

**Myanmar Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification
(Plantation Forest) (Draft)**

Myanmar Forest Certification Committee

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CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION IN MYANMAR

(PLANTATION FOREST)

1. Introduction

Plantations are crucial to provide environmental services, economic and social benefits and high yield fibre production, and managed by government, private companies, farmers, community co-operatives and other organizations. However, in many cases, plantations have also brought major environmental and social problems. This is especially true where natural forests or/ valuable ecosystems have been razed to make plantations, or where their creation violated rights of indigenous or local communities. It is therefore needed to develop standard of plantation management friendly agree with social, economic and environment. Among others standards of forest management criteria and indicators, FSC principles are found more appropriate to meet international requirements. It is therefore to draft the standard for plantation management in Myanmar within the framework of internationally accepted principles.

2. Background

The different types of commercial forest plantations have been extensively established by government sector alone since 1981 with the amount of 1,200,745 acres in which some of those have been reaching marketable size. Natural forest areas are still predominately relied upon for timber supply and timber from tree plantations is not yet considered a major contributor to the country's timber supply chain. Up till now the forest management system in Myanmar does not differentiate the source of the timber whether it originates from a natural forest, a plantation or an economic land concession or small scale land owners as communities. This lack of clarity of data on timber origin presents a major obstacle for certification schemes in the country.

Process of certification for small holders tends to be through a group certification that allows for a large number of small scale landowners to participate as one management unit under a recognized organization. The group certification provides an economy of scale to small landholders to reduce certification costs to individual land units. Up till now, the total of community owned forests reach up the amount of 119,917 acres managed by 753 user groups consisting 30,594 members, in which timber and

an assortment of Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) could be harvested to fulfill timber demand and local livelihood in near future.

On the other hand, the private sector has been significantly encouraged to establish forest plantations by the instruction of MOECAAF since 2005. Up till now, plantations on teak and hardwood have been established by private sector with 107,356 and 52,415 acres respectively.

For that reason a particular standard for the plantation forest management is urgently needed to certify the timber and forest products from government and private forest plantations, and experience based on that, standard for management of community Forests (CF) and small land holders will be developed in near future.

Under the guideline of Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC) and financed by ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change (GAP-CC), this draft of C&I for plantation forest certification appears as the first draft which consists of 10 principles, 55 criteria and 106 indicators under internationally accepted guidelines. The principles in the first draft are;

Principle 1: Compliance with Laws and Principles with (6) criteria and (12) indicators,

Principle 2: Tenure and Use Rights and Responsibilities with (3) criteria and (5) indicators,

Principle 3: Indigenous Peoples' Rights with (4) criteria and (8) indicators,

Principle 4: Community Relations and Worker's Rights with (5) criteria and (14) indicators,

Principle 5: Benefits from the forest with (6) criteria and (10) indicators,

Principle 6: Environmental Value and Impact with (10) criteria and (24) indicators,

Principle 7: Management Planning with (4) criteria and (6) indicators,

Principle 8: Monitoring and Assessment with (5) criteria and (6) indicators,

Principle 9: Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forests with (4) criteria and (7) indicators, and

Principle 10: Plantation Development with (8) criteria and (14) indicators.

3. Terms and definition

The definition of key terms used in this draft is listed in appendix.

4. Format of the C&I (Plantation Forest)

The first draft of C&I (Plantation Forest) is formatted into three columns, with the first column containing the Criteria listed under the corresponding principle. The second and third columns show the corresponding Indicators and verifiers specified for each Criterion.

MYANMAR CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION
(FOREST PLANTATION)

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND PRINCIPLES		
Forest Plantation Management shall respect all applicable laws and administrative requirements.		
Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
1.1 Forest Plantation management shall respect all state laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1 Availability of up-to date relevant state laws, regulations and policies, in particular those related to Forest Plantation management.	Existing policies, Laws and Regulations 1. Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008) 2. Myanmar Forest Policy (1995) 3. Forest Law (1992) 4. Forest Rule (1995) 5. Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law (1994) 6. Protection of Wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural Area Rule (2002) 7. The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (2012) 8. Community Forestry Instruction, (1995) 9. Agreement between President of Union of Burma and State Timber Board (MTE) on felling, logging, transportation and taxation of teak in permitted areas, July 15, 1959. 10. Contract between investor and FD for investing in forest plantation (2005) 11. Departmental Instructions of Forest Department 12. Departmental Instructions of MTE Extraction Department, (2000) 13. National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) 14. Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), 15. Environmental Policy (1994) 16. Environmental Conservation Law (2012)

	<p>Note: (*), highlighted text were suggested by member of Technical committee.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Environmental Conservation Rules (2013) 18. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure (2013) 19. 4th National Report to UN CBD (2009) 20. National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP)(2011) 21. Pesticide Law (1990) 22. Income Tax Law, 1999 23. Forest Investment Guide Book (2012) 24. Foreign Investment Law (2012) 25. Foreign Investment Rules, (2013) 26. Myanmar Citizen Investment Law (2013) 27. Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) 28. Mining Law (1994) 29. Labor Organization Law (2011) 30. The Law Revoking the 1964 Law Defining the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of the People's Workers. (2011) 31. Employment and Skill Development Law (2013) 32. The Minimum Wages Law (2012) 33. The Social Security Law (2012) 34. The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012) 35. Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substance Law (2013) 36. Multimodal Transport law (2014) 37. Bio-safety Framework (2007) 38. Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006) 39. Fertilizer law (2002) ✓ Myanmar special economic zone Law (2014)(*) ✓ Guideline for establishment of plantation for private company" to be added, ✓ Export Import Law (2012)(*) ✓ Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993)(*) ✓ Fresh Water Fishery Law (?)(*) ✓ Standardization Law (?) (*)
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	<p>1.1.2 Forest plantation managers are aware/knowledgeable of the relevant state laws, administrative requirements, and the regulatory framework for management of Forest Plantation.</p> <p>1.1.3 Record of violations and actions taken to address them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record and outcome of interview with Forest Plantation Manager on the applicable national policy and local laws as well as the administrative and regulatory framework - Owing relative academic background, record of service book, and records of field experience, publication, technical documents, certificates, if any, - Qualification and Guidelines on staff promotion, transfers, - Forest Law, (1992)- Chapter XII, Offences and Penalties. - Forest Rule (1995) - Record book for forest offences
1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges shall be paid.	<p>1.2.1 Availability of current list of all Legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges.</p> <p>1.2.2 Records are kept of all payments made.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Law (1992), Chapter VI, (Section 20, 21), Chapter IX, (Section 31) - Tax on Land lease (guidelines on establishment of forest plantation) - Record of selling intermediate plantation products (poles, thinning, etc, if any) - Records of Payment made.
1.3 The provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA and Convention on Biological Diversity etc, shall be respected.	1.3.1 Forest plantation managers are aware of international agreements binding relevant to forest plantation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Law (1992) Chapter II, - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Switzerland in September, 1997; - UN Convention on Biological Diversity, Canada in February, 1995; - Botanic Gardens Conservation International, 1998; - The Cartagena Biosafety Protocol, a subsidiary agreement to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in March 200, - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2005. - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (1997) - International Tropical Timber Agreement, (1994), - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, - Articles 1-6 (1992)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, - Articles I-X (1973) - International Labor Organization Conventions, (2012)
1.4 Conflicts between laws, regulations and these 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	1.4.1 Availability of documentation of any conflicts between laws regulations and these Principles and Criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records (meeting minutes, report, field diaries) of forest plantation manager's participation in resolving such conflict. - Records of land conflict (between FD/ private company and local people , if any)
	1.4.2 Forest plantation managers are willing to participate in any process to resolve such conflicts that may arise with the affected parties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Law (1992) - Departmental Instruction - Contract between private plantation manager, district forest managers, local community, if any
1.5 Forest Plantation management areas shall be protected from illegal harvesting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.	1.5.1 Availability of legal provisions for the establishment and protection of Forest Plantation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy (1995), Chapter VI, Section (6.1) - Forest Law, (1992), Chapter III, IV, V, XII, - Forest Rules (1995) Chapter III, XII, - Community Forestry Instruction (1995) - Contract between private company and forest department,
	1.5.2 Control of encroachment, illegal harvesting hunting, fishing and settlement and other unauthorized activities, in FMU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Policy (1995), - Forest Law (1992), Chapter III, Section 4 and chapter XII, section (40)(41)(42) and (43) - Guidelines of Land allotment and Utilization Scrutiny committee (2012) - License/ contract/ agreement between Forest plantation managers and timber extraction agencies, private Forest Plantation owners,
1.6 Forest plantation managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to these Principle and Criteria.	1.6.1 Availability of policies or statements of commitment to Forest Plantation management practices consistent with these Principle and Criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forestry Policy (1995), - 30 years National Forest Master Plan (2001-2031) - Planted Forest Working circle, - District Forest Management Plan - Community Forest Instruction (1995) - Departmental Instructions on such issues,

	1.6.2 Policies or statement are communicated throughout the organization and contractors, and are made available to the public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of staff briefings, - Relevant statements in contractual agreements, tender, announcement, - Evidence of comments, suggestions from stakeholders on distribution of policy statements.
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PRINCIPLE 2: TENURE AND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.		
Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g land title, customary rights or leased agreements) shall be demonstrated.	2.1.1. Availability of documentation of legal status, and established forest use rights of the land or forest resources within the relevant legal framework for the forest area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy (1995) - Forest Law (1992), Chapter(III, IV), "Forest Reservation, Management of Forest Land, Section(9)" - Forest Law (1992), Chapter(V, VI)," Establishment of Forest Plantation, Permission for Extraction of Forest Produce" - Forest Rule (1995) Chapter (II) Section(6),(7), (13), (14) - Community Forest Instructions, (1995), Para (12,13)"Duration of Land Lease for the Establishment of Community Forest" - The State-owned economic enterprises law (1989) - Contract between private and forest department,
	2.1.2 Forest plantation managers shall support legality recognized mechanisms for resolving land claims,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of participation in the resolution of land claims within the FMU, if any. - Forest Law (1992), Chapter (III, IV, V), - Local/ Customary Land Laws, if any. - Guidelines from Land Allotment and Utilization Scrutiny (2012),
2.2 Local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights	2.2.1 Availability of documentation, if any, of legal or customary tenure or use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest policy (1995) - Forest Law (1992), Chapter (III- Section 4), Chapter (V-

<p>shall maintain control, to the extent necessary to protect their rights or resources, over forest operations unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent to other parties.</p>	<p>rights of local communities within relevant state and local laws in the FMU.</p>	<p>Section 13, 15), Chapter (VI- Section 17, 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Customary Land Laws, if any. - 30-years National Forest Master Plan (2001-31) Chapter 8, - District Forest Management Plan - Community Forest Instructions, (1995), Para (12,13) - “Duration of Land Lease for the Establishment of Community Forest”
	<p>2.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall collaborate with holders of duly use rights within relevant state legal frameworks, in activities that may affect such rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of such collaboration, including participation in resolution of land claims, if any. - Maps showing the location of settlements of local community, indigenous people in and adjacent to the FMU. - Records of consultations held with the local communities/ indigenous peoples to identify and documentation areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them (e.g. cultural, religious sites, water intake point).
<p>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.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve disputes over tenure claims and use rights.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration, if any - Records of decisions (Department/local administrative) (*) of Local Courts, if any - Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained, if any -

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHT

The legal and customary rights of indigenous people to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
3.1 Indigenous peoples shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) to other agencies.	3.1.1 Availability of documentation of the customary rights of indigenous peoples' lands within relevant state legal frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Forestry Instruction (1995) - Customary/local Land Law/own, if any. (chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayah) - Inventory Reports by Planning and Statistics Division of FD. - Forest Plantation areas including community forest under local supply working cycle of District Forest Management Plan of this FMU. - Record of consultation with local/ indigenous people, is any
	3.1.2 Management of such lands is controlled by indigenous peoples unless they delegate control with free prior and informed consent (FPIC) to other agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of delegation of control with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) by local/ indigenous people, if any. - Customary Land Law, if any. - Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU, if any.
	3.1.3 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve any conflict and grievance between parties involved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of outcomes of direct negotiations or arbitration concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU, if any. - Records of decisions of Local Courts concerning their - legal and customary rights within the FMU, if any.
3.2 Forest Plantation management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.	3.2.1 Forest Plantation management practice local/ indigenous people' lands recognized within relevant state legal frameworks shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or in directly, their resources or tenure rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar(2008), Chapter (I), Section (21), - Forest Policy (1995) Chapter V, - Community Forest Instruction (1995) - Forest Law (1992), Chapter III-Section 4, Chapter V, VI,
3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance	3.3.1 Availability of appropriate procedures within current administrative processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008), Chapter (I) Section (22)

<p>to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by Forest plantation managers.</p>	<p>for identifying and protecting such sites and provisions for rights of access to these sites by indigenous people within relevant state legal frameworks or by mutual agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy(1995), Chapter V, - Local Customary Laws (up land area, Chin, Kachin, shan, Kayah), if any. - Forest Law (1992), Chapter(II, III, IV),Basic Principle and Constitution of Reserved Forest and Declaration of Protected Public Forest, - Community Forestry Instructions (1995), Prescription, procedures of Establishment of Community Forest - Records of dialogue and consultation held for Village Used Zone.
	<p>3.3.2 Availability of appropriate Mechanisms for conflict resolution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of dialogue and consultation held with local/ indigenous people and relevant stakeholders, if any. - Records of decisions of Local Court
<p>3.4 Indigenous people shall be compensated for the application of their traditional knowledge regarding the use of forest species or management systems in Forest Plantation operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free prior and informed consent (FPIC) before Forest Plantation operations commence.</p>	<p>3.4.1 Availability of documentation, if any of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples in the use of forest species or management systems in Forest Plantation operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of dialogue from the local/indigenous people for selection of species, land use change and taken into account. - Records on the application of any traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of local/ indigenous people in Forest Plantation operations, if any.
	<p>3.4.2 Availability of appropriate mechanisms, fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of indigenous people in accordance with existing legislation or by mutual agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section (9.3.2.2) and (9.4.2.2), ‘People’s participation’ in District Forest Management Plan of FMU. - Mechanisms established and records of fair and equitable compensation for the commercial utilization of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices of local/ indigenous people, if any, - Record of discussion with community forest user group, Community forestry Instruction (1995),

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND WORKER'S RIGHTS

Forest Plantation management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area shall be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.	4.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall ensure people in local communities are given equal employment opportunities and that local employment and training opportunities are promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training programme/ mobile team for local communities. - Record of social welfare (forest village, school, library etc;) - Long –short term Training programme in forestry sector - Records of consultation with workers and local communities
	4.1.2 The Forest plantation managers ensure that qualified people in communities living within or adjacent to forest areas are given preference for employment and contract works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide work opportunity to indigenous/local people - Employment records - Contract records -
4.2 Forest Plantation management shall meet or exceed all applicable laws and/or regulations covering health and safety of employees and their families.	4.2.1 Up-to-date information on all applicable laws and/or regulations covering occupational safety and health of forest workers shall be disseminated to them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of dissemination of up-to-date safety and health information to Forest plantation managers and Forest Plantation workers, - Labor Organization Law (2011) - The Law Revoking the 1964 Law Defining the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of the People's Workers. (2011) - Employment and Skill Development Law (2013) - The Minimum Wage Law (2012) - The Social Security Law (2012) - The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012)
	4.2.2 Availability of management policies addressing the occupational safety and health of Forest Plantation workers and their families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law Revoking the 1964 Law Defining the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of the People's Workers. (2011) - The Social Security Law (2012) - Provide Proper Personal Protected Equipment (PPE). - Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations. - Records of Social Impact Assessment for social health.

	4.2.3 Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to Forest Plantation workers in the work place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Proper Personal Protected Equipment (PPE). - Records of equipment and maintenance. - Minutes of Safety and Health care meetings. - Inspection record (*)
	4.2.4 Forest Plantation managers shall maintain up-to-date safety records in compliance with all applicable laws and/or regulations convening health and safety of Forest Plantation workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety and health records of Forest Plantation workers. - Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings. - Records of Health and safety measure done by organization.
	4.2.5 Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Proper Protected Equipment (PPE). - Records of dissemination of up-to-date safety and health information to Forest Plantation workers. - Hazardous areas clearly demarcated with proper sign board,
4.3 The rights of workers to organize and voluntarily negotiate with their employers shall be guaranteed as outlined in Conventions 87 and 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO).	4.3.1 Provision for Forest Plantation Workers to freely organize into unions of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No.87.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor Organization Law (2011) - The Law Revoking the 1964 Law Defining the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of the People's Workers. (2011) - ILO Convention No.87-The freedom of Association and
	4.3.2 Provision for Forest Plantation Workers the right to organize and undertake agreements in accordance with ILO collective bargaining leading to Convention No.98.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 –Articles 1 and 2 - Labor Organization Law (2011) -
	4.3.3 Availability of appropriate procedures to address grievances raised by Forest Plantation workers and/or their organizations and for conflict resolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures to address grievances and for conflict resolution. - Records of participation to resolve grievances, if any. - Decision of territorial/local Courts.
4.4 Management planning and operations shall incorporate the results of evaluations of social impact. Consultations shall be	4.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall evaluate through consultations, social impact of Forest Plantation management operations directly affecting operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of meetings of the District Action/Development Committee. - Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest managers and communities affected.

<p>maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.</p>	<p>directly affecting communities, and the people and groups directly affected by the Forest Plantation management operations shall have access to information on the results of the social impact evaluations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports on social impact evaluation - EIA compliance report, if applicable
	<p>4.4.2 Forest Plantation planning and management practices shall consider and incorporate the results of such evaluations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 Years National Forest Master Plan(2001-2031), chapter (19) - Suggestions and recommendation of assessment report - Records of meeting on developing social welfares. - Records of informal interacting with local communities.
<p>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 people. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>4.5.1 Procedure for resolving grievances involving claims loss or damage to property health and/or legal or customary source, livelihood caused by Forest Plantation operations shall be documented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of meetings and/or consultations between Forest plantation managers with communities - District Forest Management Plan - Territorial/ local court - Departmental Instructions (FD and MTE), - Customary law, if any -
	<p>4.5.2 Appropriate mechanisms, the Forest plantation managers shall comply with the provisions of national law to offer remedial action or fair compensation in the case of any loss or damage caused by the forest operations and affecting the legal or customary rights, property, resources or livelihood of local people within FMU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of consultation and negotiation, if any, - Records of mediation or arbitration, if any, - Records of decisions of the Local /or Civil Courts - Records of compensation, if any

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	Indicator	Verifier
5.1 Forest Plantation management shall strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environment, social, and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the Forest Plantation .	5.1.1 Cost and benefits of environmental and social effects shall be identified and incorporated into a Forest Plantation management plan including for Forest Plantation administration, research, human resource development and budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of cost and benefit analysis on social environmental and economic of Forest plantation Investment, if any - Research findings of socio-economic for indigenous people. - Records of budget allotment. - Record on human resource development, research activities in such areas,
	5.1.2 Provisions and management prescriptions are made to maintain, restore or enhance the productive capacity and ecological functions of the Forest Plantation areas to ensure its economic viability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Guidelines/ reports on Plantation Establishment - Report on EIA, SIA, if any, - Report on Cost and benefit analysis, if any
5.2 Forest Plantation management and Marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.	5.2.1 Application of Forest Plantation management practices to encourage the optimal use of forest resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest plantation resource inventories, - Records of License for Small/Cottage wood based industries and supplying raw materials, - Records of License, permits for Non Timber Forest Product compliance with that of Annual Allowable Cut,
	5.2.2 Application of marketing operations to encourage local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the Forest Plantation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of Forest Resource Inventory, - License issued for local small enterprise, supplying raw materials,
5.3 Forest Plantation management shall minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site	5.3.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimize damage to other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),

processing and avoid damage to other forest resources.	forest resources and wastage.	- Departmental Instructions of FD and MTE
5.4 Forest Plantation management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	5.4.1 Application of Forest Plantation management strategy that encourages the production of a mix of commercial forest products (timber and non-timber forest resources).	- District Forest Management Plan, - Local supply working circle, - 30 year National Forest Master Plan(2001-2031) Chapter XIV, “Non-timber forest products” - Local supply Working Circle, - Technical Documents on Lesser Used Timber Species, - National Comprehensive Development Plan (2014) - Ecotourism
5.5 Forest Plantation management operation shall recognize, maintain, and where appropriate, enhance the value of forest services and resources such as watersheds and fisheries.	5.5.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures of identify and demarcate sensitive areas for the protection of soil and water, watercourses and wetlands in Forest Plantation areas.	- Guidelines on Boundary Demarcation for sensitive areas and pillars, Notice, sign boards, etc, - Environmental Impact Assessment for logging. - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),
	5.5.2 Availability and implementation of Forest Plantation management guidelines, where appropriate, to maintain and/or enhance the value of forest services and resources.	- District Forest Management Plan - Guideline on establishment of plantation, - Harvesting Plan, Annual work plan
5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	5.6.1 Rate of harvest shall be in accordance with the District Forest Management Plan.	- Report of forest resource inventory, - Annual Allowable Cut (AAC), - Record of thinning operations,
	5.6.2 Records of quantity of timber and non-timber forest products harvested shall be maintained, taking cognizance of their sustainability in the long term.	- Report of forest resource Inventory, - Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) - Allotment of forest products for harvesting,

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest Plantation 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	Indicator	Verifier
6.1 Assessment of environmental impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of Forest Plantation management and the uniqueness of the effected resources and adequately integrated into management systems. Assessments shall include landscape level consideration as well as the impacts of on-site processing facilities. Environmental impacts shall be assessed prior to commencement of site-disturbing operations.	6.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall systematically identify and assess the potential site specific environmental impacts (including on-site processing facilities) prior to commencement of all site disturbing activities carried out within the management unit appropriate to the scale and intensity of Forest management unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest management plan - Environmental Policy (1994) - Environmental conservation Law 2012 (Chapter VI- “Environmental Quality Standard” - Environmental conservation Rule (2013) - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)procedure (2013) - Inspection records of FD and MTE officials - Natural Resource Management Reports. - National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) (2011)
	6.1.2 Assessment of environmental impacts are carried out, including the potential impacts on endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, and the need for biological corridors in Forest Plantation s area, appropriate to the scale and intensity of Forest Plantation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Laws, (1994) - Environmental Conservation Law 2012 (Chapter VI- “Environmental Quality Standard” - Environmental Conservation Rule (2013)
	6.1.3 Forest plantation Management Plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Plantation Management Plan with mitigation measures for all impacts identified in the environmental impact assessment.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Conservation Law (2012) - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - Environmental Conservation Rule (2013)
6.2 Safeguards shall exist which protect rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. their nesting and feeding areas) conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the uniqueness of affected resources and the scale and intensity of forest management (e.g. hunting, fishing, trapping and collection shall be controlled).	6.2.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines to identify and protect endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna, including features of species biological interest such as seed trees, salt licks, nesting and feeding areas in FMU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law (1994). - National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP)(2011) - Up-to-date list of endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, Notification 583/94
	6.2.2 Availability and implementation of management guidelines to establish representative conservation and protection areas, in accordance with existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of Forest plantation management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Guidelines for Seed Production of Area, Seed source area and tree improvement programme, - Guidelines for the Reservation Forest. - Protection of Wildlife and Wild plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law (1994) - Protection of Wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural Area Rule (2002)
	6.2.3 Existence of cooperation between Forest plantation managers and conservation organizations, and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of meeting for conservation of biodiversity and Environmental Conservation Department, if any. - NGOs, INGOs working on conservation biodiversity in the country. - Collaborative projects, if any.
	6.2.4 Hunting, fishing and collecting activities shall be controlled and unauthorized and/or inappropriate activities prevented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation Natural Area Law(1994) - Forest Laws (1992), Chapter (VI), “Permission for

	in Forest Plantation area.	Extraction of Forest Produce” - Records of License for hunting, fishing in the forest areas and collecting forest products.
	6.2.5 Forest Plantation workers shall be aware of endangered, rare and threatened species of forest flora and fauna found in the FMU. Such awareness shall be promoted among local communities.	- Records of awareness activities such as briefings, posters and publications. - Departmental Instruction, - Training programme on biodiversity conservation for forest staff and local communities, - Inspection record (*)
6.3 Ecological functions and value shall be maintained intact, enhanced, or restored, including - (i) Forest regeneration and succession (ii) Genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. (iii) Natural cycles that affect the productivity of the forest ecosystem. (This Criterion shall apply only to areas/sites within the Forest Plantation management unit which are allocated for conservation or natural forest management).	6.3.1 Availability and implementation of forest plantation management guidelines to demarcate and protect natural forests, and measures to enhance natural regeneration, where necessary, in forest plantation areas.	- Harvesting with Improvement Felling (IF). - Guidelines for seed production area, Seed source area, seed/mother trees, Plus tree selection in the forest, developing elite tree, tree improvement programme, - Guidelines of Enrichment planting
	6.3.2 Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity forest areas.	- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP)(2011) - Progress on the area of Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks - Guidelines for tree improvement programme, seed source, production area (SPA), seed/mother trees, Plus tree selection, Enrichment planting, in the forest

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of long term ecological research stations, - Soil conservation, watershed management activities, - Records and Lists of wild flora and fauna in the FMU. - Establishment of Wildlife (Tiger, elephant) reserve areas
	6.3.3 Harvesting of forest plantation is designed taking into consideration the need for biological corridors and buffer zone for feature of special biological interest for wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - Guideline for forest road construction to avoid disturbing wildlife nesting and feeding sites and corridor - Departmental Instructions for using machineries, chainsaw, etc;
6.4 Representative samples of existing ecosystems within the landscape shall be protected in their natural state and recorded on maps, appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.	6.4.1 Representative areas of existing forest ecosystems, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest operations, identified and selected under 6.2.2, are demarcated, mapped and protected in their natural state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan, Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law (1994) - Protection of Wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural Area Rule (2002) - Records and maps of such area, if any,
	6.4.2 Implementation of appropriate protection and management activities for these areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District forest management plan - Budget allotment for implementation, - Records of Implementation activities,
6.5 Guidelines shall be prepared and implemented to control erosion, minimize forest damage during harvesting, road construction, and all other mechanical disturbances, and protect water resource.	6.5.1 Availability and implementation of harvesting procedure to protect the soil from compaction by harvesting machinery and erosion during harvesting operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduce impact Logging (2008) - FD – Girdling -SF Marking instructions - Instruction for Construction Forest Extraction Roads - Environmental Conservation Law (2012) - Environmental Conservation Rules (2013)
	6.5.2 Implementation of reduced impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for Reduce Impact Logging (2008)

	logging (RIL) to minimize damage to the environment.	
	6.5.3 Availability and implementation of guidelines for forest road lay-out and construction, including log landings and drainage requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Myanmar, (2000) - Reduce Impact Logging (2008) - Instruction for construction of Forest Extraction Road.
	6.5.4 Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines on Establishment of plantation (site selection)
6.6 Forest Plantation manager shall adopt, where possible, environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and avoid the use of chemical pesticides. World Health Organization Type 1A and 1B and chlorinated hydrocarbon 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 minimize health and environmental risks.	6.6.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures on the use of chemicals in forest approved by relevant regulatory authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines, of , Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Associated Materials Law (2013) - Training programme of protection consists of guidelines and manual of using chemicals. (*) (to be deleted suggested by U Zaw Win) - Guidelines on Integrated Pest Management. - Outcome of interview with Forest plantation managers and workers.
	6.6.2 Forest Plantation workers shall be aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the Forest area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard Operating Procedure for chemical usage. - Training Records on application of chemicals properly - Outcome of interview with Forest plantation managers and workers,

<p>6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations</p>	<p>6.7.1 Availability of documentation on Oil, fuel, tyres, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, shall be disposed of in an environmentally appropriate and legal manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard operating procedures on waste disposal and recycling of waste and solid non-organic wastes. - Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil. - EIA Procedure (2013) - Departmental Instructions on disposal of non organic waste and chemicals, containers etc;
<p>6.8 Use of biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols. Use of genetically modified organisms (GMO) shall be prohibited</p>	<p>6.8.1 Biological control agents shall be documented, monitored and controlled in accordance with relevant laws internationally accepted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Bio-safety Framework (2007) - Documentation and monitoring records of use of biological control agents, if applied.
<p>6.9 The use of exotic species shall be carefully controlled and actively monitored to avoid adverse ecological impacts.</p>	<p>6.9.1 Forest plantation managers shall carefully document, control and monitor the use of exotic species to avoid adverse ecological impacts. Preference shall be given to native species in enrichment planting in natural forest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Bio-safety Framework (2007) - List of exotic species, if any. - Records of monitoring and control of exotic species, if any. - Procurement of exotic species - Records and list of native species used in planting.
<p>6.10 Forest conversion to non-forest land uses shall not occur except in circumstances where conversion-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and c) will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term benefits across the forest 	<p>6.10.1 Conversion of forest area to forest plantations, consistent with the provisions of relevant and state legal frameworks and policies, does not occur on high conservation value forest areas, and shall provide substantial, additional, secure and long term benefits across the forest plantation management unit.</p> <p>(This Indicator shall be complied with by plantations established in Myanmar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Planted Forest Working Circle - National Land Use policy (5th Draft) (2014) - Social, environmental and economic costs benefit analysis. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Agroforestry Practices.

management unit.	converted from natural forests after the Date (???) which is needed to define during national consultation meeting)	
	6.10.2 The Forest Plantation manager shall have evidence of necessary approval for the conversion, in line with applicable laws and policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy (1995), Chapter V, Section 5.1, 5.2, - Forest Law (1992), Chapter IV-Section 9,10,11,12, - Evidence of approvals,

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

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.

Verifier	Verifier	Verifier
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) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories. d)Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection. e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics. f) Environmental safeguards base on	7.1.1 Availability and implementation of Forest Plantation Management Plan covering item (a-i) operations,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Guidelines on each operations, if any,

<p>environmental assessments.</p> <p>g) Plans for the identification and protection of rare, threatened and endangered species.</p> <p>h) Maps describing the forest resource base including protected areas, planned management activities and land ownership.</p> <p>i) Description and justification of harvesting techniques and equipment to be used.</p>		
<p>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 circumstances.</p>	<p>7.2.1 Implementation of procedures to periodically revise the forest management plan, incorporating the result of monitoring or new scientific and technical information, the frequency of which shall be appropriate to the scale and intensity of Forest Plantation management, so as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodical review as prescribed in the Forest plantation Management Plan. - Record of revision of the District Forest Management Plan of forest department, - EIA report, if required,
	<p>7.2.2 Forest Plantation managers shall be aware of new scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the area to be certified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records on progress of scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the area to be certified. (e.g. REDD, FPIC) (Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), if any, - Departmental Instructions on such issues, if any,
<p>7.3 Forest plantation workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.</p>	<p>7.3.1 Availability of facilities and programs for training of Forest Plantation workers for proper implementation of the forest management plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities and programmes on implementation of District Forest Management Plan. - List of training facilities and programmes.
	<p>7.3.2 Forest Plantation workers shall be trained as to their respective roles in the implementation of the forest management plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff training records and certificates on forest management operations, - Record of field training, briefing, if any

<p>7.4 While respecting the confidentiality of information, Forest plantation managers shall make publicly available a summary of the primary elements of the management plan, including those listed in Criterion. 7.1</p>	<p>7.4.1 A summary of the primary elements of the forest management plan as prepared and implemented under Indicator 7.1.1 shall be made publicly available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Publicly available from website and FMU office, - Public summary on District Forest Management Plan, if any - Record of discussion with local people on District Forest Management Plan and operations,
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PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

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

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>8.1 The frequency and intensity of monitoring shall be determined by the scale and intensity of forest management operations as well as the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Monitoring procedures shall be consistent and replicable overtime to allow comparison of results and assessment of change.</p>	<p>8.1.1 Forest plantation managers shall comply with the regulatory reporting and monitoring procedures in accordance with relevant guidelines of Forest Departments and other relevant agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of regular reporting after every plantation operations, (Report form 1-12) (site selection, planting, patching, survival counting, etc.) - Plantation Record Book, - Indicators for monitoring, - Departmental Instructions on regular reporting system on plantation establishment,
	<p>8.1.2 Forest plantation managers shall identify and implement appropriate monitoring procedures, in accordance with the scale and intensity of the forest management operations, for assessing social, ecological environmental and economic impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedure to monitor social, ecological and environmental impacts (EIA, SIA) - Plan of Forest Resource Inventory, data collection, - Review of monitoring plan, - EIA procedure, Compliance Reports - Inspection and monitoring reports

<p>8.2 Forest Plantation management shall include the research and data collection need to monitor, at a minimum, the following indicators-</p> <p>a) Yield of all forest products harvested.</p> <p>b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the Forest Plantation</p> <p>c) Composition and observed changes in the flora and fauna.</p> <p>d) Environmental and social impacts of harvesting and other operations.</p> <p>e) Costs, productivity, and efficiency of Forest Plantation management.</p>	<p>8.2.1. Yields of forest products harvested shall be recorded. Forest plantation managers shall gather the relevant information, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management, needed to monitor the items (a) to (e) listed in Criterion 8.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record of yields of forest products harvested from plantation, - District Forest Management Plan - Forest Harvesting Plan (Thinning, pruning, etc) - Completion reports of harvesting forest products, - Environmental management plan (or) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) if needed, (*) - Social Impact Assessment (SIA) if needed - Departmental Instructions on such items, if any,
<p>8.3. Documentation shall be provided by the Forest Plantation manager to enable monitoring and certifying organizations to trace each forest product from its origin, a process known as the "chain-of-custody".</p>	<p>8.3.1 Forest Plantation managers shall provide relevant documents for identifying all forest products leaving the area to be certified so that their origin could be easily determined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Departmental Instructions, - Removal Pass. - Reports of pre-harvesting and post harvested inventory. - Logged timber summary reports. - Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System - Export Declaration Form
<p>8.4 The results of monitoring shall be incorporated into the implementation and revision of the management plan.</p>	<p>8.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the forest management plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant results of monitoring activities shall be incorporated into the revision of the District Forest Management Plan. - Monitoring report,
<p>8.5. While respecting the confidentiality of information, Forest plantation managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of</p>	<p>8.5.1 A summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2, shall be made publicly available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of discussion on the results of monitoring indicators with relevant stakeholders, - Summary of the monitoring results made publicly available

monitoring indicators, including those listed in Criterion 8.2.		
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PRINCIPLE 9: MAINTENANCE OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FORESTS		
<p>Management activities in high conservation value forests (HCVFs) 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.</p>		
Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
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.	9.1.1 Forest Plantation managers shall conduct an assessment to identify High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) in accordance with relevant guidelines, appropriate to scale and intensity of management for FMU, and in consultation with relevant stakeholders and experts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of consultation and assessment with relevant stakeholders and experts, list of stakeholder in the process, - Records of identification High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) - Assessment in MFU in order to determine the presence of (HCVFs) - District Forest Management Plan - Report on assessment, identification and demarcation on maps of proposed HCVFs - Records of consultation with relevant stakeholders
9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.	9.2.1 Forest plantation managers shall provide the assessors with a list of relevant stakeholders who have been consulted regarding the HCVFs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of relevant stakeholders consulted regarding the HCVFs - Records of consultation and identification of relevant stakeholders, list of relevant stakeholders, - Evidence of consultation/Records of the comments of the stakeholders
	9.2.2 Forest plantation managers shall demonstrate that the forest management operations considered and protected areas of high conservation value in forest areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of Wildlife and Wild plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law, (1994), Chapter IV-"Designation of Protected Areas and Establishment of Zoological Garden and Botanical Garden"

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation with District Forest Management Plan
<p>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.</p>	<p>9.3.1 Measures to demarcate, maintain and/or enhance the HCVF attributes are documented in the forest management plan and effectively implemented.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the HCVF attributes in the District Forest Management Plan and Demarcation of HCVF areas on maps in the District Forest Management Plan - Management operations to maintain and/or enhance HCVF attributes - Management records -
	<p>9.3.2 These measures shall be included in the District Forest Management Plan summary made publicly available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public summary of the District Forest Management Plan with the HCVF measures included, -
<p>9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.</p>	<p>9.4.1 Forest plantation managers shall conduct, appropriate to scale and intensity of forest management, annual monitoring to assess the effectiveness of the measures to identify mortality, disease, insect outbreak, and adverse ecological impact in the management of the HCVFs in forest areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures/ operations in the management of the HCVFs in forest areas. - Forest Plantation operations consists of monitoring mortality, disease, insect outbreak, adverse ecological impact - Monitoring records, if any
	<p>9.4.2 Forest plantation managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCVFs monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the District Forest Management Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant results and findings of the HCVFs monitoring activities shall be incorporated in the revision of the District Forest Management Plan, Harvesting Plan - Annual Working Plan, and relevant reports,

Principle 10: Plantation Development

Plantation shall be planned, established 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 regional and global needs for forest produces, they should complement the management of, reduce pressure on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
<p>10.1 The management objectives of the plantation, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives, shall be explicitly stated in the management plan, and clearly demonstrated in the implementation of the plan.</p>	<p>10.1.1 Implementations of forest plantation management plan with clear management objectives, including natural forest conservation and restoration objectives. Planning complies criteria 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy(1995) Chapter 5, (Forest Regeneration and afforestation, Forestry Planning) (Plantation policy), - Planted Forest Working Circle, - Special Teak Plantation Programme, - 30 years National Forest Master Plan (2001-2031) Chapter (5) Forest Plantation - District Forest Management Plan - Guidelines for the establishment of Forest Plantation for private company (2005) - teak and forest tree planted at other land and home stead garden (*) - yearly records (*)
<p>10.2 The design and layout of plantations shall 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</p>	<p>10.2.1 Forest plantation design and layout shall promote the protection, restoration and conservation of natural forests for forest plantation areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planted Forest Working Circle, - Forest Plantation Management Plan, guidelines, - Layout should not disturb to the nature positions. - Plantation Record Book,
	<p>10.2.2 Forest plantation establishment shall, appropriate to the scale of the operation, follow natural landscape and take into account the need for wildlife corridors, buffer strips for permanent streams and rivers, as well as a mosaic of stands of different age classes, good for indigenous wildlife corridor, cover, food, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Records and maps of planting patterns in the forest plantation area - Planted Forest Working Circle - Record of taken action to conserve the wildlife, riparian zone.

<p>shall be consistent with the patterns of forest stands found within the natural landscape.</p>		
<p>10.3 Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.</p>	<p>10.3.1 Availability of information on planting stock and species planted in the forest plantation areas, taking cognizance that diversity in compositing of forest plantation is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines of Plantation establishment, (Species selection) - List of species planted in the forest plantation area, including their origin, - Guideline on plus tree selection, establishment of Seed Production Area, elite tree, etc,
<p>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, other than the already established and the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Exotic species, which shall be used only when their performance is greater than that of native</p>	<p>10.3.2 Availability of documentation of the size and spatial distribution of the established forest plantation areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extent of area planted by each species and by age classes - Maps depicting the spatial distribution of the planted species in FMU, - Plantation Records books
	<p>10.4.1 Availability of documentation of choice of species that match the site conditions and the management objectives of the established forest plantation areas, weeds and pest control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plantation record book, - Soil Map, (it is not possible for individual private owner) (*) - Records of soil and site, utilization, processing survey - Documentation of growth characteristics, performance and management of the selected species for forest plantation establishment - Native species and list of species that naturally growing species. - "Weather report" (*)
	<p>10.4.2 Availability of justification and/or analysis of the comparative advantages/benefits of choosing exotic species over native species in forest plantations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of research publication on comparative justification and/or analysis on the advantages/benefits of using exotic species over native species for forest plantations establishment and/or restoration.

species, shall be carefully monitored to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.	establishment and/ or restoration.	
	10.4.3 Assessment of forest plantations established with exotic species through monitoring of permanent sample plots to detect unusual mortality, disease, or insect outbreaks and adverse ecological impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of monitoring of forest plantations established with exotic species - Records of analysis of permanent sample plots, if any` - Records of pest and disease occurrence in FMU,
10.5 A proportion of the overall forest plantation management area, appropriate to the scale of the plantation, shall be managed so as to restore the site to a natural forest cover.	10.5.1 Provision and measures, appropriate to the scale of the forest plantation, to manage part of the forest plantation area as natural forest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guideline of plantation establishment, and maps depicting areas managed as natural forest in the forest plantation area, - Management strategy, plan and programs for monitoring progress in managing the natural forest - Records of plantation established with mixed species -
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.	10.6.1 Application of appropriate site preparation and planting techniques, road and trail construction and maintenance, and the selection of species for forest plantation areas that would not cause long term soil degradation or adverse impacts on water quality and quantity or adverse impacts on water quality and quantity or substantial deviation from stream cause drainage patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines for site preparation, staking lay out to prevent soil erosion, and planting techniques - Guidelines for forest road layout, construction and maintenance - Harvesting Plan - Documentation of choice of species selected for the forest plantation establishment (soil fertility, leaves and fruits as cover and fodder for wildlife, high carbon sequestration capacity, plant parts good for the use of local people),
10.7 Measures shall be taken to prevent and minimize outbreak of pests, diseases, fire and invasive plant introductions. Integrated pest management shall form an essential part of the management	10.7.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures to control the outbreaks of pests, diseases and fire, as well as invasive plant introductions, if any, for forest plantation areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines and/or standard operating procedures for pest control and disease management practices, (leaving natural forest in between the plantation areas), - Training programme for fire protection to the staff and workers. - Fire protection and Fire road, fire extinguisher (fighting)

<p>plan, with primary reliance on prevention and biological control methods rather than chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Plantation management shall make every effort to move away from chemical pesticides and fertilizers, including their use in nurseries. The use of chemical is also covered in Criteria 6.6 and 6.7.</p>	<p>10.7.2 Availability and implementation of fertilization schedule for forest plantation areas, including the use of chemical pesticides and biological agents such as plants and soil organisms that fix and store key elements and nutrients.</p>	<p>(*) equipment,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procedures for preventing, monitoring and assessing invasive plant introductions - Pest Management system, - fire management plan (*)
<p>10.8 Appropriate to the scale and diversity of the operations, monitoring of plantations shall include regular assessment of potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts, (e.g, natural regeneration, effects on water resources and soil</p>	<p>10.8.1 Availability and implementation of programs appropriate to the scale and diversity of the forest plantation operations, to monitor the potential on-site and off-site ecological and social impacts of forest plantation establishment and development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports, impact on local/ indigenous people, - Environmental Management Plan, (*)Environmental Impact Assessment Reports - Planted Forest Working Circle, Annual Work Plan - Records of regular measuring growth, natural regeneration, and other aspects, - Seasonal Report on progress of plantation establishment, - Plantation Record Book,

<p>fertility, and impacts on local welfare and social well-being), in addition to those elements addressed in Principles 4, 6 &8. No species shall 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.</p>	<p>10.8.2 Availability of documentation of nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of selected species for forest plantation establishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports on nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment - Results and analysis of nursery and field trials, including provenance trials, of the selected species used in forest plantation establishment (possible to be only done by FRI) (*) - Records and lists of species that grown naturally on-site, - Records of monitoring on local rights and social issue to the plantation plan, if any.
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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS USED IN THE MYANMAR C&I (PLANTATION FORESTS)

Annual allowable cut: The amount of timber that is permitted to be harvested annually from a given area

Adapt: Adapt means accepted norms and customs that govern the lives of indigenous communities, which include their way of life, basic values, systems of belief, codes of conduct, manners, conventions, agricultural and cultural practices according to which indigenous societies are ordered.

Biological control agents: Living organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other living organisms.

Biological corridor: Area of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities (such as roads, development or logging). This allows an exchange of individuals between populations, which may help prevent the negative effects of inbreeding and reduced genetic diversity (via genetic drift) that often occur within isolated populations. Corridors may also help facilitate the re-establishment of populations that have been reduced or eliminated due to random events (such as fires or disease). This may potentially moderate some of the worst effects of habitat fragmentation.

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

Chain of custody: The channel through which products are distributed from their origin in the forest to their end use.

Chemicals: The range of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and hormones which are used in forest management.

Consultation: Act of asking advice, opinions from other persons or parties, and of deliberating together over that opinion or advice.

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled.

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit.

Degraded forest land: Former forest land severely damaged by the excessive harvesting of wood and/or non-wood forest products, poor management, repeated fire, grazing or other disturbances or land-uses that damage soil and vegetation to a degree that inhibits or severely delays the re-establishment of forest after abandonment

Ecosystem: A community of all plants and animals and their physical environment, functioning together as an interdependent unit.

Elite tree : A tree that has been shown by progeny testing to produce superior offspring

Encroachment: The act or action of using forest land contrary to the provisions provided for in forestry laws and regulations with regard

to forest land uses.

Endangered species: Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Enrichment Planting: Gaps created in the natural forests are planted with suitable tree species and valuable species introduced in areas where forest density and the composition of the commercial tree species are low with a view to enriching existing forests.

Exotic species: An introduced species not native or endemic to the area in question.

Forest management/manager: The people responsible for the operational management of the forest resource and of the enterprise, as well as the management system and structure, and the planning and field operations in Forest Management Unit FMU, or District level Forest management, in Myanmar,

Forest management area: A forest management area refers to the clearly defined area which is under direct management of the company/ organization undertaking forest management operations and assessment for the purpose of timber certification.

Forest management unit: A forest management unit (FMU) is a clearly defined forest area, managed to a set of explicit objectives and according to a long-term management plan. In accordance with District Forest Management Plan in Myanmar, it is based on each district which is consisted a number of townships and is managed by assistant director level in general.

Forest plantation: Forest stand in which trees have been established by planting or/and deliberate seeding or coppicing (where the coppicing is previously planted trees) with either native species or nonnative species that meet all the following criteria, namely, one or two or few species, even-aged, and regular spacing.

Forest tree improvement: The application of genetic principles to the improvement and management of forest trees.

Forest worker: An individual who is an employee of the FMU manager, a license, contractor or processor, or is an independent owner/operator performing one or more phases involved in the harvesting of timber from a license, or delivery of timber to a processor.

Free, prior and informed consent: A decision making process that does not involve coercion/undue influence/manipulation (free), is made before activities are undertaken (prior), is founded upon a clear understanding (informed), and involves granting or withholding consent (saying 'yes' or 'no') to an activity, programme or policy (consent).

Genetically modified organisms: Biological organisms which have been induced by various means to consist of genetic structural changes,

High conservation value forests: High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) are those that possess one or more of the following attributes,

- (a) forest areas containing globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values (e.g. endemism, endangered species, refuge); and/or large landscape level forests, contained within, or containing the management unit, where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- (b) forest areas that are in or contain rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems.
- (c) forest areas that provide basic services of nature in critical situations (e.g. watershed protection, erosion control).
- (d) forest areas fundamental to meeting basic needs of local communities (e.g. subsistence, health) and/or critical to local communities' traditional cultural identity (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in cooperation with such local communities).

Indicator: A qualitative, quantitative or descriptive attribute that, when periodically measured or monitored, indicates the direction of change.

Indigenous peoples: The existing descendants of the people, who inhabited the present territory of a country wholly or partially at the time when persons of a different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world, overcame them and, by conquest, settlement, or other means reduced them to a non-dominant or colonial situation.

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

Local communities/people: Permanent or stable human communities who rely on the forest resources and ecosystems, are having their own rules, cultural norms and expectations, are living in or adjacent to the FMU, and are affected by forest management operations conducted within the FMU.

Long term: The timescale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the management plan, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover.

Natural cycles: Nutrient and mineral cycling as a result of interactions between soils, water, plants and animals in forest environments that affect the ecological productivity of a given site.

Natural forest: Forest areas where many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems such as complexity,

structure and diversity are present.

Non forest land use: Land not primarily intended for growing or supporting a forest, including forest plantation.

Non-timber forest products: All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products.

Native species: A species that occurs naturally in a region

Permanent reserved forest: Any land constituted or deemed to have been constituted a permanent reserved forest under the National Forestry Act, 1984.

Plantation: Forest areas lacking most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems which result from the human activities of either planting and sowing or intensive silvicultural treatments.

Plus tree : A phenotypically superior but untested tree.

Precautionary approach: The essence of the precautionary approach is given in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, which states; “Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.”

Principle: An essential rule or element of forest stewardship.

Protected area: An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.

Seed production area: A stand or plantation is not originally planned to produce seed, but rouged of inferior trees and treated in such a manner as to produce large quantities of seed. Usually the stand or plantation is from a known origin or selected seedlot.

Seed source: The location where a seedlot was collected. If different seedlots of an exotic species are collected and tested, the test is called a seed-source test to distinguish it from a provenance test.

Silvicultural: Pertaining to the art and science of producing and tending forests by manipulating their establishment, species’ composition, structure and dynamics to fulfill given management objectives

Stakeholder: Individuals and organizations with a legitimate interest in the goods and services provided by an FMU; and those with an interest in the environmental and social effects of an FMU's activities, products and services. They include: those individuals and organizations which exercise statutory environmental control over the FMU; local people; employees; investors and insurers; customers and consumers; environmental interest and consumer groups and the general public.

Sustainable forest management The process of managing forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management with regard to the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undue undesirable effects on the physical and social environment Sustained yield The production of forest products in perpetuity, ensuring that the harvesting rate does not exceed the rate of replacement (natural and/or artificial) in a given area over the long term.

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by legal statutes or customary practice, regarding the "bundle of rights and duties" of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc).

Threatened species: Any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range,

Use rights: Rights for the use of forest resources that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques.

Verifier: Data or information that enhances the specificity or the ease of assessment of an indicator. Verifiers provide specific details that would indicate or reflect a desired condition of an indicator.