
Myanmar Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest) (Draft)

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TABLE OF CONETNTS**1. Introduction****2. Background****3. Format of the Myanmar C&I(Natural Forest)****4. Myanmar Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management Certification (Natural Forest)**

Principle 1 : Compliance with Laws and Principle

Principle 2 : Tenure ad Use Rights and Responsibilities

Principle 3 : Indigenous People's Rights

Principle 4 : Community Relations and Worker's Rights

Principle 5 : Benefits from the Forest

Principle 6 : Environmental Impact

Principle 7 : Management Plan

Principle 8 : Monitoring and Assessment

Principle 9 : Maintenance of High Conservation Value Forest

5. Terms and Definitions

Criteria and Indicators For Forest Management certification in Myanmar (Natural Forest)

1. Introduction

Forest certification was introduced in the early 1990s to address concerns of deforestation and forest degradation and to promote the maintenance of biological diversity, especially in the tropics. It is a tool designed to document and reward specific sustainable forest management (SFM) practices and assures consumers of forest products that their purchase comes from a forest managed by globally recognized standard.

2. Background

Since Myanmar became a producer member of ITTO, identification of Myanmar's C&I for SFM at both National and Forest Management Unit (FMU) levels was formulated in 1996 based on the criteria and indicators of ITTO published in 1992. In late 1998, when ITTO revised C&I, Myanmar also revised C&I with the approval of Ministry of Forestry (MOF). The institutions included C&I revising groups are department and divisions under Ministry of Forestry (MOF), Forest Resource Environment Development & Conservation Association (FREDA) and Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association (JOFCA). These contain 7 criteria both each at both national and FMU levels, 78 indicators and 257 required activities at national level, and 73 indicators and 217 activities at FMU level together with standards of performance for each activity. In order to improve the standard, the Timber Certification Committee Myanmar (TCCM) was formed in August, 1998 by MOF.

In 2005, since ITTO formulated more clear C&I, Myanmar C&I for FMU level has been again revised under the technical working group included representatives from MFCC, Forest Department and Myanmar Timber Enterprise. In January 2017, with the cooperation of ITTO and FD, consultations for this revised draft C&I was presented, discussed and taken suggestions at Training workshop on C&I for SFM of Tropical Forests, CFDTIC and National Seminar on C&I for SFM of Forest Resources in Myanmar, Forest Research Institute (FRI) in 2007, March. According to the suggestions, Myanmar C&I (FMU Level) was reviewed and final revised Myanmar C&I (FMU Level) consisted 7 criteria and 51 indicators. Myanmar's C&I is the basis for developing timber certification checklist at the FMU level. In 2007 and 2008, Forest department (FD) has been testing the adequacy and application of Myanmar's C&I at FMU level for further improvement.

On 10th October 2009, Timber Certification Workshop for sustainable forest management was held at International Business Centre, Yangon and discussed to define C&I for step-wise implementation of Myanmar Forest Certification Programme, define C&I for SFM and legal timber and Chain of Custody.

From 9th to 11th March 2010, first workshop of C&I for Sustainable Forest Management and C&I for Legality of Timber was held at Ingyin Hall, Forest Department, Nay Pyi Taw. In 11th March 2010, field testing of this workshop is conducted by dividing groups in forest department (Pyimana District) and Pyimana (North) Extraction Agency and assessed the documents for evidence.

From 28th to 30th June, second workshop of C&I for Sustainable Forest Management and C&I for Legality of Timber is held in Central Forestry Development Training Centre (CFDTC), Hmawbi. In 30th June 2010, field testing of this workshop is conducted by dividing groups in Forest Department (Tharyarwady District) and Tharyarwady Extraction Agency and assessed the documents for evidence.

In 2013, TCCM was renamed into Myanmar Forest Certification Committee (MFCC) which covers all round aspects of forest certification process. MFCC develops and operates an independent timber certification scheme such as Myanmar Forest Certification Scheme (MFCS).

In 2014, Myanmar C&I (2007) for Natural Forest at FMU Level was five years long-lasting and so, it needed to revise and for the formulating of draft C&I for plantation, MFCC hired and guided the national consultant with the finance of ASEAN-German Programme on Response to Climate Change (GAP-CC). The consultant formulated the revised Myanmar C&I for natural forest certification as the first draft which consists of 9 principles, 47 criteria and 94 indicators under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) guides. For C&I for plantation forest certification, it appears as the first draft which consists of 10 principles, 55 criteria and 106 indicators.

On 17th June, 10th July and 22nd July, technical working group meetings were held three times for the reviewing and revising the drafts C&I for natural forest and plantations. MFCC requested the suggestions and comments for those reviewed drafts from the stakeholders including government organizations. CSO, NGO, INGO.

On 4th March 2016, National Consultative Meeting on C&I for Forest Management Certification was held in International Business Centre (IBC), Yangon and submitted the drafts C&I reviewed by the stakeholders. From 30th January to 12th February 2017, field Testing of Forest Management Standard for natural forest and plantations was led by the national consultant and assessed at Tharyarwady District (Bago Region), Katha District (Sagaing Region) and GanGaw District (Magway Region).

On 17th July, technical working group for the reviewing and approval of C&I for natural forest and plantation was comprised and on 20th and 31st August, 16th November, technical working group meetings were held three times for the reviewing and approval of the drafts C&I for natural forest and plantations.

3. Format of the C&I (Natural Forest)

The first draft of C&I (Natural 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.

- 4. Criterion** – important main points for assessing SFM.
- 5. Indicator** – numbers, qualifications, explanations, etc for fulfilling of related criterion.
- 6. Verifiers** – lowest requirements for fulfilling the related indicator.

7. Terms and Definitions

The definition of key terms used in this natural forest standard is listed in appendix.

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**MYANMAR CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION
(NATURAL FOREST)**

PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND PRINCIPLES		
Forest management shall respect all applicable laws and administrative requirements.		
Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
1.1 Forest management shall respect all state laws and administrative requirements.	1.1.1 Availability of up-to date relevant existing laws, subordinate laws and policies, in particular those related to forest management.	<p>Existing policies, Laws and Subordinate laws</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008) 2. Myanmar Forest Policy (1995) 3. Forest Law (2018) 4. Forest Rule (1995) 5. Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas law (2018) 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. The Law Amending the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (2018) 9. National Land Use Policy (2016) 10. Environmental Policy (1994) 11. Environmental Conservation Law (2012) 12. Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) 13. Import Export Law (2012) 14. Income Tax Law (1999) 15. Union Taxation Law 16. Law Amending the Income Tax Law (2014)
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		<ol style="list-style-type: none">17. Foreign Investment Law (2012) and notification orders according to Foreign Investment Law18. Law Amending the Foreign Investment Law (2015)19. Foreign Investment Rules (2013) and notification orders according to Foreign Investment Rules20. Myanmar Citizen Investment Law (2016) and notification orders according to Myanmar Citizen Investment Law21. Myanmar Citizen Investment Rules (2017)22. Labor Organization Law (2011)23. Employment and Skill Development Law (2013)24. The Minimum Wages Law (2013)25. The Minimum Wages Rule (2013)26. The Social Security Law (2012)27. The Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (2012)28. The Law Amending the Settlement of Labor Dispute Law (2014)29. Factories Act (1951)30. The Law Amending the Factories Act (2016)31. Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substance Law (2013)32. Multimodal Transport Law (2014)33. Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law (2006)34. Fresh Water Fishery Law (1991)35. Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990)36. The Law Amending the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1993)37. Mining Law (1994)
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	<p>Note : These existing policies, laws and subordinate laws, instructins, guidelines and procedures mentioned in standards are direct and indirect related with forest management standard. But for the checklist/audit form, MFCC will include related existing policies, laws and subordinate laws, instructins, guidelines and procedures.</p>	<p>38. The Law Amending the Mining Law (2015) 39. Rural Development Law (Draft) 40. Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993) 41. Fertilizer Law (2002) 42. Pesticide Law (2016) 43. Standardization Law (2014)</p> <p>Existing Instructions, Guidelines and Procedures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Departmental Instructions of Forest Department 2. Standard Operating Procedures-SOP (Forest Department) 3. Extraction Department Manual (1971) 4. Standing Orders for Extraction Staff (2007) 5. Departmental Instructions of MTE Extraction Department, (2008) 6. Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008) 7. Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015) 8. Community Forestry Instructions (2016) 9. Foreign Investment Guide Book (2012) 10. Biosafety Framework (2006) 11. 4th National Report to UNCBD (2009) 12. National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (2015-2020) 13. Private Rules
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	<p>1.1.2 Forest managers are aware/knowledgeable of the relevant existing laws, administrative requirements, and the regulatory framework for management of forest.</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 Manager on the applicable national policy and existing laws as well as the administrative and regulatory framework - Owing relative academic background, record of service book and records of field experience, , certificates, if any - Forest Law (2018) Chapter XII - Forest Rule (1995) - Record book for forest offences
<p>1.2 All applicable and legally prescribed fees, royalties, taxes, and other charges shall be paid.</p>	<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 (2018) Chapter VI, Chapter IX - Acceptance Statement prepared by FD, MTE and private companies/organizations for settlement of royalty (S18 from Forest Department and Form D from Myanmar Timber Enterprise) - Departmental Instructions of Myanmar Timber Enterprise (DI-107) - Union Taxation Law - Income Tax Law (1974) - Law Amending the Income Tax Law (2014) - Commercial Tax law 1974 - Records of Payment made. - Receipt (Acceptance Receipt) - Records of Payment of Chalans (with Acceptance Statement) - S2 Bill - Finance Code Number (Tha-809) -

<p>1.3 The provisions of all binding international agreements such as CITES, ILO Conventions, ITTA and Convention on Biological Diversity etc, shall be respected.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Forest managers are aware of international agreements binding relevant to forest management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Law (2018) Chapter II, - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Articles 1-6 (1992), - International Tropical Timber Agreement, (1994), - UN Convention on Biological Diversity, Canada in February, 1995, - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (1997) - Botanic Gardens Conservation International, 1998; - The Cartagena Biosafety Protocol, a subsidiary agreement to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity in March 2000, - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 2005. - International Labor Organization Conventions, (2012) - National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP)(2011)
<p>1.4 Conflicts between laws, subordinate laws 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</p>	<p>1.4.1 Availability of documentation of any conflicts between laws subordinate laws and these Principles and Criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records (meeting minutes, report, field diaries) of forest manager's participation in resolving such conflict.

	1.4.2 Forest 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 (2018) - Departmental Instructions of Forest Department
1.5 Forest 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 areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy (1995), Chapter VI, Section (6.1) - Forest Law, (2018), Chapter III, IV, V, XII, - Forest Rules (1995) Chapter III, XII, - Community Forestry Instruction (2016) - Fresh Water Fishery Law (1991) - Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1990) - Law Amending the Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law (1993)
	1.5.2 Control and monitoring 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 (2018), Chapter VI, Chapter X, Chapter (XII) - License agreement between forest managers and timber extraction agencies, private forest owners, - Evidence of control measures (Boundary demarcates/ pillars, sign boards,) - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018) - Protection of Wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural Area Rule (2002) - <u>District Forest Management Plan,</u> - Fresh Water Fisheries Law - Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law

1.6 Forest managers shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to these Principles and Criteria.	1.6.1 Availability of policies or statements of commitment to forest 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) - District Forest Management Plan - Community Forestry Instruction (2016) - 5 years Management Plan (Forest Sector) - Private Rules - Corporate Social Responsibility- CSR
	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 - Evidence of comments, suggestions from stakeholders on distribution of policy statements. - Departmental Instructions of Myanmar Timber Enterprise (DI-39/68/76) - Records of comments. Suggestions by stakeholders in delivering of agreements and policies - Descriptions of relevant commitments and agreements - Records of discussion of township development committee

<p>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.</p>		
Criterion	Indicator	Verifier
2.1. Clear evidence of long-term forest use rights to the land (e.g land title, customary rights or	2.1.1. Availability of documentation of legal status, and established forest use rights of the land or forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Policy (1995) - Forest Law (2018), Chapter(II, III, V, VI), - Forest Rule (1995) Chapter (II) and (III)

<p>leased agreements) shall be demonstrated.</p>	<p>resources within the relevant legal framework for the forest area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Forest Instructions, (2016) - The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (2012) - Law Amending the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (2018) - Myanmar Mine Law (1994) - Indigenous Customary Law (if any for example- Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayar) - The Chin Special Division (Extension of Law) Act, (1948)
	<p>2.1.2 Forest managers shall support legality recognized mechanisms for resolving land claims,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of participation in the resolution of land claims within the FMU, if any. - Records of resolutions and discussions of District land Use Administrative Committee - Forest Law (2018), Chapter (III, IV, V), - Allotment of Land and Land Use Guideline - Records of discussion of township development committee
<p>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, prior and informed consent to other parties.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Availability of documentation, if any, of legal or customary tenure or use rights of local communities within relevant state laws in the FMU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest policy (1995) - Forest Law (2018), Chapter (III, VI) - 30-years National Forest Master Plan (2001-31) Chapter 8, - District Forest Management Plan - Community Forest Instructions, (2016) - Indigenous Customary Law (if any for example- Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayar) - Records of such relevant in permission of Reserved Forest/Protected Public Forest/Nature Conservation Area

	<p>2.2.2 Forest 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/natural resources/opportunities, if any. - Maps showing the location of settlements of local communities, in and adjacent to the forest - Records of consultations held with the local communities/ indigenous peoples to document areas traditionally used and sites of significant importance to them - Records of discussion with the local communities/indigenous peoples to identify the above areas (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 legal 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 of Local Courts, if any - Records of disputes over tenure and use rights are maintained, if any - Records of resolutions and discussions of various level of quarter/village level to district/township level - Decisions of various level of Administrative Committees on Farm-land (if any) - Decisions of Central Administrative Committee on Vacant, Virgin and wild land (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
<p>3.1 Indigenous people shall control forest management on their lands and territories unless they delegate control with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) to other agencies.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Availability of documentation of the customary rights of indigenous people's lands within relevant legal frameworks.</p> <p>3.1.2 Management of such lands is controlled by indigenous people unless they delegate control with free prior and informed consent (FPIC) to other agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Forestry Instruction (2016) - Indigenous Customary Law (if any, for example – Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayar) - The Chin Special Division (Extension of Law) Act, (1948) - Inventory Reports by Planning and Statistics Division of FD. - Forest areas including community forest under local supply working cycle of District Forest Management Plan of this FMU. - Record of consultation with local/ indigenous people, if any - Records of delegation of control with free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) by local/ indigenous people, if any. - Maps showing the location of settlements of local communities, in and adjacent to the forest - Records of conflicts and grievances between parties involved concerning their legal and customary rights within the FMU, if any.

	<p>3.1.3 Availability of appropriate mechanisms to resolve any conflict and grievance between parties involved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records and approaches 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. - Records of resolutions and discussions of various level of quarter/village level to district/township level
<p>3.2 Forest management shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or indirectly, the resources or tenure rights of indigenous peoples.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Forest management practice in local/ indigenous people' lands recognized within relevant legal frameworks shall not threaten or diminish, either directly or in directly, their resources or tenure rights.</p>	<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 (2016) - Forest Law (2018), Chapter III, V, VI
<p>3.3 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to indigenous peoples shall be clearly identified in cooperation with such peoples, and recognized and protected by forest managers.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Availability of appropriate procedures within current administrative processes 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"> - Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2008), Chapter (I) Section (22) - Forest Policy(1995), Chapter V, - Maps showing the location of settlements of local communities, in and adjacent to the forest, - Forest Law (2018), - Community Forestry Instructions (2016), - Records of dialogue and consultation held for Village Used Zone,

	3.3.2 Availability of appropriate mechanisms for conflict resolution.	<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 - Records of resolutions and discussions of various level of quarter/village level to district/township level
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 operations. This compensation shall be formally agreed upon with their free prior and informed consent (FPIC) before forest operations commence.	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 operations.	<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 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),
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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	Indicator	Verifier
4.1 The communities within, or adjacent to, the forest management area shall be given opportunities for employment, training, and other services.	<p>4.1.1 Forest managers shall ensure people in local communities are given equal employment opportunities and that local employment and training opportunities are promoted.</p> <p>4.1.2 The forest managers ensure that qualified people in communities living within or adjacent to forest areas are given preference for employment and contract works and treated fairly.</p>	<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 - Provide work opportunity to indigenous/local people - Employment records - Contract records
4.2 Forest 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 subordinate laws 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 managers and forest workers, - Labor Organization Law (2011) - Employment and Skill Development Law (2013) - The Minimum Wages Act (2013) - The Minimum Wages Rule (2013) - The Social Security Law (2012) - The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2012)

	<p>4.2.2 Availability of management policies addressing the occupational safety and health of forest workers and their families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Law Amending the Settlement of Labour Dispute Law (2014) - Union of Myanmar Public Health Law (1972) - Prevention and Control of communicable Diseases Law (1995) - Workmen Compensation Act (1951) - The Law Revoking the 1964 Law Defining the Fundamental Rights and Responsibilities of the People's Workers. (2011) - Leave and Holiday Act (1951) - Emergency Patient Care Law (2014) - Provide Proper Personal Protected Equipment (PPE). - Extraction Department Manual, Chapter (1), Clause (59/61/62/ 63/64/65/66) - Standing Orders for Extraction Staff (2007) Chapter (12) - The Workmen's Compensation Act (1951) - Guidelines on occupational safety and health in logging operations. - Records of Social Impact Assessment for social health.
	<p>4.2.3 Appropriate safety and operational equipment in good working condition, including operational procedures, shall be made available to forest workers in the work place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Proper Personal Protected Equipment (PPE). - Records of equipment and maintenance. - Minutes of Safety and Health care meetings.
	<p>4.2.4 Forest managers shall maintain up-to-date safety records in compliance with all applicable laws</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety and health records of forest workers. - Minutes of Safety and Health Committee meetings. - Records of Health and safety measure done by

	<p>and/or subordinate laws covering health and safety of forest workers.</p> <p>4.2.5 Demarcation of hazardous areas and provision of guidelines for storage and handling of hazardous materials.</p>	<p>organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Union of Myanmar Public Health Law (1972) - Prevention and Control of communicable Diseases Law (1995) - Factories Act, 1951 - Provide Proper Protected Equipment (PPE). - Records of dissemination of up-to-date safety and health information to forest workers. - Hazardous areas clearly demarcated with proper sign board,
<p>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).</p>	<p>4.3.1 Provision for forest Workers to freely organize into unions of their own choice in accordance with ILO Convention No.87.</p> <p>4.3.2 Provision for forest Workers the right to organize and undertake agreements in accordance with ILO collective bargaining leading to Convention No.98.</p>	<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 Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948- Articles 2,3,5 and 11 an Overview of Labor Services and aspects of Labor Laws Enforcement(1997), Chapter IV, Section 4.3 and 4.7 - ILO Convention No. 98 – The Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 –Articles 1 and 2 - Labor Organization Law (2011)

	4.3.3 Availability of appropriate procedures to address grievances rose by forest 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 and environmental impact. Consultations shall be maintained with people and groups (both men and women) directly affected by management operations.	4.4.1 Forest managers shall evaluate through consultations, social impact and environmental impact of forest management operations directly affecting operations directly affecting communities, and the people and groups directly affected by the forest management operations shall have access to information on the results of the social impact evaluations.	<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. - EIA and SIA compliance report, if applicable
	4.4.2 Forest planning and management practices shall consider and incorporate the results of such evaluations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - 30 years National Forest Master Plan (2001-31) Chapter (19) - Suggestions and recommendation of assessment report - Records of meeting on developing social welfares. - Records of informal interacting with local communities.
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,	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 operations shall be documented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of meetings and/or consultations between forest managers with communities - Compensation for the elephants' encroachment of taung-ya and farm (Extraction Department Manual, Chapter (1), Clause (30)) - Records of the repairing the damaged public roads because of the extraction works

<p>property, resources, or livelihoods of local people. Measures shall be taken to avoid such loss or damage.</p>	<p>4.5.2 Appropriate mechanisms, the forest 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"> - Terms of Reference of Form AT/AU District Forest Management Plan Territorial/ local court - Departmental Instructions (FD), - Departmental Instructions of Extraction Department, MTE (DI-111) - Indigenous Customary Law (if any, for example – Chin, Kachin, Shan, Kayar) - Records of consultation and negotiation, - Records of mediation or arbitration - Records of compensation (or) re - Records of decisions of the Local /or Civil Courts - Records of compensation, if any - Corporate Social Responsibility -CSR
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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
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<p>5.1 Forest management shall strive toward economic viability, while taking into account the full environment, social, cultural and operational costs of production, and ensuring the investments necessary to maintain the ecological productivity of the forest.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Cost and benefits of environmental and social effects shall be identified and incorporated into a district forest management plan including for forest administration, research, human resource development and budget.</p> <p>5.1.2 Provisions and management prescriptions are made to maintain, restore or enhance the productive capacity and ecological functions of the forest areas to ensure its economic viability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar Forest Policy(1995), Chapter(V), Section (5.4) - Forest Investment Guide Book (2012) - Foreign Investment Law (2012) - The Law Amending the Foreign Investment Law (2015) - Foreign Investment Rules, (2013) - Myanmar Citizen Investment Law (2017) - Research findings of socio-economic for indigenous people. - Records of budget allotment. - According to NTFP and ecosystem based business - Forest Research priorities, - District Forest Management Plan - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - Instructions for enrichment planting of MTE
<p>5.2 Forest management and Marketing operations shall encourage the optimal use and local processing of the forest's diversity of products.</p>	<p>5.2.1 Application of forest management practices to encourage the optimal use of forest resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar Forest Policy(1995), Chapter(V), Section (5.4) - 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, - National Level Statement for the implementation of Log Export Ban started from April (1), 2014 - Extraction Manual (Chapter 5 and 13) - Instruction for extraction of rejected teak 10% - Departmental Instructions of extraction department, MTE (DI-56/88/90) - District Forest Management Plan,

	5.2.2 Application of marketing operations to encourage local processing and diversifying the mix of commercial products derived from the forest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of Forest Resource Inventory, - License issued for local small enterprise, supplying raw materials,
5.3 Forest management shall minimize waste associated with harvesting and on-site processing and avoid damage to other forest resources.	5.3.1 Availability and implementation of guidelines for reduced/low impact logging to minimize damage to other forest resources and wastage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departmental Instructions of extraction department (Chapter 1, Section (5) Clause (44/48/49), Chapter (6) Clause (65/66) - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - Departmental Instructions of FD and MTE (DI-90)
5.4 Forest management shall strive to strengthen and diversify the local economy, avoiding dependence on a single forest product.	5.4.1 Application of forest management strategy encourages the production of a mix of commercial forest products (timber and non-timber forest products).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 year National Forest Master Plan(2001-2031) Chapter XIV, “Non-timber forest products” - District Forest Management Plan, - Local supply Working Circle, - Technical Documents on Lesser Used Timber Species, - National Comprehensive Development Plan (2014) - Ecotourism - Records for the development of ecotourism by opening elephant camps
5.5 Forest 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 areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Laws (2012) - Rural Development Law (Draft) - Guidelines on Boundary Demarcation for sensitive areas and pillars, Notice, sign boards - Environmental Impact Assessment for logging - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008) - The Conservation of Water Resources and Rivers Law +Rules

	5.5.2 Availability and implementation of forest management guidelines, where appropriate to maintain and/or enhance the value of forest services and resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fresh Water Fisheries Law - Myanmar Marine Fisheries Law - District Forest Management Plan - Practice of Myanmar Selection System (MSS), - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),
5.6 The rate of harvest of forest products shall not exceed levels which can be permanently sustained.	<p>5.6.1 Rate of harvest shall not be greater than the estimated re-growth of the residual stand based on permanent within a pre-defined cutting cycle.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of forest resource inventory, - Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) - Report of forest resource Inventory, - Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) - Allotment of forest products for harvesting,

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils and unique 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	6.1.1 Forest managers shall systematically	- District Forest management plan

<p>impacts shall be completed appropriate to the scale, intensity of forest 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.</p>	<p>identify and assess the potential site including landscape level 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Policy (1994) - Environmental conservation Law 2012 (Chapter VI- “Environmental Quality Standard” - Environmental conservation Rule (2014) - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)procedure (2015) - Inspection records of FD and MTE officials - Natural Resource Management Reports, if any, - <u>National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) (2015-2020)</u> - <u>Fresh water fisheries law</u> - Myanmar Marine Fisheries law
	<p>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 forests area, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management.</p> <p>6.1.3 District Forest Management Plans shall incorporate measures to mitigate the environmental impacts identified in the assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Laws, (2018) - Environmental Conservation Law 2012 (Chapter VI- “Environmental Quality Standard” - <u>Environmental Conservation Rule (2014)</u> - Fresh water fisheries law - Myanmar Marine Fisheries law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan with mitigation measures for all impacts identified in the environmental impact assessment. - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),

<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Laws, (2018) - National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP) (2015-2020) - List of endangered, rare and threatened species of flora and fauna, Notification 583/94
	<p>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 management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Guidelines for Seed Production of Area - Guidelines for the Reservation Forest. - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Laws, (2018) - Protection of Wildlife and wild plants and conservation of natural Area Rule (2002)
	<p>6.2.3 Existence of cooperation between forest managers and conservation organizations, and regulatory authorities in implementing conservation and management activities.</p>	<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.
	<p>6.2.4 Hunting, fishing and collecting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Laws,

	activities shall be controlled and unauthorized and/or inappropriate activities prevented in forest area.	(2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest Laws (2018), Chapter (VI), - Records of License for hunting, fishing in the forest areas and collecting forest products. - Fresh water fisheries law - Myanmar Marine Fisheries law
	6.2.5 Forest 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records of awareness activities such as briefings, posters and publications. - Departmental Instruction of Forest Department , - Training programme on biodiversity conservation for forest staff and local communities,
6.3 Ecological functions and values 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 management unit which are allocated for conservation or natural forest management).	6.3.1 Availability and implementation of Forest management guidelines to access post harvesting in natural forests, and measures to enhance natural regeneration, where necessary, in forest areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harvesting with Improvement Felling (IF). - Departmental Instructions of extraction department (Chapter 1, Section 5, Clause 49) - Guidelines for seed production area, seed/mother trees, Plus tree selection in the forest, - Guidelines of Enrichment planting - 13-Major Forest Operation - Seed Law (2011) - The Law Amending Seed Law (2015) - Standard Operating Procedures –SOP

	6.3.2 Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity forest areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plans (NBSAP)(2015-2020) - Progress on the area of Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks - Guidelines for seed production area (SPA), seed/mother trees, Plus tree selection, Enrichment planting, in the forest - 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 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"> - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - Guideline for forest road construction to avoid disturbing wildlife nesting and feeding sites and corridor
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, - Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Laws, (2018) - 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District forest management plan

	protection and management activities for these areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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"> - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008), - FD – Girdling -SF Marking instructions - Environmental Conservation Law (2012) - Environmental Conservation Rules (2014) - Standard Operating Procedures –SOP
	6.5.2 Implementation of reduce impact logging (RIL) to minimize damage to the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),
	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"> - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),
	6.5.4 Availability and implementation of guidelines for conservation of buffer strips along streams and rivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines (2008),
6.6 Forest manager shall adopt, where possible, environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and avoid the use of chemical pesticides.	6.6.1 Forest managers shall demonstrate a commitment to the goal of avoidance and minimization of chemical pesticide use and the promotion of environmentally optimal methods of pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines, of , Prevention from Danger of Chemical and Associated Materials Law (2013) - Forest manager participates in research to investigate means to avoid and reduce the volume and/ or adverse effect of chemical usage. - Training programme of protection consists of guidelines

<p>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.</p>		<p>and manual of using chemicals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training programme on Environmental Conservation and pollutions, if any - Pesticide Law (2016), Guidelines on Integrated Pest Management. - Management policy on the use of environmental friendly Non-chemical methods of pest management, if any, - Outcome of interview with forest managers and workers. - Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances law,2013(if it is needed) -
	<p>6.6.2 Availability and implementation of guidelines and/or procedures on the use of chemicals in forest approved by relevant regulatory authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of Hazard from Chemical and Related Substances law,2013 (if it is needed) - Occupational Health and Safety. - Plant Pest Quarantine Law (1993) - Pesticide Law (2016) - Departmental Instruction (on systematic using chemicals)
	<p>6.6.3 Forest workers shall be train and aware of the procedures on the use of approved chemicals in the forest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard Operating Procedure for chemical usage. - Training Records on application of chemicals properly - Outcome of interview with forest managers and workers,
<p>6.7 Chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil, shall be disposed of in an</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standard operating procedures on waste disposal and re-cycling of waste and solid non-organic wastes. - Records of disposal of containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes, including fuel and oil.

<p>environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p>	<p>appropriate and legal manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Conservation Rule (2014) - 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 (2006) - Departmental Instruction on such issues, if any, - 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 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 (2006) - 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. - Research programme study on exotic species
<p>6.10 Forest conversion to or 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, 	<p>6.10.1 Forest manager shall ensure that conversion from forest to or non-forest use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Shall not include any High Conservation Value Forest areas; and b) Covers a very limited portion(*) of the FMU and shall enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long term conservation economic and social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Forest Management Plan - Land allocation maps - National Land Use policy(2016) - Social, environmental and economic costs and benefit analysis. - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Agroforestry Practices.

substantial,additional, secure, long-term benefits across the forest management unit.	benefits across the FMU (*A limited portion” is defined as: - not more than 2.5% of the total area of the FMU in the first 3 years; - not more than 1.5% for the subsequent 2 years; and - not more than 1% for the next subsequent 2years.	
	6.10.2 The forest 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 (2018), Chapter IV - Evidence of approvals,

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.

Criteria	Indicators	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	7.1.1 Availability and implementation of District Forest Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 years National Forest Master Plan (2001-2031) - Forest Resource Inventory report, - District Forest Management Plan

<p>lands.</p> <p>c) Description of silvicultural and/or other management system, based on the ecology of the forest in question and information gathered through resource inventories.</p> <p>d) Rationale for rate of annual harvest and species selection.</p> <p>e) Provisions for monitoring of forest growth and dynamics.</p> <p>f) Environmental safeguards based on 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>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</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 management, so as to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodical review as prescribed in the District Forest Management Plan. - Record of revision of the District Forest Management Plan, - EIA report, if required,

circumstances.	respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.	
	7.2.2 Forest managers shall be aware of new scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the area to be certified.	- Records of scientific and technical information pertinent to the management of the area to be certified. (e.g. REDD, reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, FPIC, Free Prior Informed Consent), if any,
7.3 Forest workers shall receive adequate training and supervision to ensure proper implementation of the management plan.	7.3.1 Availability of facilities and programs for training of forest workers for proper implementation of the forest management plan. 7.3.2 Forest workers shall be trained as to their respective roles in the implementation of the forest management plan	- Facilities and programs on implementation of District Forest Management Plan. - List of training facilities and programs. - Staff training records and certificates on forest management operations,
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	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.	- 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,

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 Managers shall comply with the regulatory monitoring procedures in accordance with relevant guidelines of Forest Departments and other relevant agencies.</p> <p>8.1.2 Forest 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"> - Indicators for monitoring, - Result of annual and 5 year reviews, - Maps showing sample plots, sampling design, - Departmental Instructions on regular reporting system, - District Forest Management Plan, - 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 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>8.2.1 Yields of forest products harvested shall be recorded. Forest 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"> - District Forest Management Plan - Record of yields of forest products harvested - Forest Harvesting Plan - Annual Working Plan - Completion reports of harvesting forest products, - Reports on social, environmental and economic impacts evaluation (EIA, SIA)

<p>b) Growth rates, regeneration and condition of the forest.</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 management.</p>		
<p>8.3 Documentation shall be provided by the forest 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 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, - Departmental Instructions of MTE (DI-11) - Removal Pass. - Reports of pre-harvesting and post harvested inventory. - Logged timber summary reports. - Myanmar Timber Legality Assurance System (MTLAS)
<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 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.
<p>8.5 While respecting the confidentiality of information, forest managers shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring indicators, including those</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"> - Public Summary of results of Monitoring indicators - Records of discussion on the results of monitoring indicators with relevant stakeholders,

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
<p>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.</p>	<p>9.1.1 Forest 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.</p>	<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 FMU 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 - HCVF guidelines https://www.hcvnetwork.org
<p>9.2 The consultative portion of the certification process must place emphasis on the identified conservation attributes, and options for the maintenance thereof.</p>	<p>9.2.1 Forest managers shall provide the assessors with a list of relevant stakeholders who have been consulted regarding the HCVFs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of Wildlife and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law, (1994) - Records of consultation and identification of relevant stakeholders, list of relevant stakeholders, - Evidence of consultation/Records of the comments of the stakeholders - HCVF maps
	<p>9.2.2 Forest managers shall demonstrate that the forest management operations consider and protect areas of high</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of Wildlife and Wild plants and Conservation of Natural Area Law, (1994), Chapter IV-"Designation of

	conservation value in forest areas.	Protected Areas and Establishment of Zoological Garden and Botanical Garden” - Incorporation with District Forest Management Plan - HCVF maps
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.	9.3.1 Measures to demarcate, maintain and/or enhance the HCVF attributes are documented in the forest management plan and effectively implemented. 9.3.2 These measures shall be included in the District Forest Management Plan summary made publicly available.	- 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 - HCVF maps - Public summary of the District Forest Management Plan with the HCVF measures included,
9.4 Annual monitoring shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the measures employed to maintain or enhance the applicable conservation attributes.	9.4.1 Forest 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. 9.4.2 Forest managers shall incorporate the results and findings of the HCVFs	- Annual monitoring procedures to assess the effectiveness of the measures/ operations in the management of the HCVFs in forest areas. - Forest operations consists of monitoring mortality, disease, insect outbreak, adverse ecological impact - Monitoring records, if any, HCVF maps - Relevant results and findings of the HCVFs monitoring activities shall be incorporated in the revision of the District Forest Management Plan, Harvesting Plan

	monitoring activities into the implementation and revision of the District Forest Management Plan.	- Annual Working Plan, and relevant reports,
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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS USED IN THE MYANMAR & I (NATURAL FOREST)

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

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 reestablishment 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.

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.

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.

Forestworker: 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, refugee); 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 peoples 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.

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

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.

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.

Reserved forest: Any land constituted or deemed to have been constituted a reserved forest under the Forest Law, 1992.

Seed Production Area: A stand of trees that has been selected for superior phenotypic performance, upgraded by removal of undesired trees and then managed for early and abundant seed production, typically by thinning.

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.

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