

SGS GENERIC

FOREST MANAGEMENT STANDARD FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN

2010

This checklist presents the SGS Generic standard for forest certification against the FSC Principles and Criteria. This standard forms the basis for:

- Development of a regional standard
- Scoping assessment
- Certification assessment
- Surveillance assessment
- Information to stakeholders on the assessment criteria used by SGS

PHYSICAL ADDRESS		International	Local
		SGS Société Générale de Surveillance SA 1, place des Alpes P.O. Box 2152 CH-1211 Geneva 1 Switzerland	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd Building 1, Huawei Office Park Western Service Road Woodmead, Johannesburg, 2191 South Africa
CONTACT	Person:	Natalia Marius	Stuart Charlton
	Telephone:	+598.2.600.3.600 +598.95.02.00.86	+27 11 800 1000 +27 82 604 5877
	Email :	forestry@sgs.com	stuart.charlton@sgs.com
	Web address:	http://www.agriculture-food.sgs.com/en/Forestry/	https://www.sgs.co.za

CHANGES SINCE THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE STANDARD

Section	Change	Date
1 st page	Updated addresses and contact information	23.10.2022

ADAPTATION OF STANDARD TO MEET LOCAL REQUIREMENTS AND THRESHOLDS

The objective of local adaptation of the SGS Generic standard is to:

- i. identify any aspects of the standard that may be in conflict with legal requirements in the area in which the standard is to be used, and if such a conflict is identified shall evaluate it for the purposes of certification in discussion with the involved or affected parties. Conflict only occurs where a legal obligation *prevents the implementation of* some aspect of the generic standard. It is not considered a conflict if the requirements of the generic standard exceed the minimum requirements for legal compliance;
- ii. identify any aspects of its generic standard, which specify performance thresholds lower than the minimum legal requirement in the country concerned. If any such differences are identified the relevant thresholds shall be modified to ensure that they meet or exceed the minimum national requirements.
- iii. add specific indicators (with appropriate means of verification if required) and/or cross-references to the identified documentation to evaluate compliance with key requirements of the national and local forest laws, administrative requirements and multi-lateral environmental agreements related to the FSC Principles 1 - 10.
- iv. take account of the national context with regards to forest management;
- v. take account of national environmental, social and economic perspectives;
- vi. ensure that the standard is applicable and practical in the country concerned;
- vii. ensure that the standard is applicable and practical to the size and intensity of management of the Forest Management Unit concerned;
- viii. address specific issues that are of general concern to any stakeholder group in the country concerned.

SGS is not required to seek or develop a consensus with regard to the modification of our generic standard. SGS will however make meaningful accommodation of stakeholder concerns and will be guided in this by:

- i. our knowledge of the indicators and means of verification that have been included in other, FSC-accredited, regional, national or sub-national standards, with regard to the issues raised;
- ii. advice provided in writing by the FSC National Initiative in the country concerned as to the likelihood that a proposed modification would have the support of the majority of the members of each chamber of an FSC working group active in that country;
- iii. advice provided in writing by an FSC Regional Office covering the country concerned, as to the likelihood that a proposed modification would have the support for the majority of FSC members of each chamber in the region.
- iv. the scale and intensity of forest management.

SGS should be able to demonstrate that the requirements of the locally adapted generic standard are broadly in line with the requirements of other FSC-accredited national standards applicable to similar forest types in the region, and with any guidance received from an FSC National Initiative in the country concerned.

SGS is not required to make further changes to the locally adapted standard used for an evaluation during the period of validity of the certificate except as necessary to bring it into compliance with any FSC Policies, Standards, Guidance or Advice Notes subsequently approved by FSC.

LAYOUT OF THE STANDARD:

The standard follows the FSC Principles and Criteria of Forest Stewardship (January, 2000). The Standard is divided into 10 sections, each corresponding to one of the FSC principles with the criteria listed underneath each principle. Refer to the diagramme on the next page for further clarification.

Each page of the standard is divided into 3 columns. The standard also serves as the checklist that is used during an assessment and for every criterion the following is provided:

The Generic Requirement: Indicator All local adaptations or additions are indicated in red.	This outlines the norm or indicators that SGS requires for compliance with the specific FSC criterion. A potential source of information or evidence that allows an auditor to evaluate compliance with an indicator. Some indicators make a distinction between the requirements for "normal" forests and SLIMF operations (Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests).
Verifiers	Verifiers are examples of what the SGS assessor will look for to ascertain if the specific norm or indicator has been met. This list is not exhaustive and the assessor may use other means of verifying the relevant indicator.
Guidance	Guidance is written in <i>italics</i> and assists the assessor in understanding the requirement of the specific indicator.

The FSC Principle

PRINCIPLE 1. COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS:	
Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of forest workers and local communities.	
Criterion 4.1:	The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services
Indicator 4.1.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Policies and procedures and the implementation thereof make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	<i>No evidence of discrimination on the basis of: race, colour, culture, sex, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin</i>
SLIMF:	Employment policies and procedures.
Employees are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal remuneration and employment related to social security	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labor Union representatives.
	SLIMF:
	Interviews with workers and contractors

The FSC Criterion

An SGS Guideline (Italics)

The SGS verifier

The SGS observation i.t.o. the indicator

The SGS Indicator

The year of the evaluation

THE STANDARD

PRINCIPLE 1. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND FSC PRINCIPLES:

Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria

Criterion 1.1 Forest management shall respect all national and local laws and administrative requirements

Indicator 1.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is no evidence of significant non-compliance with all national and local laws and administrative requirements	Interviews with and information supplied by regulatory authorities, other stakeholders and Forest Managers. Control of required legal documentation, policies, operational procedures and standards demonstrate compliance with requirements. <u>SLIMF:</u> The forest manager knows what the legislation requires. Field observation and documentation available show that legislation is being complied with in-field. <i>A legal non-compliance will be considered "significant" if:</i> <i>i. it has been allowed to persist or remain for a period of time that would normally have allowed detection; and/or</i> <i>ii. it is an intentional or a blatant/self-evident disregard for the law.</i> <i>A legal non-compliance will not be considered "significant" if the deviation is short-term, unintentional and without significant damage to the environment.</i> <i>See Appendix A for a list of all the applicable laws, regulations and guidelines</i> <i>Forest Policy Framework of 2007 (submitted, but not approved)</i> <i>Policy statement 18:</i> <i>The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and State Governments will take effective measures to safe-guard and protect all forests and woodland throughout Southern Sudan. Setting fire or cutting trees in any forest and/or woodland in Southern Sudan is hereby declared a crime, except with permission from the GoSS Forestry Department, State Forestry Department or the local government Forestry Department is obtained for local communities use other than commercial purposes. The possession of private unlicensed sawmills and/or any commercial tree cutting equipment is also declared illegal.</i> <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 1.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest managers shall demonstrate awareness and compliance with relevant codes of practice, operational guidelines and other accepted norms or agreements.	Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations. List of applicable laws, regulations and national guidelines.

Criterion 1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes and other charges shall be paid	
Indicator 1.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is evidence that required payments have been made.	Invoices, tax returns, receipts. Interviews with and information supplied by regulatory authorities and other stakeholders. No evidence of non-payment <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS)</i> <i>The Insurance Act</i> <i>The Financial Institution Act</i> <i>The companies Act</i> <i>The Investment Act</i>
Indicator 1.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Provision has been made to meet the costs of future fees	Specific provisions in financial planning and long-term budgets. <u>SLIMF:</u> Forest manager can explain how future costs will be provided for.
Criterion 1.3 In signatory countries, the provisions of all the binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO conventions, ITTA, and Convention on Biological Diversity, shall be respected.	
Indicator 1.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is awareness and implementation of the requirements of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and controls in place to ensure continuing compliance with such <u>SLIMF:</u> There is awareness of any local species that are covered by the requirements of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and controls in place to ensure continuing compliance with such	Interviews with Forest Managers Operational documentation Required licenses are in place <i>Proof of access to lists of CITES plants and animals.</i> <i>Sudan has ratified CITES in 1982 and it came into force in 1983.</i>
Indicator 1.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest Managers are aware of the requirements and have implemented controls to ensure continuing compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions that apply to their operations. ILO 87 and 98 are minimum requirements for certification. <u>SLIMF:</u> Forest Managers are aware of and have implemented controls to ensure continuing compliance with national legislation relating to labour matters	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers, contractors, labour unions and regulatory authorities. Review of policies, procedures and personnel records. <u>SLIMF:</u> Forest Managers are aware of the requirements and there is no objective evidence of non-compliance. <i>Sudan is a member state of the ILO. Due to the limited legislation available in Southern Sudan, the ILO conventions need to be considered.</i> <i>Proof of access to ILO conventions. Copies of the ILO</i>

	documents 87, 98 and ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO1998) should be available.
Indicator 1.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF)	Interviews with Forest Managers, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders.
Forest Managers are aware of the requirements and have implemented controls to ensure continuing compliance with ITTA.	Review of policies, procedures and records
Indicator 1.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF)	Interviews with Forest Managers, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders.
Forest Managers are aware of the requirements and have implemented controls to ensure continuing compliance with the International Biodiversity Convention.	Review of policies, procedures and records. <i>Sudan is a Party of the International Biodiversity Convention since 1985, by ratification. The three objectives of the Convention are: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</i>
Criterion 1.4	Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria shall be evaluated for the purposes of certification, on a case-by-case basis, by the certifiers and the involved or affected parties
Indicator 1.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Any identified conflicts are brought to the attention of SGS and involved or affected parties.	SGS will assess the conflict and advise on resolution thereof, where such were possible.
	Interviews with Forest Managers and other stakeholders.
Criterion 1.5	Forest management areas should be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities
Indicator 1.5.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest Managers have taken reasonable measures to monitor, identify and control illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorised activities.	Field observations show no damage from unauthorised or illegal activities
	Manager's explanation of protection/ prevention activities e.g. signs, gates, patrols, etc
	Copies of reports made to the authorities of problem activities
	Boundaries are known to the manager and local communities and are easily identified in the field.
	Boundaries are marked in areas where there is a high risk of encroachment.
	<i>Wildlife conservation and National Parks Act of 2003 specifies the restrictions with hunting and capturing of animals as well as restrictions with cutting plants or trees. Forest managers to demonstrate awareness of such restrictions (Sections 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30).</i>
Indicator 1.5.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
There are adequate personnel and surveillance resources to control such activities	Field observations provide no evidence of ongoing illegal activities

Criterion 1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria	
Indicator 1.6.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is a publicly available policy endorsed by the owner/most senior management explicitly stating long term commitment to forest management practices consistent with the FSC Principles and Criteria <u>SLIMF:</u> The forest manager has plans to manage the forest in the long term in a way that is compatible with the FSC Principles and Criteria	Written policy with appropriate statement is available <u>SLIMF:</u> The management plan Plans (written or informal) for investment, training, and sharing of income or other benefits Past management has been compatible with the P&C
Indicator 1.6.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) The policy is communicated throughout the organisation (including to contractors) and to external stakeholders	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and stakeholders. Evidence of distribution of policy to stakeholders.
Indicator 1.6.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where the owner/manager has some responsibility for forest lands not covered by the certificate, then there is a clear long term commitment to managing all forests in the spirit of the FSC P&C	<i>The applicant for certification must make a full disclosure of all forest areas over which the applicant has some responsibility, whether as owner (including share or partial ownership), manager, consultant or other responsibility. The disclosure shall be documented in the main assessment report. You must record full details of ownership, forest name, type, area and location for each such forest. This information must be made available to stakeholders as part of the consultation process.</i> <i>When the evaluation does not include all the forest areas in which the applicant is involved, the applicant must explain the reasons for this, and the reasons must be documented in the main assessment report.</i> Evidence of such other forest lands. Policies Interviews with Forest Managers.
Indicator 1.6.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Management of forest areas identified under 1.6.4 complies with the latest FSC Partial Certification Policy	Interviews with Forest Managers, policies, procedures and field observations.

PRINCIPLE 2. TENURE AND RIGHTS RESPONSIBILITIES:	
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.	
Criterion 2.1	Clear, long-term tenure and forest use rights to the land (e.g. land title, customary rights or lease agreements) shall be demonstrated
Indicator 2.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is documentation showing the owner/manager's legal rights to manage the land and/or utilise forest resources	Documentation with appropriate legal status. Maps clearly indicating the boundaries of the FMU. <i>Timber Utilization and management Act of 2003:</i> <i>Section 4:</i> <i>No person shall harvest timber from any land to which section 7 of this Act applies, unless he holds a timber utilization contract.</i> <i>Section 14:</i> <i>No timber utilization contract shall be entered into under this Act unless the relevant land has been surveyed and accessed.</i> <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i> <i>See Appendix A.</i>
Indicator 2.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
The FMU is committed to long-term forest management of at least one rotation length or harvest cycle.	Policies and management plans make clear reference to management objectives that support this indicator. <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 2.1.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where the Forest Manager does not have legal title, the owner/government does not impose constraints that prevent compliance with the SGS Qualifor standard or the objectives of the management plan.	Provisions in agreement for tenure. FMU management plans. FMU long term strategies. <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Criterion 2.2	Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.
Indicator 2.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
All existing legal or customary tenure or use rights that local communities have within the FMU shall be documented and mapped	Documentation showing acknowledgement by forest management of such agreements and maps. Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local community representatives. <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 2.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest planning and operations will be subject	Forest management plans

to these tenure or use rights unless such have been delegated to other agencies.	Field observations <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 2.2.3 Where communities have delegated control of their legal or customary tenure or use rights, or part thereof, this can be confirmed by documented agreements and/or interviews with representatives of the local communities	Verifiers & Guidance: Written agreements. Free and informed consent communicated by representatives of local communities. Clear evidence of payment for tenure or use rights.
Indicator 2.2.4 Allocation, by local communities, of duly recognized legal or customary tenure or use rights to other parties is documented, with evidence of free and informed consent	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with local communities. Written agreements. Free and informed consent communicated by representatives of local communities.
Indicator 2.2.5 The forest is accessible to local rights holders to the extent that the forest's ecological function is not jeopardised.	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with local communities. Inspection of areas/resources where access and/or use has taken place.
Criterion 2.3 Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights. The circumstances and status of any outstanding disputes will be explicitly considered in the certification evaluation. Disputes of substantial magnitude involving a significant number of interests will normally disqualify an operation from being certified	
Indicator 2.3.1 Appropriate documented procedures to resolve tenure claims and use right disputes are in place where any potential for such conflicts does exist <u>SLIMF:</u> There are no major unresolved disputes relating to tenure and use rights in the forest. Disputes or grievances are being resolved using locally accepted mechanisms and institutions. All reasonable measures are taken to avoid damage to other peoples' use rights or property, resources, or livelihoods. Where accidental damage occurs, fair compensation is provided.	Verifiers & Guidance: Documented procedures. Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with representatives of local communities. <i>Documented procedures are available that allow for a process that could generally be regarded as open and acceptable to all parties with an objective of achieving agreement and consent through fair consultation. Procedures should allow for impartial facilitation and resolution.</i> <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with Forest Manager and local community groups
Indicator 2.3.2 The Forest Manager shall maintain a record of disputes and the status of their resolution, including evidence related to the dispute and documentation of steps taken to resolve the dispute.	Verifiers & Guidance: Documented records of disputes

Indicator 2.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Unresolved tenure and/or use right disputes that are of a substantial magnitude and involving a significant number of interests should disqualify an operation from being certified.	<i>Magnitude of a dispute may be assessed by considering the scale at a landscape level associated with the opinion of a majority of community representatives and/or the time period over which the dispute has been in place</i> Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with representatives of local communities. Complete record of a history of disputes.
Indicator 2.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Dispute resolution procedures shall make provision for the requirement that where the future tenure or use rights of communities may be compromised, forest operations that are, or may be the direct cause of the dispute, will not be initiated or will be suspended until the dispute had been resolved.	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with representatives of local communities. Complete record of a history of disputes.
PRINCIPLE 3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS:	
The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognised and respected.	
Criterion 3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free and informed consent to other agencies.	
Indicator 3.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Indigenous people who have customary or legal title to land and resources are identified and their entitlements recognised in management plans and the areas concerned demarcated on maps	Management plans and maps. Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples. <i>ILO 169 (Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention, 1999)</i> <i>Sudan is a country consisting of many different tribes, each with its own unique culture and religion. Each FMU needs to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to confirm whether any of these tribes can be defined as being indigenous, as per FSC-GUI-30-001: Guidance on the Interpretation of FSC Principles 2 and 3.</i>
Indicator 3.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Rights identified in terms of Indicator 3.1.1 are respected.	Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples.
Indicator 3.1.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is documented evidence that free and informed consent has been given by affected communities to allow forest management activities that may affect their use rights of the FMU.	<i>Affected communities should have the financial, technical and logistical capacity to enable "free and informed consent"</i> Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples. No evidence of disputes. Evidence that agreed payments for use right and/or resources are being made.

Criterion 3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples	
Indicator 3.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Any impacts of forest management on indigenous communities' resources or tenure rights are identified and recorded	Records or impact assessments.
<u>SLIMF:</u>	Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples
Any impacts of forest management on indigenous communities' resources or tenure rights are identified and known by the Forest Manager	
Indicator 3.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Indigenous peoples are explicitly informed of any impacts that forest management may have on their resources or tenure rights	Records of meetings.
	Consultation with indigenous peoples
Indicator 3.2.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest Management will not proceed without clear evidence of the free and informed consent of the indigenous peoples claiming such land, territory or customary rights, accepting impacts identified in terms of Indicator 3.2.1. Where disputes arise post facto, operations affecting these rights will be suspended until such dispute had been resolved	Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples.
	Records of dispute resolution
Indicator 3.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Actions are taken to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts	Field inspections and records of corrective actions
Criterion 3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples [and other sections of the community] shall be clearly identified in co-operation with such peoples, and recognised and protected by forest managers.	
Indicator 3.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic or religious significance are identified, described and mapped in co-operation with affected or interested stakeholders.	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with stakeholders.
<u>SLIMF:</u>	Records and maps.
Sites of special cultural, historical, ecological, economic or religious significance have been identified and any special requirements are known.	Refer also to Indicator 7.1.1
Indicator 3.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Management objectives and prescriptions are	Management plans and documents.

developed (and documented) in co-operation with affected or interested stakeholders SLIMF: Clear management objectives have been identified.	Consultation with stakeholders SLIMF: Interviews with the Forest Manager and field observations
Indicator 3.3.3 Such areas are identified in working plans and demarcated in the field as appropriate	Verifiers & Guidance: Operational plans and maps and field observation
Indicator 3.3.4 All operators and contractors can identify such sites in the field and measures are in place to prevent any form of damage or disturbance, other than such agreed with stakeholders.	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with operators and field observations. Consultation with stakeholders
Indicator 3.3.5 Appropriate rights of access to these areas is permitted	Verifiers & Guidance: Consultation with stakeholders <i>Number of complaints (verbal or written) regarding services supplied by significant sites or the condition and adequacy of such sites is recorded and attended to.</i>
Criterion 3.4 Indigenous peoples shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free and informed consent before forest operations commence.	
Indicator 3.4.1 Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations, which is being, or may be, utilised commercially by the forest organisation, is documented SLIMF: Indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in forest operations, which is being, or may be, utilised commercially by the forest organisation, have been identified	Verifiers & Guidance: Documented records. Consultation with indigenous peoples. SLIMF: Interviews with Forest Manager and indigenous peoples/local communities
Indicator 3.4.2 Indigenous peoples shall be fully informed of the intent and nature of the use of their traditional knowledge by the assessed organisation. Such use will not proceed until indigenous peoples have agreed with free consent	Verifiers & Guidance: Records of meetings with representatives of indigenous peoples. Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples. Agreements.
Indicator 3.4.3 If such traditional knowledge is used for profit	Verifiers & Guidance: Agreements.

by the assessed organisation (or any other organisation under an agreement with the assessed organisation) compensation is formally agreed before such knowledge is used	Consultation with representatives of indigenous peoples
Indicator 3.4.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
All agreed compensation is paid	Financial records <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with indigenous peoples/local communities
PRINCIPLE 4. COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS: Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well being of forest workers and local communities.	
Criterion 4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area should be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services	
Indicator 4.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
People in local communities are given opportunities in employment, training and contracting <u>SLIMF:</u> Local workers and contractors should be used wherever possible	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers. Consultation with representatives of local communities and labour unions. Training strategies. Job advertisements in local publications
Indicator 4.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
In <u>large scale organisations</u> , contracts are awarded through a transparent process on the basis of clear criteria; justification for final selections is documented	Interviews with contractors. Policies and procedures of the assessed organisation. Documentation on contracting of services.
Indicator 4.1.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
In <u>large scale organisations</u> training and/or other appropriate forms of assistance to local people and workers to meet the organisation's long-term staffing requirements are developed and supported where appropriate	Workers include: employees, contractors, sub-contractors, and any other persons carrying out forestry work on the forest management unit. Long-term training plans. Interviews with Forest Managers and workers.
Indicator 4.1.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Support is provided for local infrastructure and facilities at a level appropriate to the scale of the forest resources	<i>Service provision and support for local infrastructure, facilities should, as a minimum, be consistent with meeting management plan objectives over the long term (e.g. provision of basic health, education and training facilities where these do not exist) as well as avoiding or mitigating any negative social impacts of the operations.</i> Consultation with representatives of local communities Provision of training; schooling; medical; facilities; housing; accommodation <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern</i>

	<i>Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 4.1.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where possible and practicable, communities are given controlled access to forest and non-forest products on the FMU	Interviews with Forest Managers and local communities. Evidence of controlled harvesting activities
Indicator 4.1.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Policies and procedures and the implementation thereof make qualifications, skills and experience the basis for recruitment, placement, training and advancement of staff at all levels	<i>No evidence of discrimination on the basis of: race, colour, culture, sex, age, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin</i> Employment policies and procedures.
<u>SLIMF:</u> Employees are not discriminated in hiring, advancement, dismissal remuneration and employment related to social security	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with workers and contractors
Indicator 4.1.7	Verifiers & Guidance:
All employees, contractors and sub-contractors must be paid a fair wage and other benefits, which meet or exceed all legal requirements and those provided in comparable occupations in the same region	Benefits may include social security payments, pension, accommodation, food, etc. Records of payment Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives. <i>Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, section 20:</i> <i>(1) Women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men.</i> <i>(2) Women shall have the right to equal pay for equal work and other related benefits with men.</i> <i>According to</i> <i>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_minimum_wages_by_country</i> <i>minimum wages Sudan:124 <u>Sudanese pounds</u> per month</i>
Indicator 4.1.8	Verifiers & Guidance:
No workers should be engaged in debt bondage or other forms of forced labour	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives
Indicator 4.1.9	Verifiers & Guidance:
Persons under 15 years are not employed in any forestry work	<i>National legislation may set higher minimum ages, but these ages are defined in ILO Convention 138 Article 3.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and Labour Union representatives Observations in the work place. <i>Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, section 21:</i> <i>Every child has the right:</i> <i>(d) not to be subjected to exploitative practices or abuse, nor to be permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being;</i> <i>(4) For the purposes of this Constitution, a child is any person</i>

		<i>under the age of eighteen years.</i>
Indicator 4.1.10	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Persons under 18 years should not be employed at night or to carry out heavy work or hazardous operations, e.g. pesticide application, harvesting, except for the purposes of training	Where children and young persons are to be removed from employment in order to comply with this requirement, criterion 4.4 on social impact assessment and mitigation will apply. Organisations are expected to carry out a social impact assessment of the displacement of children from the workplace and effectively mitigate that impact e.g. provide suitable alternative sources of family income and ensure the children have access to adequate education facilities.	
Criterion 4.2	Forest management <u>should</u> meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families	
Indicator 4.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Forest Managers are aware of laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families and comply with such.	Forestry operations should follow the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	
For large scale organisations a written safety and health policy and management system are in place	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and union representatives.	
	Guidelines/regulations are readily available.	
	Labour directives and inspection reports.	
	Company OHS records	
Indicator 4.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Forest Managers have systematically assessed the risk associated with all tasks and equipment and prescribed appropriate safe procedures, the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency procedures and where appropriate, key responsibilities.	Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and union representatives.	
In large scale organisations, compliance with this requirement shall be supported by documentation	Documented risk assessments.	
<u>SLIMF:</u>	<u>SLIMF:</u>	
All work done in the forest must comply with health and safety laws and regulations	Equipment is available to workers	
	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers	
	Field observations	
	<i>Specifically see the ILO Technical guidelines for Safety and health at the Forestry Worksite, 12 General provisions, and clauses 243-276.</i>	
	<i>Risk assessment should include risks of exposure of workers to excessive UV radiation (ILO CoP on S&H in Forestry Work, 1998)</i>	
Indicator 4.2.3	Verifiers & Guidance:	
All workers have had relevant training in safe working practice and where required or appropriate, hold the necessary skills certificates.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers.	
	Training schedules and records	
	Copies of skills certificates.	
Indicator 4.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Forestry operations comply as a minimum, with the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers	
	<i>Southern Sudan is a signatory to ILO. The FMU should have proof of access to the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health</i>	

	<i>in Forestry Work (ILO1998). Due to the absence of forestry-specific safety and health legislation, this code needs to be used as the standard.</i>
Indicator 4.2.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
All necessary tools, machines, substances and equipment, including appropriate PPE, are available at the worksite and are in safe and serviceable condition	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers. Field observations. <i>UV Protection provided for workers based on risk assessment.</i> <i>An adequate supply of safe drinking water must be available at the worksite. For Physical work in hot climates, 1litre per person per hour may be required.</i> <i>First Aid kits must be available on site and adequately equipped</i>
Indicator 4.2.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Managers take all reasonable measures to ensure that workers use the PPE that is provided	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers. Field observations <i>Use the specifications in the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.</i>
Indicator 4.2.7	Verifiers & Guidance:
Health and safety records (including risk evaluations, accident records) are maintained and up-to-date <u>SLIMF:</u> Basic record is kept of health and safety related incidents	Records of accidents, incidents, instructions to supervisors and workers <u>SLIMF:</u> Records Interviews with Forest Manager and workers
Indicator 4.2.8	Verifiers & Guidance:
All employees and contractors and their families have access to adequate local medical facilities while working on the FMU.	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers <i>Medical care should be provided if public health services are not available in the area where the workers and their families live.</i> <i>First aid kits at the worksite should be well maintained, clearly marked and protected against moisture and debris. There must be trained first aid personnel at the worksite.</i>
Indicator 4.2.9	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where located and provided on the FMU worker accommodation and nutrition comply, as a minimum, with the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry.	Interviews with Managers and workers Inspection of facilities <i>Check Section 10, page 42 of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work (ILO1998).</i>
Indicator 4.2.10	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is evidence of a programme on the FMU that raises awareness of illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families. For large scale organisations there is	Interviews with Forest Managers and workers. Interviews with social NGOs. Records of support. Health statistics for the region.

contribution towards or provision of a prevention and control programme for any illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect forest workers or their families SLIMF: There is evidence of a basic programme on the FMU that raises awareness of illnesses and diseases endemic to the area that affect workers or their families	SLIMF: Interviews with forest manager and workers <i>There should be evidence of implementation of an HIV/AIDS strategy on the forest management units.</i> <i>Malaria prevention is also required.</i>
Criterion 4.3 The rights of the workers to organise and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).	
Indicator 4.3.1 Workers are free to organise and or join a trade union of their choice without fear of intimidation or reprisal. This will at a minimum comply with the requirements of the ILO Convention No. 87: Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and labour union representatives. <i>Proof of access to ILO Convention No. 87.</i> <i>Check that labour unions are included on the stakeholder's list (see 4.4.3).</i>
Indicator 4.3.2 Workers are free to organise and bargain collectively. This will at a minimum comply with the requirements of International Labour Organisation convention 98, Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and labour union representatives <i>Proof of access to ILO Convention No. 98.</i> <i>The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, 2005:</i> <i>Section 29: The right to peaceful assembly is recognized and guaranteed; Every person shall have the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form or join political parties, associations and trade or professional unions for the protection of his or her interests. (2) Formation and registration of political parties, associations and trade unions shall be regulated by law as is necessary in a democratic society.</i>
Indicator 4.3.3 There is an effective mechanism in place to provide information to, and enable the participation of workers in decision-making where this directly affects their working terms and conditions SLIMF: Workers or their representatives are accepted as participants in decision making	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers, workers and labour union representatives <i>The following religious rights are guaranteed: the right to observe days of rest, celebrate holidays and ceremonies in accordance with the precepts of religious beliefs.</i>
Criterion 4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups directly affected by management operations.	
Indicator 4.4.1 In conjunction with the local stakeholders affected and in accordance with the scale and intensity of management, the social, socio-economic, spiritual and cultural impacts of	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>New operations will normally be subjected to formal impact assessments and these assessments must include the social environment. For ongoing operations it will be necessary to maintain communication with stakeholders and thus ensure the</i>

forest operations are evaluated. For <u>large scale organisations</u>, these impacts shall be documented <u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u> Anyone who is likely to be directly affected by an operation is informed and has an opportunity to comment. The forest manager must try to avoid negative impacts of operations. <u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u> The forest manager proactively seeks assistance from external organizations to carry out an assessment of social impacts and/or social impact monitoring and uses the results to plan future management.	Forest Manager is aware of any current and/or potential impacts. Management plans must provide mitigatory measures to address such impacts, e.g. problems with dust or noise caused by operations are known and planning is adjusted to reduce or negate such Interviews with Forest Managers and local communities. <u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u> Discussions with neighbours and forest manager Copies of newspaper advertisements, letters, posters and signs used to inform people of operations. <u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u> Copies of Social Impact Assessment reports Evidence of changes in management following results of an Social Impact Assessment <u>or</u> monitoring of social impacts. <i>The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, 2005: Section 37:</i> <i>Ethnic and cultural communities shall have the right to freely enjoy and develop their particular cultures; members of such communities shall have the right to practice their beliefs, use their languages, observe their religions and raise their children within the context of their respective cultures and customs in accordance with this Constitution and the law.</i>
Indicator 4.4.2 (Not applicable to SLIMF) Adverse impacts, opportunities for positive impact and areas of potential conflict identified by evaluations are adequately addressed in plans	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers and local communities. Management plans
Indicator 4.4.3 An up-to-date list of stakeholders is maintained	Verifiers & Guidance: Records Consultation with stakeholders
Indicator 4.4.4 (Not applicable to SLIMF) There is adequate and ongoing consultation with stakeholders (local people, workers and relevant organisations); in particular, stakeholders are aware that forest management plans and monitoring results are available for inspection, if high impact operations are planned, and that the FMU is being evaluated/monitored for certification	Verifiers & Guidance: Records Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest Managers <i>The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan, 2005: Section 27:</i> <i>FAO: Local communities or indigenous peoples living near the harvesting site should be consulted about the planned harvesting operations, including any potential scheduling problems or opportunities (for instance, ready labour availability during slack agricultural periods).</i>
Indicator 4.4.5 Issues raised by stakeholders are treated constructively and objectively	Verifiers & Guidance: Records Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest Managers

Indicator 4.4.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
In large scale operations, communications with stakeholders on issues that require action and follow-up should be documented	Documentation of communication
Criterion 4.5	Appropriate mechanisms shall be employed for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation in the case of loss or damage affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihoods of local peoples. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage
Indicator 4.5.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Every reasonable effort is made to resolve disputes through fair consultation aimed at achieving agreement and consent	Records Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest Managers
Indicator 4.5.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Dispute resolution is clearly defined. System for resolving disputes includes legal requirements and is documented for large scale operations.	Records Consultation with stakeholders and interviews with Forest Managers
PRINCIPLE 5. BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST:	
Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.	
Criterion 5.1	Forest management should strive towards economic viability, while taking into account the full environmental, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest
Indicator 5.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Optimal use is made of the potential annual yield of forest products	Annual plan of operations, budgets and financial statements. Yield estimates <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 5.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Current and future budgets include specific provision for environmental and social, as well as all operational costs <u>SLIMF</u> The Forest Manager is aiming to be in an economically viable situation which permits long term forest management	<i>Income may be interpreted broadly as direct income from sales of forest products and indirect income from leisure/tourism, charitable fundraising, payments for environmental services rendered and subsidies.</i> Financial planning records and statements. Interviews with Forest Managers <i>Forest Policy Framework of 2007: Policy statement 21: The GoSS and State Governments will take account of the full value of forest services in their accounting and budgeting systems. In addition, The GoSS will promote and facilitate access to emerging benefits from global forest services such as carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation funds. The</i>

		GoSS will explore and enter into Carbon Credit trade for socio-economic development in Southern Sudan. Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).
Indicator 5.1.3	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Where necessary, investments are made to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest	Interviews with Forest Managers and environmental NGOs. Plans and maps. Observation of ecosystems.	
Criterion 5.2	Forest management and marketing operations should encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	
Indicator 5.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:	
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Where possible, the owner/manager promotes the development of markets for and sustainable harvesting of common, lesser known plantation-grown or natural forest species and non-timber forest products	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local communities.	
Indicator 5.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Local processing and markets are provided access to forest products available from the FMU, unless there is a justifiable reason for not doing so <u>SLIMF</u> Local processing is used where it is viable.	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local communities. Evidence of opportunities to support local processing and markets. <u>SLIMF</u> : Details of sales of timber and information about local processing options.	
Criterion 5.3	Forest management <u>should</u> minimise waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing operations and avoid damage to other forest resources.	
Indicator 5.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Strategic and tactical/operational harvest planning and harvest operations should be carried out in accordance with national best practice guidelines (where these do not exist or are inadequate, for tropical high forest the FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice will apply) <u>SLIMF</u> : Wood waste and damage to the remaining forest during harvesting and on site processing are minimised.	Harvest plans Forest Managers' knowledge of local BOPs <u>SLIMF</u> : Field inspections Harvest records and sales volumes <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>	
Indicator 5.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Harvesting techniques are designed to avoid log breakage, timber degrade and damage to the forest stand	Interviews with Forest Managers, supervisors and workers. Observation of harvesting operations	

Indicator 5.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Waste generated through harvesting operations, is minimised whilst leaving adequate organic material on the forest floor for soil conservation	When timber products are removed from the stand sufficient material in the form of tops, branches and solid wood should remain behind to assist the natural nutrient cycle. Observation of harvesting and on-site processing operations.
Indicator 5.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Harvested and processed wood and/or products processed on-site are transported from the forest before any deterioration occurs	Observation of harvesting operations. Records of timber deliveries
Criterion 5.4 Forest management should strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	
Indicator 5.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The forest is managed for more than one product, considering both timber and non-timber forest products, where appropriate <u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u> Not applicable <u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u> Forest management should aim to avoid dependence on a single forest product. Local initiatives involving the use, processing and or marketing of forest products are encouraged.	Interviews with Forest Managers. Forest management planning <u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u> Sales records. Discussions with local communities and the forest manager <i>Wildlife Conservation and national Parks Act of 2003:</i> <i>Section 49: No person shall engage in commercial photography or filming of wildlife in the New Sudan, nor operate commercial tours for photography or filming of wildlife except with the written permission of the Director General and subject to such conditions and the payment of such fees as the Director General may prescribe.</i> <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 5.4.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
The utilisation of non-timber forest products by local community enterprises is encouraged	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local communities. Evidence of NTFP sales or licenses or permits issued. <i>Forest Policy Framework of 2007:</i> <i>Policy statement 20: Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and States' Ministries of Agriculture shall support local Communities' Forestry Organizations and Social Forestry Programs while purposively preserve Communities' rights and ownership, and reap benefits accruing from forest resources. Indigenous industries (gum honey, latex, silk production) shall be supported and enhanced.</i> <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>

Criterion 5.5 Forest management operations shall recognise, maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	
Indicator 5.5.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest managers are aware of the range of forest services and resources	Interviews with Forest Managers
Indicator 5.5.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest management practices minimise negative impacts on services and other forest resources	Interviews with Forest Managers
Indicator 5.5.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest management practices maintain and where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources: - Monitoring evidence that services and resources are maintained - Practices to enhance services and resources are evident.	Interviews with Forest Managers
Criterion 5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels, which can be permanently sustained.	
Indicator 5.6.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Data on forest growth, regeneration and volumes harvested and thinned are reported regularly and analysed in comparison with predicted volumes and growth data (data accuracy is appropriate to scale and intensity of management) <u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u> Harvest levels are sustainable over the long term (a period equivalent to the rotation length of the trees harvested). Note that annual harvest levels may vary hugely. <u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u> Harvest limits are established at sustainable levels, based on conservative estimates of tree growth and yield rates. The harvest limits are stated in the management plan.	Evidence of enumerations, yield calculations and harvesting planning <u>SLIMF:</u> Management plan Field observations of harvesting sites compared to areas planned for harvesting. Maps of tree location Harvest and sales records and plans over the relevant time span. Data on likely or actual growth rates of species harvested. <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 5.6.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Sustainable harvest and thinning intensities and frequencies have been calculated for the FMU based on the most up-to-date available information and do not exceed calculated replenishment rates over the long term.	Timber resource planning <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 5.6.3	Verifiers & Guidance:

Authorised harvesting of non-timber forest products does not exceed calculated replenishment rates over the long term	Management plans
PRINCIPLE 6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.	
Criterion 6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed - appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest management operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources - and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level considerations as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site disturbing operations.	
Indicator 6.1.1 (Not applicable to SLIMF) The owner/manager has systematically identified and assessed the potential environmental impacts of all activities (including on-site processing facilities) carried out in the forest; the impacts of forest plans have been considered at the landscape level, taking account of the interaction with adjoining land and other nearby habitats. For <u>large scale organisations</u>, the results of these impact assessments shall be documented.	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>For all operations or activities carried out on the FMU, there should be an evaluation of the possibility of the following potentially negative impacts being caused: soil erosion and compaction; changes to soil productivity; changes to invasive exotic, native or naturalised flora or fauna species abundance, diversity or distribution. Habitat fragmentation, pesticide, lubricant, nutrient or fertiliser pollution (by runoff, spray drift or spillage) and sedimentation of watercourses or water bodies; changes to water flow and drainage regimes of watercourses, water bodies, visual changes to prominent landscapes. Working Instruction 01 regarding on-site processing plants must be used as reference.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers, environmental NGOs and government conservation agencies.
Indicator 6.1.2 Site-specific assessments of the potential environmental impacts of all forest operations are carried out prior to commencement of site disturbing operations, in a manner appropriate to the scale of the operations and the sensitivity of the site. Where such activities are considered “significant”, these site-specific assessments are documented. “Significant” activities shall include, but not be restricted to: ▪ The building of new roads or substantial rerouting of existing roads; ▪ Any form of flow restriction in streams and rivers; ▪ Aforestation; ▪ Change in genus in the reforestation of more than 100 ha during the same planting season within an operational/management unit, where an FMU comprises more than one; ▪ Recreational activities and associated infrastructure ▪ Communication masts and associated infrastructure ▪ Power lines	Verifiers & Guidance: A “significant activity is an activity that has the potential to cause environmental impacts that are: ▪ Permanent or long term; or ▪ Affects a wide environment <i>An EIA is the formal procedure that is followed to collect, organise, analyse, interpret and communicate data that are relevant to making a decision. The procedure can however be followed as an informal assessment for a project such as the planning of a harvesting operation. The purpose of an EIA is to minimise negative impacts, ensure the conservation of important features and to enhance positive aspects of the project.</i> <i>Principles that a formal EIA should comply with are:</i> Informed Decision Making: Decision-making should be based on reliable information. Accountability: Responsibilities must be clearly defined. Environment in the Broadest Sense: The environment includes all aspects (i.e. physical, social, political, economic, visual). Open Consultation: Consultation with all interested and affected parties must be done in a transparent manner. Specialist Input: Specialists in the particular field must support

- Water lines - Change of natural vegetation to commercial or any other use. - Erection of new fences - Use of natural areas and products for commercial gain or any other purpose - New waste disposal sites; - Implementation of new/modified activities/products that may have significant impacts on the environment. SLIMF (Small Forests): Before starting any operation, the possible negative environmental impacts are identified and the operation is designed to minimise them. Assessments do not need to be documented unless legally required SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests): Before starting any operation, the possible negative environmental impacts at the site and landscape levels are identified and the operation is designed to minimise them. Assessments do not need to be documented unless legally required	impact assessments. Alternatives: Consider all possible alternatives in terms of location and activities. Mitigatory Measures: Assess mitigatory measures that will reduce or negate negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of the planned activities. Consider all Stages: The assessment should consider all stages of the development, from the planning phase through to closure. Interviews with Forest Managers also testing their basic knowledge of EIAs. Records of assessments and decisions. Environmental management plans. SLIMF: Manager's knowledge of the site and impacts of operations Field observations Management plan Documented environmental statement or assessment where legally required <i>Forest Policy Framework of 2007:</i> <i>Policy statement 19: The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) shall endeavour to review Environmental Impact Assessments pertaining to Oil Exploration & Prospecting Companies operating and affecting forests and woodlands to assure conform with International Standards.</i>
Indicator 6.1.3 All potential environmental impacts identified during assessments are considered during operations and planning and ensure that adverse impacts are avoided or mitigated	Verifiers & Guidance: See also requirements 6.5.1 and 6.5.2. Interviews with Forest Managers, supervisors and workers also testing their knowledge of minimum requirements. Field observations and operational plans. For <u>large scale operations</u>, these provisions and controls will be documented in plans.
Indicator 6.1.4 Timely corrective actions are considered and implemented to address both past and potential non-conformances.	Verifiers & Guidance: Corrective Actions: The first <u>objective</u> is, whenever there is a non-conformance: - action is taken to correct any damage to the environment that may have occurred (corrective action); and - measures are instituted to prevent the non-conformance from recurring (preventive action). The <u>second objective</u> is to ensure that preventative action is taken where there is obvious potential for an activity to develop into a non-conformance with subsequent environmental impact(s). The <u>third objective</u> is to ensure that CARs are reviewed periodically to identify persistent problem areas and to ensure that such problem areas are appropriately addressed, in either a corrective or a preventative manner. Interviews with managers. Comparison of quality of ongoing operations and associated

	record of past CARs.
Indicator 6.1.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Corrective action requests (CARs) are recorded and closed out appropriately	<u>Records of CARs</u>
<u>SLIMF:</u>	<u>SLIMF:</u>
Timeous corrective actions are taken	Interviews with the forest Manager and workers and field observations
Indicator 6.1.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Non-native plant (non-tree) and animal species are introduced and/or native species re-introduced only if consultation with acknowledged experts and regulatory authorities establishes that they are non-invasive and will bring environmental benefits; where appropriate, local stakeholders are consulted prior to any introduction; all introductions are closely monitored	Interviews with Forest Managers, environmental NGOs and government agencies.
	Research briefs.
	Licences and permits.
Criterion 6.2	Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas). Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources. Inappropriate hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting shall be controlled.
Indicator 6.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats present (or likely to be present) on the FMU have been identified and documented	<i>Where survey data are incomplete, it should be assumed that relevant species ARE present.</i>
<u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u>	Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies.
Where known, rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected.	Refer also to 7.1.7
<u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u>	<u>SLIMF (Small Forests):</u>
Where known, rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats are mapped and protected.	Manager's knowledge of rare, threatened and endangered species in the area.
	Records from other sources of species found on the site.
	Field observations of nesting and feeding areas of rare, threatened and endangered species.
	<u>SLIMF (Low Intensity Forests):</u>
	Manager's and workers' knowledge of rare, threatened and endangered species in the area.
	Reports of training for forest workers on protection issues.
	Field observations of nesting and feeding areas of rare, threatened and endangered species.
	Reports of the conservation status of the FMU from other sources.
	<i>See Appendix B for reference to the RT&E species of Southern Sudan.</i>
Indicator 6.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:

Where appropriate, there is co-operation with acknowledged experts, conservation organisations and regulatory authorities in identifying conservation zones and protection areas for rare, threatened and endangered species present; these habitats are demarcated on maps, and, where necessary, on the ground <u>SLIMF:</u> Other features which are important for conservation are identified and protected.	Records and maps. Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies. <u>SLIMF:</u> Maps showing conservation features Field observations and interviews with forest manager Check stakeholder's list for environmental representation.
Indicator 6.2.3 Rare, threatened and endangered species are protected during operations	Verifiers & Guidance: Operational plans. Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies.
Indicator 6.2.4 (Not applicable to SLIMF) Conservation zones and protection areas, representative of existing ecosystems, are being protected in their natural state, based on the identification of key biological areas and the requirement for natural corridors (with special reference to plantations) and/or consultation with local experts and government agencies Landscape scale conservation considerations are evident in field activities, staff/contractor actions and/or in coordination with adjoining landowners, conservation organizations or government conservation agencies.	Verifiers & Guidance: Where less than 10% of the total area of large FMUs has been set aside for conservation zones and protection areas, justification must be provided for this in the form of consultation with local experts and/or government agencies. For smaller FMUs the conservation zones and protection areas should exist within the FMU or in nearby landscapes. Plans and maps and records of completed work. Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies. <i>Wildlife conservation and National Parks Act of 2003:</i> <i>Section 04: "Controlled Area" means any area set aside in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of this Act for the management and utilization of Wildlife Forestry and Fishery resources and Environmental Protection in which the hunting and capture of animals, cutting of trees fishing and other uses of Wildlife and human activities that affect the Environment such as pollution, industrial and radioactive waste dumping, cutting and burning practices, shall be controlled in accordance with the provisions of Sections 18, 19, and 20 of this Act.</i> <i>"Forest Reserve" means any area set aside in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of this Act, for the purpose of Conservation, Protection and management of natural forests, its habitat and Environment and in which tree cutting and certain other activities of forest or its habitat and Environment are prohibited or controlled in accordance with the provisions of Sections 17, and 20 of this Act.</i>
Indicator 6.2.5 Conservation management and protection activities are demarcated on maps, implemented and their impact monitored. For <u>large scale organisations</u> these will be also be documented in plans. <u>SLIMF:</u> Conservation management and protection activities have been determined and are demarcated on maps	Verifiers & Guidance: Plans and maps, including annual plan of operations. Field observations

Indicator 6.2.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Authorised hunting, fishing, grazing and collecting activities are managed to ensure they do not exceed sustainable levels and inappropriate activities are prevented	Policies and procedures. Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies. Field observations and records of collection.
Criterion 6.3	Ecological functions and values shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including:
	- Forest regeneration and succession. - Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. - Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem.
Indicator 6.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The status of the FMU with regard to: - regeneration and succession - genetic, species and ecosystem diversity - natural cycles is known or estimated.	<i>This requirement applies to natural forest and plantation management organisations. Compliance might involve an initial assessment and monitoring of the following:</i> <i>Regeneration of natural forest areas harvested, degraded areas, fragmented areas, areas damaged by fire, conservation zones and protection areas;</i> <i>Impacts of past management e.g. logging, collection of NTFPs, soil erosion</i> <i>Distribution and status of plant communities;</i> <i>Conservation status of native floral and faunal assemblages, species and their habitats;</i> <i>Spread of invasive species</i> <i>Ongoing soil erosion</i> <i>Water quality</i> Records and maps Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts.
Indicator 6.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Silvicultural and/or other management systems are appropriate for the ecology of the forest and resources available	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts
Indicator 6.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Ecological functions (regeneration, succession, diversity, natural cycles) are maintained and where appropriate, there is a programme for restoration of degraded sites	<i>Enhancement, maintenance and restoration activities should be prepared to provide for the restoration of degraded natural areas, weed infestation, erosion, borrow pits, waste sites, quarries, etc.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts. Plans and maps and field observations.
Indicator 6.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
In natural and semi-natural forest, natural regeneration is preferred where adequate for the meeting of management objectives; where artificial regeneration is planned, environmental	Plans and maps Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts

impact has been assessed (refer Criterion 6.1)	
Criterion 6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within landscapes shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale of operations and the uniqueness of the resource.	
Indicator 6.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
For the protection and recording of representative samples of existing ecosystems in the landscape, refer to Criterion 6.2.	
Criterion 6.5 Written guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to: control erosion; minimise forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances; and protect water resources.	
Indicator 6.5.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
All environmentally sensitive forest operations are identified (see 6.1) and written guidelines defining acceptable practice are available to forest managers and supervisors; operational guidelines must meet or exceed national or regional best practice requirements <u>SLIMF:</u> All forest management operations that may damage soil (e.g. compaction, erosion) and methods to mitigate or avoid such are known.	Forest operations include: site preparation, fire belt management, planting, weed control, stand management, harvesting and extraction, road surfacing material extraction and excavation site closure, road network design, road design, construction, maintenance and closure. Records, plans and maps. Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations. <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations Maps showing new roads and locations of new and ongoing operations <i>FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice should be followed for harvesting and road building guidelines</i>
Indicator 6.5.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Guidelines developed in terms of indicator 6.5.1 are implemented during operations and planning	The main assessment report should make explicit reference to the national or regional best practice guidelines used as a reference. Operational plans, interviews with staff and field observations.
Indicator 6.5.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Buffer zones are maintained along watercourses and around water bodies. These buffer zones are demarcated on maps and comply with specifications made in national and regional best practice guidelines <u>SLIMF:</u> Buffer zones are maintained along watercourses and around water bodies and comply with national and regional best practice guidelines	The main assessment report shall make explicit reference to the national or regional best practice guidelines used as a reference. Operational plans, interviews with staff and field observations. <i>Forest Policy Framework of 2007:</i> <i>Policy statement 22: The GoSS and State Governments shall initiate and promote enrichment plantings with appropriate tree species along water courses; watersheds; wildlife sanctuaries/reserves to protect ecological imbalances and preserve environmental resilience.</i>
Indicator 6.5.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Operators are aware of and able to implement	Operational plans, interviews with staff and field observations.

adequate emergency procedures for clean up following accidental oil and chemical spillages	No evidence of significant spillages.
Criterion 6.6	Management systems shall promote the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organisation Type 1A and 1B chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides; pesticides that are persistent, toxic or whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use; as well as any pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited. If chemicals are used, proper equipment and training shall be provided to minimise health and environmental risks.
Indicator 6.6.1 There is an up-to-date list of all pesticides used in the organisation that documents trade name, and active ingredient. Where not provided by the product label, authorised applications, application methods and rates will also be documented.	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Chemical pesticides include herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides in the formulation applied in the field (including any surfactants, dispersants or solvents used).</i> Records of chemicals in use. Receipts and invoices. Procedures for the safe and appropriate use of chemicals
Indicator 6.6.2 Prohibited pesticides are not used except where: - a derogation of policy has been obtained from the FSC Secretariat; or - a temporary exemption has been authorised in terms of FSC-POL-30-001, by the SGS Qualifor Programme Director/Manager, prior to use.	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Refer SGS Qualifor Work Instruction 16 for:</i> - Current list of prohibited pesticides; - Derogations; - Temporary derogations; and - Use of prohibited chemicals for emergency situations. Chemical records
Indicator 6.6.3 Where chemicals are used on an ongoing basis the owner/manager must prepare and implement a strategy that will have at least the following components: - reduction of use is stated as a long-term objective; - a range of methods for pesticide control providing justification for chemical-use as an option; - procedures that promote the optimal use of chemicals (timing, follow-up, equipment, etc) - clear measurable targets for long term chemical use; with reduction as the objective; Usage is expressed per product, on a per hectare basis and sub-divided according to catchment or drainage basin. SLIMF: Record is kept of the amount of chemicals used on the FMU and there is indication that alternative methods are being considered leading to a reduction in use of the long term	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Usage, and reduction targets should be expressed on a per hectare basis and sub-divided according to operations and catchment/drainage basin; targets should be quantitative</i> <i>Some organisations may be allowed to increase use of certain chemical pesticides in the short or medium term, where the use of these pesticides is justified on social or environmental grounds, see 6.6.</i> This requirement applies to nurseries located on the certified FMU. Documented long term strategy Chemical use records.

Indicator 6.6.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Where pesticides are the preferred method of control for environmental or social reasons, the consideration of alternatives and justification for their use has been determined and documented in cooperation with acknowledged experts	<i>Pesticides may be preferred in some instances, for example, to eliminate invasive weeds, control vectors of serious human diseases.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts. Documented justification.
Indicator 6.6.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
All transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean up following accidental spillages of chemical pesticides comply, as a minimum, with the ILO publications 'Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide', and 'Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work'	Procedures and records. Interviews with staff <i>ILO publications need to be closely followed as there is no alternative legislation.</i>
Criterion 6.7	Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil shall be disposed in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.
Indicator 6.7.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The owner/manager should ensure that non-organic wastes (e.g. oil, tyres, containers, etc.), including those generated by contractors working on the FMU are recycled where possible	Field observations and interviews with staff <i>Are the FMU staff aware of any local recycling initiatives and do they try to support them?</i>
Indicator 6.7.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
The owner/manager should ensure that waste that cannot be re-cycled, including that generated by contractors working on the FMU, is disposed of in environmentally appropriate ways. 6.7.2.1: Hazardous waste is identified, separated and appropriately disposed of (hazardous waste includes batteries, UV tubes, oil filters, old oil and chemicals and their containers)	<i>Waste includes:</i> ▪ Surplus chemicals ▪ Chemical containers ▪ Plastic waste ▪ Fuels and lubricants ▪ Worn vehicle tyres ▪ Used vehicle batteries ▪ Waste produced from processing operations ▪ Domestic Evidence that waste has been disposed off in an acceptable manner.
Indicator 6.7.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
The owner/manager should ensure that the handling and disposal of chemicals and chemical containers, including that generated by contractors working on the FMU, should comply, as a minimum, with the ILO publications 'Safety & Health in the Use of Agrochemicals: A Guide', and 'Safety in the Use of Chemicals at Work'	Interviews with staff
Indicator 6.7.4	Verifiers & Guidance:

On-site facilities for easy collection of waste are provided	Presence of waste receptacles or other
Criterion 6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimised, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms shall be prohibited.	
Indicator 6.8.1 The use of biological control agents is avoided or minimised by making use of best available alternative control methods not entailing excessive cost	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers. Policies and procedures.
Indicator 6.8.2 Any use of biological control agents must be supported by documented justification which details: alternative methods of pest or disease control considered, ecological impact assessment, relevant organisations and regulatory authorities consulted	Verifiers & Guidance: Documentation
Indicator 6.8.3 All activities where biological control agents are used are documented and monitored	Verifiers & Guidance: Documentation
Indicator 6.8.4 No genetically modified organisms are used in management, production or research programmes within the FMU.	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with staff. Records of biological material sources and supplies
Criterion 6.9 The use of exotic species shall be controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts	
Indicator 6.9.1 Exotic species are assessed for adverse ecological impacts and such impacts avoided	Verifiers & Guidance: Records of scientific studies. Interviews with Forest Managers
Indicator 6.9.2 Unwanted regeneration is monitored, and if necessary controlled	Verifiers & Guidance: Monitoring records
Criterion 6.10 Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion: a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit.	
Indicator 6.10.1	Verifiers & Guidance:

Forest conversion, if any, is limited to small areas (and its extent is acceptable to conservation organisations, regulatory authorities) and/or is of negligible environmental impact	<i>Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with a mixture native species in the absence of satisfactory natural regeneration is not considered forest conversion to plantation. Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with an exotic species is considered conversion.</i> <i>The clearance of isolated single trees or pockets of natural vegetation less than 0.001 ha to consolidate plantation blocks or for essential infrastructure development is only permitted where acknowledged experts and regulatory authorities have been consulted and find it acceptable.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies. Plans and maps. Field observations.
Indicator 6.10.2 Conversion and aforestation do not occur in conservation zones, protection areas (see 6.2) or areas retained as representative of existing ecosystems (see 6.2)	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies. Plans and maps. Field observations.
Indicator 6.10.3 Conservation benefits of conversion to non-forest land use or aforestation or compensatory conservation activities planned have been identified and assessed in cooperation with acknowledged experts; in the case of compensatory conservation activities, their extent is acceptable to conservation organisations, regulatory authorities	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Conversion may, for example, have a net conservation benefit where an area is converted back to its original natural or semi-natural habitat type such as open wetland or grassland.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and government agencies.
Indicator 6.10.4 Conservation benefits are substantial, additional, secure, and long term	Verifiers & Guidance: Scientific evidence and interviews with Forest Managers and local experts

PRINCIPLE 7. MANAGEMENT PLAN:

A management plan - appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations - shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long-term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

Criterion 7.1 The management plan and supporting documents shall provide:

- a) management objectives;
- b) description of the forest resources to be managed, environmental limitations, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and a profile of adjacent lands;
- c) rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection;
- d) provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics;
- e) environmental safeguards based on environmental assessments;
- f) plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species;
- g) maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership;
- h) description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.

Indicator 7.1.1

There is a management plan (or overview linking different planning documents)

SLIMF:

Management plans may consist of brief notes and a map

Verifiers & Guidance:

Management plan

SLIMF:

Checking the plan exists and contains all the information required.

Field checks that the plan has been implemented in the past and is currently still followed.

Timber Utilization and Management Act of 2003, section 6: Application for Timber Rights:-

3) The application (for a concession) shall be accompanied with:-

(a) a harvesting plan prepared in accordance with sustainable management of timber resources;

(b) an assessment of the likely environmental effect and proposed program to redress any such effects;

(c) evidence of the financial ability of the applicant to operate in the area or land on which the timber the subject matter of the contract is located

(d) proposals to assist in addressing social needs of the communities who have interest in the applicant's proposed area of operations; and

(e) such other relevant information or documents as the Commission may request.

Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).

Indicator 7.1.2

Management objectives are clearly described

SLIMF:

An outline is provided of objectives and how these will be achieved

Verifiers & Guidance:

Management plan

Indicator 7.1.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Forest resources, attributes of any high conservation value forest, environmental limitations, special characteristics of the forest, land use and ownership status, socio-economic conditions, and adjacent lands are described	Management plan
<u>SLIMF:</u>	
The forest is broadly described	
Indicator 7.1.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Rate of harvest, species selection, management prescriptions (for production and conservation zones) and operational techniques are documented and justified	Management plan
<u>SLIMF:</u>	<u>SLIMF:</u>
Sustainable harvest limits and regeneration plans (long term, at least one full rotation period for the whole of the FMU) are provided	Harvest limits are established at sustainable limits and are based on conservative estimates of tree growth and yield.
	Silvicultural prescriptions take into account factors such as DBH, seed trees for each species, etc.
	<i>FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice should be followed.</i>
	<i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 7.1.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Provisions for monitoring forest growth and dynamics are described	Management plan
<u>SLIMF:</u>	<i>FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice should be followed</i>
The plans include provisions for monitoring forest regrowth	
Indicator 7.1.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Refer Criterion 6.1 for description of environmental safeguards	
Indicator 7.1.7	Verifiers & Guidance:
Refer 6.2 for conservation planning and provision for RTE species.	
Indicator 7.1.8	Verifiers & Guidance:
Refer Criterion 6.6 for pest management	
Indicator 7.1.9	Verifiers & Guidance:
Any control of wild animals is based on a written strategy, which describes and justifies objectives, cull targets, control methods and precautions; control is carried out in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.	Written strategy and communication with interested and affected parties.
<u>SLIMF:</u>	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local stakeholders, experts and government agencies.

Refer Criterion 6.2	
Indicator 7.1.10	Verifiers & Guidance:
There are appropriate maps (at a scale appropriate for planning and supervision activities) showing the forest resource base including protected areas, watercourses, roads and other features important for forest management. Maps should be prepared prior to commencement of harvesting and road construction <u>SLIMF:</u> There are appropriate maps showing the forest resource base including protected areas, watercourses, roads and ownership.	Maps and associated records <i>FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice should be followed</i>
Indicator 7.1.11	Verifiers & Guidance:
Harvesting techniques and equipment are described and justified <u>SLIMF:</u> The plan describes harvesting methods and silviculture to ensure responsible management	Management plan and operational controls. Interviews with staff <i>FAO Model Code of Forest Harvesting Practice should be followed</i>
Indicator 7.1.12	Verifiers & Guidance:
For <u>large scale operations</u>, planning includes short (operational/annual), medium (tactical/3-5 yearly) and long (strategic, rotation/harvesting cycle) term plans covering all operations and these shall be documented. For <u>small-scale operations</u> a long-term plan covering harvesting operations will be documented. The requirement for documented planning in small-scale operations will be decided by the scale, duration and intensity of the operation. <u>SLIMF:</u> Only a long term plan as outlined in Indicators 7.1.2 to 7.1.11 is required.	Management plan and operational controls. Interviews with staff
Indicator 7.1.13	Verifiers & Guidance:
Plans are being implemented and any deviation from prescription or rate of progress is adequately justified; overall objectives will still be achieved and the ecological integrity of the forest maintained <u>SLIMF:</u> Plans are being implemented and deviations (whilst maintaining long term objectives) can be explained	Management plan and operational controls. Interviews with staff

Criterion 7.2		The management plan shall be periodically revised to incorporate the results of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic considerations.	
Indicator 7.2.1		Verifiers & Guidance:	
In large scale organisations , staff members with responsibility for the overall compilation and updating of the management plan are identified		Company procedures	
Indicator 7.2.2		Verifiers & Guidance:	
(Not applicable to SLIMF)		Publications	
New scientific and technical developments in production forestry and biodiversity conservation are available at the FMU or Forest Managers have access to this information		Interviews with Forest Managers	
Indicator 7.2.3		Verifiers & Guidance:	
There is evidence that scientific and technical developments and results of monitoring are incorporated into revisions of policies, procedures and plans.		Interviews with Forest Managers, scientific evidence.	
<u>SLIMF:</u>		Evidence of revised planning	
There is evidence that scientific and technical developments and results of monitoring are incorporated into revisions of plans.			
Indicator 7.2.4		Verifiers & Guidance:	
There is evidence that changing environmental, social and economic considerations have been included in the revision of the management plan		Interviews with Forest Managers, scientific evidence.	
		Evidence of revised planning	
Indicator 7.2.5		Verifiers & Guidance:	
In large scale operations a timetable for the periodic revision of the management plan is documented and adhered to		Management revision timetable and status of current management plan	
Criterion 7.3		Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan	
Indicator 7.3.1		Verifiers & Guidance:	
Forest workers at all levels of skill and responsibility are appropriately educated and trained in the tasks they are assigned to and company policy and procedures.		Training records	
		Interviews with workers and management	
<u>SLIMF:</u>		Field observations	
Forest workers at all levels of skill and responsibility are appropriately trained in the tasks they are assigned to.		<i>Timber Utilization and Management Act, 2003:</i>	
		<i>Section 15: No timber utilization contract shall be entered into with any person under this Act unless that contract holder employs a professional forester as a manager to be in charge of the timber operations and related activities.</i>	
		<i>(2) The contract holder shall notify the Chief Conservator of</i>	

		Forests in writing of every appointment or removal of a manager.
Indicator 7.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:	
(Not applicable to SLIMF)	Training records	
Managers and supervisors (including those employed by contractors) have received adequate education, training or experience to ensure that they are able to plan and organize forestry operations in accordance with organisations' plans, policies and procedures	Interviews with staff	
	FOA: Forest roads should be designed and laid out in the field by competent engineers who understand the need to minimize soil disturbance, maintain proper drainage and avoid stream crossings where possible. Construction and maintenance of forest roads is specialized work that should be supervised by engineers and carried out by specially trained work crews.	
Indicator 7.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:	
All activities are supervised and monitored sufficiently to ensure that plans, policies, procedures and contract specifications (for contractors) are adequately implemented	Operational procedures	
	Interviews with staff.	
Indicator 7.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:	
Evidence of formal or informal training exists in the field	Interviews with workers and field observations	
Indicator 7.3.5	Verifiers & Guidance:	
In large scale organisations a formal long-term training plan should be available	Strategic training plan	
Criterion 7.4	While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion 7.1 above.	
Indicator 7.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:	
There are publicly available statements that provide an up-to-date summary of the primary management plan elements listed in 7.1 at company level	Public Summary of Management Plan	
SLIMF:	SLIMF:	
The management plan, or a summary of it (which includes the information required by Indicators 7.1.2 to 7.1.11 is available for the public to see on request.	Management Plan is available	

PRINCIPLE 8. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT:

Monitoring shall be conducted - appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management - to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody, management activities and their social and environmental impacts.

Criterion 8.1 The scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment should determine the frequency and intensity of monitoring. Monitoring procedures should be consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison of results and assessments of change.

Indicator 8.1.1

All activities that require monitoring are identified.
For large scale organisations these shall be documented in a monitoring programme.

Verifiers & Guidance:

Interviews with Management and environmental specialists/stakeholders

Monitoring programme

Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).

Environmental Monitoring includes:

- *Key RT&E species identified from the list identified in terms of C6.2.*
- *Condition of natural habitats over time.*
- *Monitoring of river health*

Indicator 8.1.2

The frequency, intensity and expense of monitoring are defined and is appropriate to the scale and intensity of the forest management operations and the sensitivity of the receiving environment

SLIMF:

Monitoring should be done in a consistent and replicable way over time to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.

Verifiers & Guidance:

Monitoring programmes

SLIMF:

Manager's field notes

Manager's description of how monitoring is done.

Indicator 8.1.3

(Not applicable to SLIMF)

Consistent and replicable monitoring procedures for each activity are documented in the programme and implemented, allowing for comparison and change over time.

Verifiers & Guidance:

Monitoring procedures

Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts

Indicator 8.1.4

Monitoring information is readily available and in a format that facilitates effective auditing and certification by third parties

Verifiers & Guidance:

Monitoring records, reports and archival system.

Internal audit records

CAR records

Indicator 8.1.5

Corrective actions identified through the

Verifiers & Guidance:

Corrective action documentation

monitoring process are appropriately implemented and closed out	
Criterion 8.2	Forest management <u>should</u> include the research and data collection needed to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators: ▪ yield of all forest products harvested; ▪ growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest; ▪ composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna; ▪ environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations; ▪ costs, productivity, and efficiency of forest management.
Indicator 8.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Yields of all forest products harvested are recorded	Harvesting records <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 8.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
A timber resource inventory is conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management <u>SLIMF:</u> The manager knows what information they need in order to judge progress towards their objectives. The information is collected and recorded. In all cases this will include: ▪ Amount of products harvested ▪ Effects of operations as identified under C6.1 ▪ Changes in features identified under C6.2 ▪ At least annual monitoring of high conservation values identified under C 9.1 ▪ Invasive exotic species	Data are collected on growth rates, regeneration, and yield of all forest products harvested as well as the condition of the forest (data accuracy is appropriate to scale and intensity of management) Documented inventory <u>SLIMF:</u> Discussions with forest manager. Evidence of the manager’s knowledge of the forest and proactive approach to field observation and field notes Review of manager’s field notes, observations or reports on HCVs. Available maps and reports from other sources <i>Management Agreement with the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).</i>
Indicator 8.2.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where non-timber products are used, a resource inventory is conducted, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management <u>SLIMF:</u> The sustainable harvest levels of non-timber forest products is known	Documented Inventory <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with the Forest Manager and field observations
Indicator 8.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
(Not applicable to SLIMF) Data are collected on the composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna and the effectiveness of conservation activities, particularly of rare, threatened and endangered species	Data <u>SLIMF:</u> Interviews with Forest Managers

Indicator 8.2.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Indicators of environmental and social impacts of forest operations, including health and safety, are determined and monitoring data collected	Data
<u>SLIMF:</u> The forest manager is aware of the social impacts of operations and mitigate these where they are negative	Interviews with Forest Managers and consultation with local communities
Indicator 8.2.6	Verifiers & Guidance:
Data are collected on any wild mammals culled	Data
Indicator 8.2.7	Verifiers & Guidance:
Post-harvest monitoring is carried out to assess waste and damage to the site.	Interviews with Forest Managers and supervisors.
For <u>large scale operations</u> this monitoring shall be documented.	Field observations
	Post-harvest monitoring record
Indicator 8.2.8	Verifiers & Guidance:
The owner/manager records and analyses data on the costs, productivity and efficiency of forest management activities; the results of such analyses are incorporated into plans	Data and records
Indicator 8.2.9	Verifiers & Guidance:
Contractors' performance is monitored, including compliance with contract specifications.	Interviews with Forest Managers and contractors.
In <u>large scale organisations</u> , formal auditing of contractors shall be carried out on a regular basis and records thereof maintained	Audit documents
Indicator 8.2.10	Verifiers & Guidance:
Waste disposal sites within the FMU are regularly checked	Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations
Criterion 8.3	Documentation shall be provided by the forest manager to enable monitoring and certifying organisations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain of custody."
Indicator 8.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is a procedure for identifying all products (timber and non-timber) leaving the forest so that the recipient can easily determine the forest of origin.	The scope of a joint FM/CoC certificate covers harvesting and transportation of roundwood to the first point of sale, unloading or processing. On site processing e.g. charcoal burning, use of a mobile saw-bench, or purchase and harvesting of standing timber by a third party (e.g. sawmill, harvesting contractor, timber merchant) must be covered by a separate chain of custody
For <u>large scale organisations</u> this procedure	

shall be documented.		certificate if the products are to be sold as certified. Interview with Forest Managers Procedures.
Indicator 8.3.2	Documentation of origin and destination of all certified forest products is available for products held at landing areas, stacking areas and processing sites on the FMU	Verifiers & Guidance: Delivery notes, receipts and stock records
Indicator 8.3.3	Sales invoices and other documentation related to sales of certified material include the chain of custody certificate number, in the correct format (SGS-FM/CoC-XXXX)	Verifiers & Guidance: Sales invoices
Indicator 8.3.4	Records are kept of the total quantities of all products sold, as well as of quantities sold to any chain-of-custody certificate holders	Verifiers & Guidance: Sales records, invoices
Indicator 8.3.5	Use of the FSC trademark is in accordance with policy and has been approved by SGS Qualifor	Verifiers & Guidance: Samples of trademark use
Criterion 8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.		
Indicator 8.4.1	The results of research and monitoring programmes are regularly analysed and incorporated into planning on a regular basis SLIMF: Refer Indicators 7.2.3 and 7.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with local experts and Forest Managers. Forest planning documents
Indicator 8.4.2	There is evidence that monitoring results are used to improve forest management SLIMF: Refer Indicators 7.2.3 and 7.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance: Interviews with local experts and Forest Managers
Criterion 8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		
Indicator 8.5.1	Regular summaries of monitoring results and	Verifiers & Guidance: Public summary

analysis by FMU are available to the public	
SLIMF:	
Refer Indicator 7.4.1	
PRINCIPLE 9. MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS:	
Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes, which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.	
Criterion 9.1 Assessment to determine the presence of the attributes consistent with High Conservation Value Forests will be completed, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management	
Indicator 9.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The FMU has been adequately assessed (in consultation with conservation organisations, regulatory authorities and other local and national stakeholders) and any HCVFs and their biological and/or socio-economic or cultural attributes have been identified SLIMF: The FMU has been adequately assessed (in consultation with conservation organisations and regulatory authorities) and any HCVFs and their biological and/or socio-economic or cultural attributes have been identified	<i>This requirement must be applied to all forests undergoing assessment. HCVFs possess one or more the following attributes:</i> ▪ Forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values and/or large landscape level forests where viable populations of most/all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance; ▪ Rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems; ▪ Forests that provide basic ecological services in critical situations (e.g. water quality or flow, protection against erosion or natural disasters such as cyclones or hurricanes, pollinators); ▪ Forests fundamental to meeting basic economic or bio-physiological needs of local communities or critical to local community cultural identity. Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts. Evidence of assessments.
Indicator 9.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
For large scale organisations the assessment procedure should be documented and records of consultation maintained	Documented procedures and records
Criterion 9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	
Indicator 9.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The owner/manager has determined appropriate management prescriptions for the HCVF in consultation with (and acceptable to) conservation organisations, regulatory authorities and other local and national stakeholders SLIMF: The owner/manager has determined appropriate management prescriptions for the HCVF in consultation with (and acceptable to)	Management plans and maps Consultation with stakeholders and/or government agencies or evidence of input by these agents

conservation organisations and regulatory authorities.	
Indicator 9.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
When an HCVF has been identified for its socio-economic or cultural attributes, there should be joint analysis and decision-making with the stakeholders directly affected; all reasonable efforts should be made to establish co-management agreements with these stakeholders	Interviews with Forest Managers, local experts and communities. Affected communities/persons are listed on the stakeholder list (refer Criterion 4.4).
Criterion 9.3	The management plan shall include and implement specific measures that ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the applicable conservation attributes consistent with the precautionary approach. These measures shall be specifically included in the publicly available management plan summary.
Indicator 9.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
All biological and/or social attributes of any HCVF identified are described in the management plan	Management plan
Indicator 9.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
The plan describes the specific measures to be taken to enhance the identified attributes (see also Criterion 7.1)	Management plan
Indicator 9.3.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
All measures are described in the public summary of the plan	Management plan
Indicator 9.3.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
When an HCVF has been identified for biological values, management should:	Management plans and maps. Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts. Field observations.
▪ maintain natural patterns of distribution and abundance of species, ▪ maintain natural evolutionary and ecological processes (biotic and abiotic, including disturbance), ▪ avoid fragmentation, and set aside core areas for strict protection	
Indicator 9.3.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Critically endangered forest landscapes must be subject to complete protection (i.e. no harvesting)	Management plans and maps. Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts

Criterion 9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	
Indicator 9.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Monitoring indicators and frequency are defined in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders to monitor effectiveness of each measure described in the plan	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts
<u>SLIMF:</u>	
Refer Indicator 8.2.2	
Indicator 9.4.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Records of monitoring are kept and used, in consultation with acknowledged experts, local and national stakeholders, to adapt future management	Records of monitoring
<u>SLIMF:</u>	
Records of monitoring are kept and used, in consultation with conservation and government agencies, to adapt future management	
Indicator 9.4.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Managers are aware of research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs	Scientific evidence.
	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts
Indicator 9.4.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Managers are actively monitoring research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs	Scientific evidence.
<u>SLIMF:</u>	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts
Managers are actively communicating with conservation and government agencies to access research developments which might contribute to management of HCVFs	
PRINCIPLE 10. PLANTATIONS:	
Plantations shall be planned and managed in accordance with Principles and Criteria 1 - 9, and Principle 10 and its Criteria. While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.	
Criterion 10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conversion and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.	
Indicator 10.1.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The management plan of the plantation explicitly	"Natural forest" can be also be interpreted as natural vegetation.

states the management objectives for the plantation itself, as well as for natural forest conversion and restoration (see also Criterion 7.1)	Forest Management Plan Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts.
Indicator 10.1.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
The achievement of the objectives can be clearly demonstrated	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts. Field observations
Criterion 10.2 The design and layout of plantations <u>should</u> promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests, and not increase pressures on natural forests. Wildlife corridors, streamside zones and a mosaic of stands of different ages and rotation periods, shall be used in the layout of the plantation, consistent with the scale of the operation. The scale and layout of plantation blocks shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands within the natural landscape.	
Indicator 10.2.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Natural vegetation areas within the FMU are identified and demarcated on maps and such areas within the landscape are known and considered during planning	Maps
Indicator 10.2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
For protection, restoration and conservation of natural forest and wildlife corridors, refer to Criteria 6.2	
Indicator 10.2.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Buffer zones are maintained along watercourses and around water bodies; these buffer zones are demarcated on maps and comply with specifications made in national and regional best practice guidelines. Refer indicator 6.5.3.	
Indicator 10.2.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
The scale and layout of existing and new plantation blocks are consistent with the patterns of forest stands within the natural landscape.	Maps and field observations
Criterion 10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity <u>may</u> include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.	
Indicator 10.3.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Plantation planning and reestablishment make provision for diversity in species and/or provenances and/or clones to achieve optimal economic, ecological and social stability; restructuring of even-aged and/or stands low in	Forest plans and maps Field observations

diversity is carried out where necessary	
Indicator 10.3.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Maximum clear-cut size is defined. Documented justification should be provided where there are potential adverse environmental or socio-economic impacts	Policies and procedures.
SLIMF:	Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations
Maximum clear-cut size is defined and justified.	
Criterion 10.4	The selection of species for planting shall be based on their overall suitability for the site and their appropriateness to the management objectives. In order to enhance the conservation of biological diversity, native species are preferred over exotic species in the establishment of plantations and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.
Indicator 10.4.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
Selection of species, provenances and clones is based on documented trials that demonstrate their suitability to the site and management objectives	Scientific evidence and interviews with local experts
SLIMF:	Discussions with manager about plantation objectives
The species chosen for plantations are suited to the site and matched to the objectives.	Plans for future planting
Indicator 10.4.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Exotic species are used only where they outperform native species in meeting management objectives	Scientific evidence and interviews with local experts
Indicator 10.4.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Information is available on seed sources and these can be traced to the stand data	Plant records
Criterion 10.5	A proportion of the overall forest management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation and to be determined in regional standards, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.
Indicator 10.5.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is sufficient evidence that an appropriate proportion of the overall forest management area is managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover. Refer Criterion 6.2	SLIMF:
SLIMF:	Field observations of conservation features
Improvements to the ecological value of the plantation are made where conservation features exist.	Plans for future improvements

Criterion 10.6	Measures shall be taken to maintain or improve soil structure, fertility and biological activity. The techniques and rate of harvesting, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the choice of species shall not result in long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality, quantity or substantial deviation from stream course drainage patterns
Indicator 10.6.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
There is information on all soil types in the plantation area that indicate their susceptibility to degradation from forest operations and appropriate plantation species;	Interviews with Forest Managers and local experts.
Small growers and SLIMF can demonstrate their efforts to get access to adequate information on soil types occurring within the managed area.	Documented site information.
	Evidence that site information is being used in planning of operations.
Indicator 10.6.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
Where soils are degraded from previous activities, there are plans to restore them	Soil degradation through erosion, oil and chemical spills, etc.
10.6.2.1: There is evidence of measures taken to improve soil structure, fertility and biological activity.	Interviews with Forest Managers and field observations.
Indicator 10.6.3	Verifiers & Guidance:
Major water resources within the forest area are identified	Maps and interviews with Forest Managers
Indicator 10.6.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
For impacts on soil and other biophysical aspects, refer also to Criteria 6.1 and 6.5	
Criterion 10.7	Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimise outbreaks of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilisers. Plantation management <u>should</u> make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilisers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemicals is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.
Indicator 10.7.1	Verifiers & Guidance:
The principle forest pests and diseases are identified.	
For large scale organisations these shall be documented.	
Indicator 10.7.2	Verifiers & Guidance:
In terms of pest and/or weed control and management, refer to Criterion 6.6	
Indicator 10.7.3	Verifiers & Guidance:

Appropriate control and remedial action is taken in the event of a pest or disease problem. For <u>large scale organisations</u> these actions shall be documented.	Interview with Forest Managers and staff. Documentation
Indicator 10.7.4 Where appropriate, adequate measures are taken to protect the forest from fire. For <u>large scale organisations</u> there is regular monitoring of fire readiness that test all procedures	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>These measure will include documented* procedures for fire suppression that include definition of responsibilities and reporting lines.</i> Interviews with staff and records of training. Fire readiness and control procedures.
Criterion 10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operation, monitoring of plantations, shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site impacts, (e.g. natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in principles 8, 6 and 4. No species <u>should</u> be planted on a large scale until local trials and/or experience have shown that they are ecologically well-adapted to the site, are not invasive, and do not have significant negative ecological impacts on other ecosystems. Special attention will be paid to social issues of land acquisition for plantations, especially the protection of local rights of ownership, use or access.	
Indicator 10.8.1 For potential on-site impacts, see Criteria 6.1 and 6.5	Verifiers & Guidance:
Indicator 10.8.2 (Not applicable to SLIMF) Potential biophysical off-site impacts shall be monitored on a regular basis. Evidence of consultation with affected parties in terms of these impacts should be available	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Off-site impacts may include:</i> ▪ Spread of exotic plantation species. ▪ Unwanted natural regeneration of native plantation species ▪ Effects on water resources ▪ Effects on soil fertility ▪ Impacts on the aesthetics of the landscape Interviews with Forest Managers and local communities and/or experts. Evidence of consultation.
Indicator 10.8.3 For exotic or invasive species issues, see Criterion 10.4	Verifiers & Guidance:
Indicator 10.8.4 For social impacts, see Criteria 2.1 and 2.2	Verifiers & Guidance:

Criterion 10.9 Plantations established in areas converted from natural forests after November 1994 normally shall not qualify for certification. Certification may be allowed in circumstances where sufficient evidence is submitted to the certification body that the manager/owner is not responsible directly or indirectly for such conversion.	
Indicator 10.9.1 The plantation does not occupy land converted from natural forest since November 1994	Verifiers & Guidance: <i>Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with a mixture of native species in the absence of satisfactory natural regeneration is not considered forest conversion to plantation. Clear felling and replanting of a natural or semi-natural forest with an exotic species is considered conversion.</i> <i>Where the requirements of criteria 10.9 are in conflict with criterion 6.10, the latter will take precedence.</i> Interviews with Forest Managers and Government Agencies. Plantations plans and maps.
Indicator 10.9.2 If the plantation was converted since November 1994, there is adequate evidence that the current manager/owner was not responsible	Verifiers & Guidance: Legal evidence of ownership or use-right

APPENDIX A

REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

To understand the law thoroughly and to appreciate them in the light of their development, one needs to trace them back to their roots, sources and origins. The laws of the New Sudan invite such an undertaking, as they are intimately linked to the needs and aspirations of the Southern Sudanese society. As society changes, one expects the laws to change as well.

Normally, laws are a reflection of a country's constitution, but as the New Sudan had no constitution yet, its laws had to be built on resolutions taken at the occasion of the SPLM Convention of 1994 which later become the charter of the movement.

When on 16 May 1983, the second civil war erupted in the Sudan and the people of Southern Sudan took up arms against the national government in Khartoum, the leadership of the SPLM/A initiated the Punitive Law to regulate and govern the conduct of the armed forces.

In 1984, a committee drafted the Penal and Discipline Law of the SPLA; - these laws remained in force until 1994.

Ten years later, the laws were repealed through the 1994 SPLA Act; however, the SPLM/A leadership later on reinstated the 1984 laws except for their civilian provisions, applying now only to the military.

In 2003, the 1984 Laws were repealed once more and replaced by the 2003 SPLA Act. It should be mentioned that in 1995 not less than 23 committees had been set up by the leadership of the SPLM, which were to concentrate on basic law, such as the Penal Code and Criminal and Civil Procedures. Eventually, there were 16 laws recommended by the convention to be drafted but after proof-reading, only 4 laws were published.

In 2002, a law review committee was formed by the Chairman of the SPLM/A. It was headed by the Commissioner for Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, and its members comprised of Army, Police, Prison and Wildlife commissions that reviewed 16 laws and drafted 7 new laws, bringing the total number of laws to 23.

Today there are 22 laws applicable to Forestry, as well as the constitution of Southern Sudan and Forest Policy Framework. The framework has been submitted but not yet authorised.

A.	NATIONAL LEGISLATION
	Forestry, Agriculture and Environment:
1.	The Financial Institution Act of 2003
2.	The companies Act of 2003
3.	Interpretation of Laws and General Provisions Act of 2003
4.	Timber Utilization and Management Act of 2003
5.	Institute for Developmental, Environmental Studies of 2003
6.	The Investment Act of 2003
7.	The Attorney General Chambers Act of 2003
8.	The Forestry Commission Act, 2003
9.	Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act, 2003
10.	The Investment Promotion Act of 2008
	Cultural and social:
11.	The High Judicial Council Act of 2003
12.	The SPLA Act of 2003
13.	Civil Procedure Act of 2003

14.	Public Co-operation Act Of 2003
15.	The Code of Criminal Procedure Act of 2003
16.	The Evidence Act of 2003
17.	Cooperative Societies Act of 2003
18.	Non Governmental Organisation Act of 2003
19.	The Penal Code Act of 2003
20.	The Prison Act of 2003
21.	Passport and Immigration Act of 2003
22.	The Telecommunication Corporation Act 2004
B.	REGULATIONS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY RELATED TO AND EMERGING FROM NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGISLATIVE INSTITUTIONS:
23.	The Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan of 2005
24.	Forest Policy Framework – submitted but not authorised.
C.	SUDANESE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS PERTINENT TO FORESTRY
25.	<u>Convention on Biological Diversity</u> : The CBD was signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and entered into force in December 1993. There are currently 188 Parties to the Agreement. The three objectives of the Convention are: the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. The principles of the CDB are broad in scope and unlike CITES, the CBD does not contain detailed provisions on implementation. Accordingly, implementation of the CBD depends on the incorporation of the Convention and associated policies and guidelines into the national legislation of Member States.
26.	<u>Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</u> : The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was developed in the early 1970's in response to concerns that unregulated international trade in wild species of wild fauna and flora could have a detrimental impact on species and their ecosystems. It currently has 167 State Parties and regulates trade in about 30 000 species. Only a small number of these are actually endangered, the majority being species for which trade measures have been introduced to avoid conservation threat. Parties acceding to CITES agree to place controls on international trade in species that are listed in any of the Convention's three Appendices.
27.	International Labour Organisation (ILO) Ratified by Sudan: C2 Unemployment Convention, 1919 C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C117 Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999

D.	LOCAL STANDARDS AND BEST OPERATING PRACTICES
28.	N/A

Southern Sudan: A Struggle for Power

Written by Gregory Myers, Senior Land Tenure and Property Rights Specialist, U.S. Agency for International Development at “Land Tenure and Property Policies in East Africa,” an event co-sponsored by the Environmental Change and Security Program and the Africa Program on April 23, **2008**.

“Land tenure security is intrinsically connected to political, social, and cultural identity in Southern Sudan, and the conflict over land is symptomatic of the greater regional struggle for control over the south. As a result, land tenure and property rights is a key component of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, the CPA, and is also a key component in the Interim Constitution for Southern Sudan,” said Myers. The CPA mandated the creation of a commission to address land tenure issues, but the commission lacks the technical staff to develop policy and law or coordinate a national discussion of these issues. Land issues remain highly controversial: Agriculturalists and pastoralists have competing land claims, as do different ethnic groups. The return—or attempted return—of IDPs and the expansion of urban areas have also given rise to overlapping land claims.

Government institutions in Southern Sudan are extremely weak, and it is currently unclear which administrative body, ministry, or agency has the responsibility to develop and implement land tenure and property rights rules, policies, and laws. In the absence of clear jurisdiction, federal, state, and local institutions are competing over the right to distribute land. Furthermore, some groups and individuals have been forcing weaker ones off their land; this land grabbing “has a definite ethnic dimension and could undermine political cohesion in Southern Sudan or pit ethnic groups against ethnic groups, which together have previously fought hard to create a new state,” said Myers, who warned that this situation “could lead to widespread violence, killing, and population displacement.”

APPENDIX B

LIST OF RARE THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES LISTED FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN

The following websites provide information about Southern Sudan's RT&E species:

www.iucnredlist.org (IUCN red lists)

www.panda.org

www.earthsendangered.com (this allows a search per country for species lists)

www.nationsencyclopedia.com (information per country)

www.animalinfo.org (information per country)

www.conservationoutdoors.org (species search per country)

www.nationalredlist.org (email info@nationalredlists.org)

In addition, Protected species under schedules I, II and III of The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act renders specific protection levels to certain species. The species listed below have been copied directly from the law, without any changes and these schedules have been quoted in checklist.

Schedule I Completely Protected Species:

Mammalia (Mammals)

AARD WOLF

CHEETAH

CHIMPANZEE

COLOBUS MONKEY

ELEPHANT

PANGOLIN (all species)

RHINOCEROS (all species)

WILD ASS

LEOPARD

BONGO

CARACAL (African Lynx)

ELAND (All species)

GIANT BUSH-BUCK

GIRAFFE

KUDU (All species)

ORYNX (All species)

SITATUNGA

ZEBRA

HYRAX (All species)

Aves (Birds)

BUSTARDS (All species)

BALD-HEADED IBIS

EAGLES (All species)

SHOE BILL STORK
VULTURES (All species)
GREATER FLAMINGO
GROUND HORBILL
OSTRICH
SADDLE BILL STORK
SECRETARY BIRD
SPOON BILL STORK

Schedule II Protected Species:

Mammalia (Mammals)

AARD VARK
ADDAX
ADDAX GAZELLE
BAR BARY SHEEP (GANANA)
GIANT FOREST HOG
HIPPOPOTAMUS
NUBIAN IBEX
ROAN ANTELOPE
WHITE-EARED KOB
LION
HYAENA
REED-BUCK (CHANCELLORS)
SOMMERING'S GAZELLE
TORA HARTEBEEEST
WARTHOG
YELLOW-BACKED DUIKER
BUFFALO
NILE LECHWE

Aves (Birds)

BIRDS OF PREY (other than Eagles and Vultures)
EGRETS (All species)
HOOPOE
IBIS (All species Except Bald Headed)
MARABOU STORK
WHITE STORK
WOOLY-NECKED STORK

SCHEDULE III: Protected Species

Mammalia (Mammals)

AFRICANWILD CAT
BABOON

DOHER REEDBUCK
BLUE DUIKER
BUSH BABY
BUSH-BUCK (All Sub-species except Giant Bush Buck).
BUSH DUIKER
BUSH PIG
CIVET CAT
DIK DIK (All species)
DORCAS GAZELLE (Including ISABELLINE GAZELLE)
FOX
GRANT'S GAZELLE
HARE (All species)
HARTEBEEEST (All Sub-species except TORA HARTEBEEEST)
HEDGE HOG
HONEY BADGER
JACKAL
KLIPSPINGER
KOB (Except WHITE EARED)
MONALLA GAZELLE (THOMSON GAZELLE)
MONKEYS (All species except COLOBUS)
ORIBI
PORCUPINE
RED FLANKED DUIKER
RUFUFRONS GAZELLE
SERVAL SINGA GAZELLE
TIANG
WATER-BUCK
WILD-DOG (Hunting Dog)

The above list shall be complimented by viewing the CITES list of rare, threatened and endangered species at <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.shtml>. It is necessary to review the status of species on this list that occur in Southern Sudan, prior to the commencement of an audit.

End of Standard