Structure of the forest*	Identification and <i>protection</i> * of saplings and retention of a number of seed-bearing trees, <i>protection</i> * of sensitive tree species	Minimizing impact on saplings, particularly those of the species being felled
	Definition of a maximum felling diameter to retain monumental trees	Keeping monumental trees
	Definition of buffer areas around major rivers, within which felling is prohibited. A ban on felling trees that might fall into watercourses	Minimizing impact on sensitive areas (rivers, <i>wetlands</i> *), avoiding erosion, silting, sedimentation
	Optimization of evacuation trails and <i>protection</i> * of saplings along such trails	Minimizing the area affected and, in particular, protecting the tree species being felled
	Limitation of the number of trees felled per hectare	Minimizing impact on the structure of the <i>forest</i> *
	Optimisation of the location of quarries in relation to sensitive areas / <i>restoration</i> *	Minimizing impact on sensitive areas (rivers, <i>wetlands</i> *), avoiding silting
Soil protection*	Avoiding soil compaction and deep rutting due to evacuation operations and logging yards	Minimizing impact or <i>restoration</i> * when logging is completed
Pollution	Responsible management of fuels and wastes so as to avoid pollution	Avoiding pollution of the <i>forest</i> * with fuels and other wastes
Integrity of the forest* cover and of wildlife	Surveillance of the boundaries of the CFAD/FMU by foot patrols, systematic identifications of violations and involvement of the government department concerned	Minimizing the creation of fields and/or the setting up of unauthorized encampments in



Logging operations	Implementation measures	Mitigation of impacts on the forest*
	Definition of agricultural areas and areas reserved for <i>local communities*</i> , and monitoring of the agricultural front line	the <i>forest*</i> (outside of areas allocated for agriculture)
	Platform for ongoing <i>engagement*</i> with the local population	Idem, and minimizing the impact of hunting/poaching on wildlife
	Regulations prohibiting hunting and transportation on the concession	Minimising impact of hunting/poaching on wildlife
	Checks on vehicles within the concession	
	Eco-guards and motorized LAB (anti-poaching) patrols	
	Closure of access points (sometimes maintaining roads for monitoring/controlling poaching)	
	Providing <i>workers*</i> with protein-rich foods	
	Raising awareness and training employees/villagers	

Minimal impact of logging on forest* cover and biomass

In the Congo Basin, the average harvesting rate is between 0.5 and 2 trees/ha every 20 to 35 years.

This method of exploitation has a very low impact on the *forest** cover, the principal disruption being the opening of the canopy when roads are built.

The most recent scientific studies that have been published agree that the opening of roads in FSC®-certified concessions in fact impacts only between 1 and 2% of the *forest** cover (figure derived from monitoring the impact of logging in the FSC-certified concessions of FRMi, N. Bayol, 2016, personal communication ; FRM and IFO 2015).

Kleinschroth et al. studied the impact of roads on an area of more than 100,000 km², in Cameroon and in the south of the Republic of Congo, by processing satellite images recording the effects of logging between 1985 and 2015, a period of 30 years. They found that the road network accounted for less than 1% of the *forest** area of concessions and that the *forest** was constantly being regenerated and reconstituted: *“The results show that less than 1% of the forest* cover has been cleared for road construction to extract timber. Roads abandoned over the last 30 years showed a continuous trajectory of forest* regeneration. Tree species diversity, canopy cover, the litter layer and herb composition converged with those in the surrounding logged forests*. Trees of commercial species generally showed even higher rates of regeneration on road tracks and edges than in the forest*, as they benefit from the high light levels due to a lack of canopy shade.”* (Healy and Kleinschroth 2016)



The other visible impacts on the *forest** cover are gaps caused by felling and the construction of temporary logging yards, which together can impact an additional 5% (FRMi, IFO 2016).

As a general rule, the total disruption to *forest** cover in the area exploited for timber in Central Africa, as commonly agreed by scientists and legislative frameworks, ranges from 5 to 10%, with an average of 7% (FRMi, N. Bayol, 2016, personal communication).

A study of a REDD+ pilot project on the River Lukénie in the Democratic Republic of Congo, carried out by the CIFOR, assessed the potential impact of roads and skidding trails in a baseline scenario and a project scenario applying specific RIL measures. Analysis of Table 4 of this study reveals that, for the baseline scenario and the project scenario respectively, 7.2% and 5% (718 m²/ha and 504 m²/ha) of the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) were affected by roads and skidding trails.

CO₂ emissions for the baseline scenario and the project scenario were respectively 13.8 et 6.6 tCO₂ eq./ha, or between 2.9% and 1.4% of the CO₂ stock of the above-ground biomass (471 tCO₂ eq./ha). This study did not take into account the impact of windfalls / gaps caused by felling (Hirsh et al. 2013).

A monitoring exercise on a forestry concession in North Congo (IFO) over a period of almost 10 years found that on average only 6% of the annual felling area was affected by logging operations, including 0.5% for main roads and 1.1% for secondary roads and log yards (FRMi, IFO2016). Taking into account that skidding trails impact only the undergrowth, the area affected by logging represents just 4% of the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC). By extrapolating over a period of 60 years, we can estimate that only 10% of the *forest** used for timber production will be affected by logging. 90% of the productive *forest** and 93% of the total area of concessions therefore remain “intact”.

The aerial biomass of a *forest** used for logging returns to its initial level after twenty of so years (Nasi *et al.*, 2008; Rutishauser *et al.*, 2015).

A study of 59 *forests**, mostly uncertified, located in 10 countries of the tropical basins of Africa, Asia, Amazonia, revealed that the impact of logging was still relatively low and allowed for satisfactory reconstitution of the biomass over a 25 to 30-year rotation period (Putz et al. 2012a). In all the countries in the study, an average of 76% of carbon stock was maintained after the first logging rotation.

But studies in Gabon (Medjibe et al. 2011) and in the Republic of Congo (Brown et al. 2005), show that between 92% and 97% of the carbon stock is maintained (Putz et al. 2012b), or, putting it the other way round, that the impact on the biomass ranged from 3% to 8%.

The study carried out by Putz et al. (2012b) confirms the earlier scientific conclusions: approximately 7% of the area of forested concessions is affected by FSC®-certified operations, but the impact of skidding trails affects only the undergrowth, and thus the stored carbon stock is maintained.



In addition, the *fragmentation** of the canopy caused by *forest** roads is limited in terms of space and, for a good part of the road network, in terms of time. Measurement of the width of roads in the north of the Republic of Congo shows that the average width of main roads is 24.5m, and in the case of secondary roads 20.5m. These figures are lower than the RIL standards for the Republic of Congo, where the maximum permitted threshold for main roads is 33m and for secondary roads 26m (FRMi, IFO, 2016).

A study conducted in the same forestry concession in North Congo (IFO) by the European Union's Joint Research Centre (EU-JRC) revealed that slight disturbances to the canopy following selective felling were no longer visible on satellite images after 50 days; only the roads remained visible for a longer period (Verhegghen A. et al., 2015). The fact is that grassy vegetation regrows rapidly in the gaps caused by felling and covers the bare ground that can be detected by the satellite.

The study conducted by Kleinschroth et al. (2015), covering the Sangha watershed, concluded that:

“Open secondary logging roads mostly persisted for less than four years. This indicates that spontaneous re-vegetation follows road abandonment without major delays. Revegetating roads persisted in that state more than four times as long as open roads but they are assumed to have already recovered some of their capacity to deliver ecosystem services and to be on a trajectory towards full forest* recovery.”... “Our analyses show a very dynamic secondary logging road network that appears only for a relatively short time. It is therefore difficult to use logging roads in the Congo Basin as static indicators of forest* degradation and fragmentation*.”*

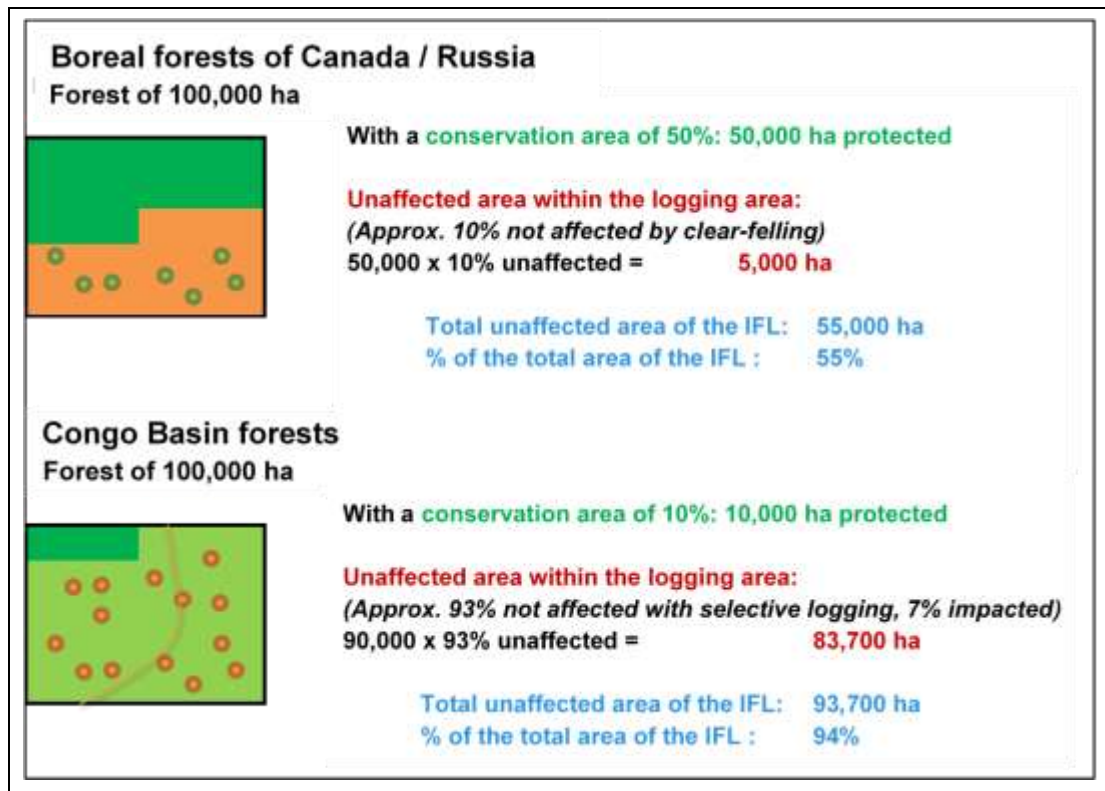
On the ground, it has been noted that vegetation establishes itself very rapidly on roadside verges receiving sunlight and that, after a few years, there is recolonization of the actual carriageway by pioneering sun-loving species, though this depends on the extent to which the soil is compacted. Such recolonization also occurs on lateritic trails.

At the same time, the canopy also closes over rapidly, re-establishing the continuity of the *ecosystem**. However, some roads are open and in use permanently.

Moreover, some *forests**, particularly those hosting Marantaceae species, have a very discontinuous canopy before logging, which may have an adverse impact on, for instance, the density of small monkey species (Brugière D. et al, 2003). In fact, logging in *forests** with Marantaceae may have a positive impact on their natural regeneration and reconstitution (J-F Gillet, 2013; P. Miehé, 2015).

Logging practice in the Congo Basin is therefore not comparable with the clear-felling practised in boreal and temperate *forests**, which affects whole stands of trees over relatively large areas, with a total impact reckoned to affect 90% of the tree cover (if some unaffected areas are excluded).

The following graphic shows that, for a 100,000-hectare Congo Basin *forest**, with 10% of its area protected, 94% of the area is kept intact, as compared with 55% for the boreal *forests** of Canada and Russia, with 50% of the *forest** initially subject to *conservation** measures.



Nevertheless, there are additional measures for further reducing the present impact of industrial forestry and enhancing the integrity of *forests** despite logging (Clark et al. 2009).

This being the case, it is proposed that the size of a *core area** should be defined in relation to the additional management measures undertaken to better protect the intact character of the *landscape**.

A list of RIL+ measures to be implemented in all *Intact Forest Landscapes** located in FSC-certified forestry concessions has been adopted by mutual agreement by the Congo Basin *High Conservation Values** Regional Working Group.

Based on these proposed RIL+ measures, the SDGs in each Congo Basin country developed specific measures for the management of IFL areas outside *core areas** as presented in annex J.



Annex H: HCV Framework

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of *biological diversity including endemic species, and rare*, threatened* or endangered species, that are *significant** at global, regional or national levels.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 1

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV1:**

- Lists, distribution area maps and location data of fauna species registered in Classes A and B of the national list of animals in *protection** classes.
- Arrêté n° 0648/MINFOF du 18 décembre 2006 fixant la liste des animaux des classes de *protection** A, B, C. http://www.laga-enforcement.org/media/legal_library/Cameroon/l%C3%A9gislation%20faunique_Protection_esp%C3%A8ce_menac%C3%A9es-Fr_En.pdf
- Décret n° 99/781/PM du 13 octobre 1999 fixant les modalités d'application de l'article 71 (1) (nouveau) de la loi n°94/01 du 20 Janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche
- Décision n° 0336/D/MINFOF du 06 juillet 2006 fixant la liste des produits forestiers spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun
- Décision n°2032/D/MINFOF du 22 août 2012 fixant la liste des produits forestiers spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun
- Arrêté n°2401/MINFOF/CAB du 09 Novembre 2012 portant suspension de l'exploitation du Bubinga et du Wengué à titre conservatoire dans le domaine forestier national <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/National%20Management%20Plan%20for%20Prunus%20africana%20Cameroun%20FINAL%20180609%20Report%20only.pdf>
- Awono, A., Ingram, V., Schure, J. and Levang, P. 2013 Guide for small and medium enterprises in the sustainable *non-timber forest product** trade in Central Africa. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia. http://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/Books/BAwono1301.pdf
- Arrêté n° 0222/A/MINEF du 21 mai 2001 fixant les procédures d'élaboration, d'approbation, de suivi et de contrôle de la mise en œuvre des plans d'aménagement des forêts de production du domaine forestier permanent <http://www.cvuc-uccc.com/minat/textes/119.pdf>
- Décision N°0108/D/MINEF/CAB du 9 février 1998 portant application des normes d'intervention en milieu forestier en République du Cameroun <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Decision%20n%C2%B00108-minef%20du%209%20fevrier%201998%20portant%20application%20des%20normes%20d'intervention%20en%20milieu%20forestier.pdf>
- Lists and Maps of World Heritage Sites (WHS) Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO-MAB) and RAMSAR sites; <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/CMR>
- Lists and Maps of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs); <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=14&cty=37&snm=>
- Lists and Maps of Important Bird Areas (IBAs)/Endemic Bird Areas (EBA); <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=®=14&cty=37&snm=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=>
- <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/cameroon/ebas>
- Lists and Maps of Protected Marine Areas (PMAs); <https://www.rainforesttrust.org/camerouns-first-marine-terrestrial-national-park-announced/>
- Species listed by the IUCN Red as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered; <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

- Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org>
- Species listed by WWF as flagship
- 4 of the species on the WWF flagship list are represented in Cameroon
- http://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_species/
- Species listed by BirdLife International
- There are 30 threatened birds species in Cameroon
- <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/cameroon>
- Lists and Maps of World Heritage Sites (WHS) Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO-MAB) sites; <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm>
- Décision N°0108/D/MINEF/CAB du 9 février 1998 portant application des normes d'intervention en milieu forestier en République du Cameroun; https://wri-sites.s3.amazonaws.com/forest-atlas.org/cmr.forest-atlas.org/resources/posters/CMR_Pos-ter%202018%20french.pdf
- Lists, distribution area maps and location data of fauna species registered in Classes A and B of the national list of animals in *protection** classes; Arrêté n° 0648/MINFOF du 18 décembre 2006 fixant la liste des animaux des classes de *protection** A, B, C. http://www.laga-enforcement.org/media/legal_library/Cameroon/l%C3%A9gislation%20faunique_Protection_esp%C3%A8ce_menac%C3%A9es-Fr_En.pdf
- Lists, distribution area maps and location data of plants or trees species officially recognized as *forest** special products, vulnerable or threatened;
- Décret n° 99/781/PM du 13 octobre 1999 fixant les modalités d'application de l'article 71 (1) (nouveau) de la loi n°94/01 du 20 Janvier 1994 portant régime des forêts, de la faune et de la pêche
- Décision n° 0336/D/MINFOF du 06 juillet 2006 fixant la liste des produits forestiers spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun
- Décision n°2032/D/MINFOF du 22 août 2012 fixant la liste des produits forestiers spéciaux présentant un intérêt particulier au Cameroun
- Arrêté n°2401/MINFOF/CAB du 09 Novembre 2012 portant suspension de l'exploitation du Bubinga et du Wengué à titre conservatoire dans le domaine forestier national <file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/National%20Management%20Plan%20for%20Prunus%20africana%20Cameroon%20FINAL%20180609%20Report%20only.pdf>
- Lists, distribution area maps and location data of species recorded in Appendixes I and II of CITES concerning Cameroon; <http://checklist.cites.org>
- Species listed by BirdLife International; <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/cameroon>
- Lists, distribution area maps and location data of species recorded by CMS (Convention on the *Conservation** of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) concerning Cameroon; <https://www.speciesplus.net/species?#/>

2. Description of interested and *affected stakeholders**:

- *Local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**, Forestry Companies
- local and regional/ International experts
- Environmental NGOs, research institutes..

3. Description of culturally *appropriate* engagement** for identifying HCVs:

- *Culturally appropriate* engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**, *local communities**, Forestry Companies, local and regional/ International experts, Environmental NGOs, research institutes..



4. Examples of rare/threatened / endangered species in the country:

- Species listed in Appendixes I and II of CITES; <http://checklist.cites.org>
- Species listed by the IUCN Red as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered; <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- Arrêté n° 0648/MINFOF of 18 December 2006 listing the protected animals in Cameroon, classes A, B, C. http://www.laga-enforcement.org/media/legal_library/Cameroon/!%C3%A9gislation%20faunique_Protection_esp%C3%A8ce_menac%C3%A9es-Fr_En.pdf
- Species such as Moabi (*Baillonella toxisperma*), Bubinga (*Guibourtia tessmannii*), Ebony (*Diaspyros crassiflora*), Prunus (*Prunus africana*) and Wenge (*Millettia Laurentii*) are among those subject to particular attention at the national level.

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:

- Inside forest concessions in all over the Republic of Cameroon; especially concessions adjacent to protected areas
- Areas protected by *national laws**
- Protected areas by international conventions *ratified** by the Republic of Cameroon
- Areas recognized for their biodiversity values by other institutions
- Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)
- Endemic Bird Areas (EBA)

6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:

- See specific maps in the Cameroon HCV guide.

7. Threats* to HCV1 areas in the country:

- HCV 1.1: Reduction of population densities of wildlife species due to increase access through forest* roads.
- HCV 1.2: Reduction of the population density of commercial trees due to forest* harvesting activities.
- HCV 1.2: Reduction of population densities of wildlife species due to increase access through forest* roads.
- HCV 1.3: Reduction of population densities of endemic species due direct or indirect impacts of forest harvesting activities.
- HCV 1.4 Degradation of seasonal *habitats** due to *forest** harvesting activities

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1

- 1) Measures are put in place to maintain *Protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of *biological diversity** and the ecological communities and *habitats** upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the *habitats** and species occurrences in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs;
- 2) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to develop, expand, and/or *restore** *habitats** for such species are put in place with the collaboration of are developed in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.



Examples of *protection measures:**

HCV 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3:

- Set up a concertation platform with the managers of adjacent protected areas and other affected and *interested stakeholders** to elaborate and implement joint management measures.
- Information and awareness raising on national hunting regulations and practices
- Elaborate internal rules and regulation to ensure respect for national antipoaching laws
- Identification and *protection** of specific corridors for the displacement of elephants
- Elaboration and implementation of a control system for the surveillance and monitoring of the *Management Unit** against illegal harvesting and poaching
- Implementation of reduce impact logging technics
- Put in place procedures to ensure the respect for national sustainable *forest** rules and regulations (Increase of minimum harvesting diameters of rare and threatened tree species, respect of allowable harvesting limits, maintenance of seed plants..)
- Species with populations of less than 0.03 trees/ ha are excluded from the harvesting plan

HCV 1.4:

- Clearly mark out boundaries and/ or include sensible/ fragile sites (HCV 1.4) in the *conservation area network**
- Information and awareness raising on national regulations related to HCV 1.4
- Implementation of reduce impact logging technics that ensure the *protection** of HCV 1.4

MONITORING HCV1:

- Assessment of the concertation effort with managers of adjacent protected areas and affected and *interested stakeholders** (every 6 months)
- Monthly assessment of the surveillance effort against illegal harvesting and poaching
- Annual assessment of the abundance of protected wildlife species (class A and B)
- Monthly assessment of the *intensity** of poaching in the *Management Unit** (MU)
- Annual assessment of the internal cases of non-respect for antipoaching rules
- Annual assessment of the sensitization efforts on wildlife *protection**

Examples of monitoring indicators:

- Number of meetings held per year
- Annual distance controlled/ area of the MU
- Abundance indices of protected species
- Number of poaching indices per Km controlled
- Number of cases of non-respect for antipoaching rules
- Number of *workers** that attended the sensitization meetings per year

HCV 2 – Landscape*-level ecosystems* and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes* and large landscape*-level ecosystems* and ecosystem* mosaics that are significant* at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 2

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV2:**

- Description of *Best Available Information** in the country for identifying HCV2:



- <http://carpe.umd.edu/>
- Olson, D. M., Dinerstein, E. 2002. The Global 200: Priority ecoregions for global *conservation**. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 89(2):199-224.
- <https://www.ramsar.org/fr/zone-humide/cameroun>
- <https://www.ramsar.org/document/the-list-of-wetlands-of-international-importance-the-ramsar-list>
- Mapping and other data on *forest** cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, *habitat** *connectivity**, anthropogenic disturbance, etc.
- Consultation with relevant local and regional experts/ Research Institutes and/ or EN-GOs.
- IUCN Protected Area classification of a Wilderness Area <https://www.worldheritagesite.org/connection/High-Biodiversity+Wilderness+Area>
- IUCN & Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) data <https://www.cepf.net/our-work/biodiversity-hotspots>
- Potapov, P., Hansen, M. C., Laestadius L., Turubanova S., Yaroshenko A., Thies C., Smith W., Zhuravleva I., Komarova A., Minnemeyer S., Esipova E. 2016.
- The last frontiers of wilderness: Tracking loss of *intact forest landscapes** from 2000 to 2013. Science Advances, 2017; 3:e1600821
- Annex H of FSC International Generic Indicators version 2-0 (FSC-STD-60-004 v2-0)
- FSC Frequently asked questions on the advice note for motion 65-V1-3, July 2018
- *Intact Forest Landscapes** as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators. See Global Forest Watch IFL maps (www.globalforestwatch.org) or other maps based on a more recent and accurate IFL inventory using a refined methodology.

2. Description of interested and *affected stakeholders**:

- *Local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** (LCIPs), Forestry Companies
- Local and regional experts
- Environmental NGOs, research institutes.

3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:

- *Intact Forest Landscapes**, Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) landscapes, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, RAMSAR sites, High Biodiversity Wilderness Area, Biodiversity Hotspots, *Connectivity** corridors that have been proposed between protected areas and/or other HCV 1 occurrences etc.

4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present:

- Overlapping concessions and protected areas all over the Republic of Cameroon;

5. . Maps of HCV2 areas in the country:

- <https://www.google.com/search?q=Global+forest+watch+2017+IFL+map&tbm=isch&source=univ&client=firefox-b-d&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjy65OF7Z3kAhWCJ1AKHbq8BzsQ7AI6BAgJECQ&biw=1088&bih=498>
- See specific maps in the links given in section 1 above.

6. *Threats** to HCV2 areas in the country:

- Deforestation or degradation by *forest** harvesting activities



STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2:

- 1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the *forest* ecosystems** and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact *natural forest* ecosystems** are developed in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.
- 2) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and reconnect *forest* ecosystems**, their intactness, and *habitats** that support natural *biological diversity** are developed in collaboration with the local Experts, Research Institutes and/ or with relevant NGOs.

Examples of *protection** measures:

- Putting to place *protection** zones and set-aside areas, with no commercial logging
- Designate *core areas** of IFLs, develop and implement *protection** measures
- Implement stricter reduce impact logging technics in case of harvesting in IFL or other HCV 2 areas (reduction of road densities
- Limitation of road width and matching of the dimensions of the road network to the season and exploitable resource.
- Strengthening of the measures to combat poaching and illegal harvesting

MONITORING HCV2:

- Annual assessment of the damages on caused by *forest** harvesting activities (tree felling, log trail paths, roads opening etc..) in the annual harvesting area
- Monitoring of deforestation and other disturbances using satellite imagery, drones and other tools

Examples of monitoring indicators:

- Average largeness of roads
- Total surfaces affected by harvesting roads

HCV3 – *Ecosystems and *habitats**. Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*, habitats* or refugia*.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3

1. Description of *Best Available Information** in the country for identifying HCV3:

- Consultation with relevant local and regional experts, ENGOs and LCIPs.
- *Habitat** assessments, *conservation** plans, recovery plans, and other published reports by governments, research institutions, or *conservation** organizations.
- <http://www.iucnredlistofecosystems.org/>
- Decision n° 108/D/MINEF/CAB of 09/02/1998 (Rules for intervention in the forest milieu in CMR)
- World Heritage Sites Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO-MAB) sites; <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm>
- Lists and Maps of Protected Marine Areas (PMAs); <https://www.rain-foresttrust.org/camerouns-first-marine-terrestrial-national-park-announced/>
- <https://www.ramsar.org/fr/zone-humide/cameroun>



2. Description of Interested and *affected stakeholders:**

- *Local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** (LCIPs), Forestry Companies
- local and regional experts
- Environmental NGOs, research institutes.

3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems* and *habitats in the country:**

- Mountain *forests**, inselbergs, *forest** galleries in the humid savanna areas, mangroves, IUCN Red list of *ecosystems**, UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, WWF Global 200 Ecoregions etc.

4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:

- Present in the southern, south-western, soudano-sahel and western regions of Cameroon

5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:

- See specific maps in the links given in section 1 above and in the HCV guide.

6. *Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:**

- Degradation of the HCV 3 *habitat** by *forest** harvesting activities or activities of adjacent populations.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3

- 1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia** is done in collaboration with local experts and/ or research institutes.
- 2) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** and/or develop rare or threatened *ecosystems**, *habitats**, or *refugia** are developed in collaboration with local experts and/ or research institutes.

Examples of *protection measures:**

- Marking out of HCV 3 identified on the field and implementation of *protection** measures
- Integration of HCV 3 identified into the *conservation** network
- Putting in place and implementing a mechanism for the surveillance of conservation areas
- Sensitization of the neighboring communities on the importance of *conservation** areas

MONITORING HCV3:

- Assessment of the effort put in the sensitization of the communities on HCV 3 areas (every 6 months)
- Assessment of the effort put in the renewal of HCV 3 area boundaries (every 6 months)
- Assessment of the effort put in the surveillance of HCV 3 areas (every 6 months)

Examples of monitoring indicators:

- Annual number of meetings/ total number of villages
- Annual number of HCV 3 sites controlled/ total number of HCV 3 sites.



HCV4 – Critical* ecosystem services*. Basic ecosystem services* in critical* situations, including protection* of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4:

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV4:**

- NASA topographic maps via the SRTM programme: Shuttle Radar Topography Mission, <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/index.html>
- Decision n° 108/D/MINEF/CAB of 09/02/1998 (Rules for intervention in the forest milieu in CMR)
- *Culturally appropriate* engagement** with *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** (LCIPs) and affected and *interested stakeholders**.
- Consultation with relevant local and regional experts.
- Exploitation of relevant databases and maps of the *landscape** and *Management Unit** including *management plan**

2. Description of Interested and *affected stakeholders:**

- *Local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** Forestry Companies
- local and regional experts
- Environmental NGOs, research institutes.

3. Examples of HCV4 critical *ecosystem services in the country:**

- Water catchments, main drinking water sources, fragile soils that are vulnerable to erosion, very steep slope areas (between 45-50%).

4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present:

- HCV 4 are present in all the *forest** areas and concessions in Cameroon.

5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country:

- Maps of HCV 4 are found in specific socio-economic studies and participative cartography reports for specific *Management Units**.
- NASA topographic maps via the SRTM programme: Shuttle Radar Topography Mission, <http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/index.html>

6. *Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:**

- Erosion of steep slopes causing land slides
- Degradation of riparian *forest** galleries and siltation of water sources
- Degradation of road-stream junctions

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4:

- 1) Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to *local communities** located within or downstream of the *Management Unit**, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion.
- 2) Examples may include *protection** zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.



- 3) Where enhancement is identified as the *objective**, measures to *restore** water quality and quantity are in place.
- 4) Where identified HCV 4 *ecosystem services** include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.

Examples of *protection measures:**

- Integration of the of the dispositions of the law related to road construction in HCV areas
- Forbid harvesting on areas with slopes of more than 50%, or respect a lower % between 30 and 40.
- Integrate sanctions for manipulation of pollutants near water sources (60m security distance to be respected)

MONITORING HCV4:

- Compilation and analysis of post-harvest data related to the respect for measures that forbid harvesting on very steep slopes, water course banks by monitoring team (every 6 months)
- Compilation and analysis of data on the sanctions inflicted for the manipulation of pollutants near water sources (every 6 months)

Examples of monitoring indicators:

- Surface area impacted by harvesting near water courses/ total surface area controlled
- Surface area of very steep slope areas harvested/ total surface area controlled

HCV5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities or *Indigenous Peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these communities or *Indigenous Peoples**.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV5:**

- Socio-economic studies, participatory mapping, *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** (LCIPs)
- Management inventories and participative cartography maps

2. Description of Interested and *affected stakeholders:**

- Forestry Companies, IPLCs, *indigenous peoples** associations and environmental NGOs.

3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for *local communities in the country:**

- Areas for collection of *Non timber forest products** (NTFP) including subsistence hunting and fishing zones

4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:

- HCV 5 are present in all the *forest** areas and concessions in Cameroon.



5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:

- Maps of HCV 5 are found in specific socio-economic studies and participative cartography reports of specific *Management Units**. See sample map in the HCV national guide.

6. Threats* to HCV5 areas in the country:

- Reduction of *NTFP** due to *forest** harvesting activities (especially competitive species) and over exploitation by the different interested actors.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5

- 1) Strategies to protect the community's and/or *Indigenous Peoples** needs in relation to the *Management Unit** are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.

Examples of *protection measures:**

- Set up seasonal and annual concertation meetings with IPLCs and other affected and *interested stakeholders**
- Execute detailed mapping of the adjacent affected villages and HCV 5 in the *Management* Unit* before harvesting commences.
- Support the administration in the implementation of antipoaching measures for HCV 5 resources

MONITORING HCV5:

Monitoring conducted through procedures developed in cooperation with the communities through *culturally appropriate* engagement**.

- Annual monitoring analysis on the number of villages consulted on the use of HCV 5
- Annual monitoring analysis on the level of *protection** of HCV 5

Examples of monitoring indicators include:

- Number of villages consulted/ total number of villages
- Number of HCV 5 trees preserved/ total number of HCV 5 trees counted.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, *habitats and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples**.**

IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6

1. Description of *Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV6:**

- Socio-economic studies, participatory mapping, *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *local communities**, consultation with relevant local and regional experts.
- World Heritage List <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm>



2. Description of Interested and *affected stakeholders:**

- Forestry Companies, LCIPs, *indigenous peoples** associations and environmental NGOs.

3. Examples of HCV6 *significant cultural values in the country:**

- Burial grounds, sacred trees, sacred sites, old villages etc.

4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:

- HCV 6 are present in all the *forest** areas and concessions in Cameroon
- World Heritage sites in Cameroon <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/cm>

5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country:

- Maps of HCV 6 are found in specific socio-economic studies and participative cartography reports of specific *Management Units**. See sample map in the HCV national guide.

6. *Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:**

- Destruction of sites of cultural importance to *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples** by harvesting activities.

STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6

- 1) Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**.
 - Marking out of identified HCV 6 sites on the field in concertation with the *local communities** and *Indigenous Peoples**
 - Exclusion of HCV 6 sites from the planned harvesting areas or plots
 - Sensitization of forest teams on the *protection** of HCV 6 sites identified.

MONITORING HCV6:

Monitoring conducted through procedures developed in cooperation with the communities through *culturally appropriate** *engagement**.

- Annual monitoring analysis on the number of villages consulted on the use of HCV 6
- Annual monitoring analysis on the level of *protection** of HCV 6

Examples of monitoring indicators: - Number of villages consulted/ total number of villages

- Number of HCV 6 sites preserved/ total number of HCV 6 sites counted.



Annex I: List of *rare and threatened species in the country or region**

<https://www.cites.org/fra/app/appendices.php>

<http://earthsendangered.com/search-regions3.asp>

Annex J: Management strategies are developed to protect *High Conservation Values in *Intact Forest Landscapes** outside of *core areas**.**

- Planning of a *forest** road network considering the presence of specific *High Conservation Values** in order to protect them;
- Reduction of road density, particularly at the borders with neighbouring Protected Areas (PAs), with only priority roads constructed;
- creation of buffer zones along the borders with neighbouring PAs (threshold = 1000 m from the external boundary of a PA);
- Introduction of a maximum harvesting density (threshold = 3 trees/ha);
- Introduction of a maximum harvesting diameter (threshold: 2m);
- Rehabilitation of degraded haulage/skidding trails and log yards in the event of compaction and *significant** rutting;
- Re-use of roads for the future rotations, unless this is impossible.
- Limitation of road width and matching of the dimensions of the road network to the season and exploitable resource.

Dry season

Type	Total Width cleared for road building	Width of Rolling surface	Clearance for road lighting
Permanent road (not permitted in IFLs ; if necessary, the following dimensions must be complied with)	25 m	10m	15 m (7.5 m on each side of rolling surface)
Main road	20 m	8m	12 m (6 m on each side of rolling surface)
Secondary road	10m	6m	4 m (2 m on each side of rolling surface)

Rainy season

Type	Total Width cleared for road building	Width of Rolling surface	Clearance for road lighting
Permanent road	0	0	0
Main road	25 m	10m	15 m (7.5 m on each side of rolling surface)
Secondary road	15 m	6 m	9 m (4.5 m on each side of rolling surface)

- Closure of secondary roads and control of access to main roads, using appropriate measures, in consultation with *the organizations** responsible for wildlife management;



- Monitoring of deforestation and other disturbances using satellite imagery, drones and other tools;
- Strengthening of the measures to combat poaching provided for in Criterion 6.6 (6.6.4 ; 6.6.5 ; 6.6.6 ; 6.6.7 ; 6.6.8) ;
- Specific monitoring of the impact of exploitation, particularly on wildlife; plant cover and *forest** dynamics;
- Monitoring of the recolonization of roads, and *restoration** if recolonization is insufficient, particularly in the case of secondary roads.



10. FSC Glossary of terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity*. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- Local communities
 - Indigenous Peoples
 - Workers
 - Forest dwellers
 - Neighbors
 - Downstream landowners
 - Local processors
 - Local businesses
 - Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
 - Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including Indigenous Peoples*, traditional peoples* and local communities* with legal or customary rights* whose free, prior and informed consent* is required to determine management decisions.

Affirmative action: A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).



Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (Source: ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and workers' organization*, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (Source: ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified



range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit* for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Core area: The portion of each *Intact Forest Landscape** designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. *Core areas** are managed to exclude *industrial activity**. *Core Areas** meet or exceed the definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which



has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and *workers' organization** where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article 1). *Sexual orientation' was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- Affects the legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against forest* workers* and stakeholders*.

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Source: Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. Conservation Biology 4(4):355–364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:



- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material benefits.

(Source: based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (Source: ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, -STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- Landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers* for work of equal value: refers to rates of remuneration established without *discrimination** based on sex (Source: ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

External Company: A private company that signs a contract to operate in a community forest in accordance with the conditions required by the community that owns it. This logging contract conveys the exclusive right to carry out activities, such as forest prospecting, harvesting and mapping, for a given time and over a given area.

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.



Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers organization: association or union of *workers**, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization** or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers** rights and to represent *workers** in dealings with *The Organization** particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

Fragmentation: The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation** is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation** of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (Source: adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal** condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).



Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Good faith: A process of engagement where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle disputes (Source: adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Good Faith in negotiation: *The Organization** (employer) and *workers' organizations** make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to discuss and settle collective disputes (Source: Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective Bargaining: ILO Standards and the Principles of the Supervisory Bodies. International Labour Office, Geneva).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2). **Habitat features:** *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- Trees with special ecological value;
- Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- Standing dead trees;
- Dead fallen wood;
- Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- Nesting sites;
- Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- Ponds;
- Areas for procreation;
- Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- Areas for migration;
- Areas for hibernation.

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements. In determining the type of hazard *child** labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child** is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer

(Source: ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector



plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011 & ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children's health (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered* species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats* or refugia*.
- HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services* in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples* (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.
- HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples*.

(Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions: these are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**; the elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**; the effective abolition of *child** labour; and the elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**. The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)



- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017)

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: a Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and *workers**. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Followup, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010): is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO principles (art 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in the organization, to respect, to promote and to realize, in *good faith** and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
- The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**;
- The effective abolition of *child** labour; and
- The elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**.

(Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017)

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management Unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the *Management Unit** and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous cultural landscapes: *Indigenous cultural landscapes** are living landscapes to which *Indigenous Peoples** attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An *Indigenous cultural landscape** is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which *Indigenous Peoples** exercise responsibility for stewardship.

Indigenous Peoples: Here we are referring to Indigenous Pygmy Peoples or Populations in Cameroon: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;



- Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Industrial activity: Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given



area (Source: based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal** registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Light work: *national laws** or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (Source: ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory,



as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management plan*^{*}, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives*^{*}. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management*^{*}.

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a *management plan*^{*}. This area or areas include(s):

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal^{*} title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization^{*}, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. *National laws*^{*} may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in *light work*^{*} which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *child's*^{*} health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for *light work*^{*} in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (Source: ILO Convention 138, Article 2).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD



website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many



of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;

- Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuel-wood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present risks to social and *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. *About Fishermen, Fishermen, Oceans and tides*. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).



Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, *The Organization** will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on



general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (Source: ILO Convention 100, Article 1a).

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management Unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

*The Organization** is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low



temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of land-owners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Simple management Plan: These are management plans for SLIMFs and community forests in Cameroon.

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal** statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property



Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSCSTD-40-004 V3-0).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of *Intact Forest Landscapes** within the *Management Unit** as of January 1, 2017. The *vast majority** also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very limited portion: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Very limited portion of core area: The area affected shall not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *core area** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *core area**.

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).



Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of *workers** for furthering and defending the interest of *workers** (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers' organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to "hire and fire". Workers' organizations tend to separate association between those who can "hire and fire" and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Worst forms of child* labour: comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Source: ILO Convention 182, Article 3).



Forest Stewardship Council®

ic.fsc.org

FSC International Center gGmbH
Adenauerallee134 · 53113 Bonn · Germany



All Rights Reserved FSC® International 2020 FSC®F000100