



**ASSOCIATION CAMEROUNAISE DU SYSTEME
PANAFRICAIN DE CERTIFICATION FORESTIERE
PAFC-CAMEROUN**



**CAMEROONIAN STANDARD FOR FOREST
MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATION**

**(NATURAL PRODUCTION FORESTS IN
PERMANENT FOREST DOMAIN)**

VERSION 1.0

MARCH 2015.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND CONCEPTUAL STRATEGY

Sustainable forest management (SFM) is a holistic approach defined as the stewardship and use of forests and forest areas in a way and at a rate that preserves their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential, to fulfil relevant social, comical and ecological functions at local, national and global levels now and in the future without harming other ecosystems.

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNESCO), held in Rio in 1992, sustainable forest management has become an important concept in international activities and discussions / deliberations. This has resulted in a broad consensus on principles, guidelines, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management at the international governmental level.

Concerns over the destruction of the world's forests in general and in particular tropical forests have increased considerably over the last two decades and have resulted in various initiatives to reverse this trend and to develop strategies and actions in favor of sustainable forest management. Each forest country in the main natural tropical forest zones has developed a set of strategies to ensure the sustainable, economically viable and socially relevant management of its forest ecosystems.

In all its development strategies, the Government of Cameroon makes forest and forestry sectors a powerful lever for economic recovery. The forest is perceived not only in its role of maintaining the balances necessary for the development of activities in rural areas, but also as a "source of progress", a source of marketable and exportable products that contribute to the well-being of populations. The Cameroon Forest Principles / Criteria / Indicators are the central element of the technical infrastructure for the sustainable management of the production forests of the Permanent Forest Estate.

The PEFC forest management standard is currently internationally recognized as a major tool to promote the sustainable management of natural tropical forests. Forest management standards have many applications and their potential is recognized as being:

- Serve as a scoreboard for monitoring sustainable forest management;
- Provide support to monitor the effectiveness of national forest programs;
- Underlie eco certification;
- Assist in strategic planning and building bridges between different stakeholders in forest management;



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- Enable communication of progress to decision-makers and the general public, and especially to exchange experiences throughout the tropical zone.

Cameroon, in order to better take into account its specific characteristics in the sustainable management of natural forests, has indeed developed national PCIs for sustainable forest management. These PCIs are a compromise between the PCIs of the ITTO and the ATO, and were developed through a participatory process that involved all the strategic actors of forest management in Cameroon. These PCIs were therefore the foundation for the present national "standard" for the implementation of sustainable forest management in the permanent forest domain.

This standard only fulfils this normative function indirectly because it is not supposed to be directly operational. The main purpose of the Criteria and Indicators is to indicate changes in the quality of implementation of forest management.

Forests managed sustainably are an essential contribution to society by providing the economic, environmental and social benefits that are essential to the quality of life. A commitment to sustainable forest management means protecting the quality of water, soil, wildlife and resources. It also involves the promotion of human health and safety, training and education of employees, communication and public information of the various benefits associated with the practice of sustainable forestry.

These standards constitute a "meeting" of PEFC standards and the National Principles / Criteria / Indicators (PCIs) for sustainable management of natural production forests (developed from the ATO and ITTO PCIs).

II. SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT

This document is limited to the "codification" of the sustainable management of natural forests in the permanent forest estate and can not be used for the management of community forests, forest plantations and forests with high conservation value; These types of forests deserve specific standards. Similarly, these standards can be used as a basis for monitoring, evaluation (internal or external) processes, and / or for auditing sustainable management within forest management units. The key concepts of monitoring, evaluation and audit should be seen in the following ways:

- Monitoring (of the execution of an activity): a regular activity during which the various information or data produced by a given activity are collected. The frequency of monitoring should therefore be consistent with that of the production of information / data;



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- Evaluation (of the execution of an activity): regular activity during which the direction of the evolution of a given activity is assessed. It is an activity that aims to ensure that the strategies developed are effectively implemented and that the objectives are effectively realized. It is therefore an activity of verification of the intermediate results, the object is to verify that the said results are in accordance with the forecasts (will enable the objectives to be achieved). The aim of the evaluation is therefore to correct any skids in order to ensure that the objectives are effectively achieved. The frequency of the assessment depends on the specific forest management activity considered (the harvesting activities of the forest products are annual, whereas the activities related to the forestry are spread over at least 5 years). Assessments, because they enable forest managers to correct potential skids, enable them to prepare themselves in relation to the audit. They could therefore be considered optional for the forest manager but not for the State which might consider them to be a critical activity in so far as it makes it possible to correct the skids before the damage becomes irreversible.
- Audit (of the management of a Forest Management Unit): regular activity of measuring the level of achievement of objectives after the predetermined period for their achievement. The audit thus makes it possible to sanction the quality of the achievement of the objectives set. In order for an audit to be justified, clear and quantifiable objectives should be established, as well as the deadlines for their achievement, according to the PCIs and the tool developed in this manual.

III. KEY CONCEPTS OF THE CODING OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

For the sustainable management of natural tropical forests to be translated into practice, four main axioms (basic rules) need to be verified:

- **Axiom 1:** the State owning forests plays its full role in the management of the forest sector. It is therefore a matter for the State to put in place the necessary infrastructure to:
 - Guide the management of the forest sector (policy-making, master plans and action plans, etc.),
 - Monitor the implementation of policies (Enactment of laws, regulations and standards, etc.) and



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- Promote the development of the forest sector (establishment of necessary institutional infrastructure, implementation of accompanying measures, adaptation of taxation to forest sector development objectives, etc.).
- **Axiom 2:** Any "forest" in the permanent forest estate is managed in a sustainable way. For the various stakeholders in forest management (State, private operators, local communities / local populations), this involves implementing, in each forest management unit, the "system" of sustainable forest management (setting clear management objectives on a consensual basis, ensuring sustained production of timber for the private operator and NWFP for riparian communities, ensuring the sustainability of forest production, etc.);
- **Axiom 3:** The main ecological functions of the forest must be maintained. For the private concession operator of the forest management unit, it is a question of exploiting the forest so as to minimize the negative impacts on the biological diversity present there, while allowing the forest to ensure its natural regeneration;
- **Axiom 4:** The main socio-economic benefits associated with the "development" of the forest management unit are maximized. This is for the State and the private concession operator of the forest management unit to implement all the arrangements that guarantee the maximization of the social and economic benefits of forest management on the FMU, Communities and forestry workers.

Through these 4 axioms or fundamental rules, we find the 4 main axes of development of the strategies of sustainable management of the ecosystems of natural tropical forests. The strategic axis 1 (axiom 1) concerns the State and refers to the State's expression of a genuine political will for the sustainable management of natural forests. Strategic axis 2 and 3 make it possible to implement the relevant measures to minimize the negative impacts of industrial timber production activities (impacts on the forest and its ecological functions), and strategic axis 4 Recommends putting in place the necessary measures to maximize the positive impacts of harvesting forest products by the private operator and by the surrounding communities. Each of the strategic axes above is the subject of a specific Principle of sustainable management of natural forests in Cameroon's PICs.

In the context of certification of forest management, and taking into account Cameroon's forestry policy in which forest management acts are the responsibility of private managers, this standard focuses on the verification of the last three axioms: These three last axioms are those which make it possible to ensure the quality of the interventions of the forest manager in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the forestry owner that is the State.

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The National Standard is based on three (03) principles and sixteen (16) criteria which are justified as below, and together these three principles and 16 criteria form a complete and convergent corpus of parameters for sustainable forest management, economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially relevant.

The 03 principles and 16 criteria are justified as follows:

• **Principle 1:** "The Forest Management Unit, whatever its vocation, is managed sustainably for the production of goods and services." In the sense of these forest management standards, the only vocation taken into account is the "Production of timber "through logging activities. This principle therefore requires that any forest management unit (understood as a forest concession and therefore located in the permanent forest domain) be exploited on the basis of a management plan drawn up on the basis of clear objectives Sustainable and sustained production of timber) and whose implementation is subject to rigorous monitoring and evaluation by the forestry administration. The implementation of this Principle is based on 6 criteria which constitute the "recommended actions" consistent with the Principle.

- **Criterion 1.1:** "Forest management must comply with all laws in force in the country and with all international treaties to which the country is a signatory." Under these forest management standards, (and thus to ensure during implementation assessments) that the official forest management frameworks take into account Cameroon's international commitments as well as the relevant legal provisions (including those relating to Laws of finance). The necessary checks should be made with forestry and tax administrations, in particular to ensure the relevance and coherence of the "principles" that have guided the development of forest management regulations, as well as checks would be required from the dealer to verify strict compliance with those regulations.
- **Criterion 1.2:** "The Forest Management Unit is managed with a view to definite objectives and clearly established in a sustainable management perspective". In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and thus ensuring during implementation evaluations) that each forest management unit has a management plan (criterion 2.1 ensuring that forest management texts are coherent and relevant) endorsed by the forestry administration, and that the private concession operator of the FMU has all the skills required for the efficient implementation of the management plan.
- **Criterion 1.3:** "Sustainable production of timber is ensured in quality and quantity." In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure



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(and hence ensure implementation) that the necessary inventories (planning, pre-investment and exploitation) have been carried out according to recognized standards and that the possibility of forestry is determined on the basis of clear objectives for sustained production and Sustainable use of timber.

- **Criterion 1.4: "Silvicultural techniques implemented on the forest management unit are compatible with the objectives of the development, adapted to the UMF and to the desired productions."** In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure during implementation evaluations) that a relevant silvicultural program for the forest management unit is available (building on the objectives of the development as well as on the productions sought) and that it is "implemented" by a competent "service" (and formally approved for such activities). It is also a matter of ensuring that timber harvesting activities take into account the needs of the communities around the NWFP forest management unit (including those of multiple use timber species).
 - **CRITERIA 1.5: "Within the forest management unit, the exploitation of non-timber forest products is carried out on a sustainable basis, in consultation with the main stakeholders"**. In the sense of these forest management standards, it is a matter of ensuring (and hence ensuring during evaluations of the implementation of forest management) that the manager is putting in place a system for regulating forest management, Exploitation of non-timber forest products (including hunting and fishing products) by workers and / or riparian communities, in consultation with the competent public administrations.
 - **CRITERION 1.6: "Development is reviewed periodically or exceptionally in case of force majeure."** The purpose of these forest management standards is to ensure (and hence ensure during implementation evaluations) that monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the management plan for The forest management unit is effective and that the corresponding activities serve as a reference for the periodic review of the management document.
- **Principle 2: "The principal ecological functions of the forest are maintained."** Every forest necessarily fulfills ecological functions. In the spirit of these forest management standards, this principle recommends implementing a set of "processes" for the knowledge and preservation of the main ecological functions of the forest management unit (ecological systems dynamics, ecological monitoring, etc.). This principle could therefore only be "validated" in a situation where logging minimizes the



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negative impacts on biodiversity and where the natural regeneration conditions of the "forest" are met.

- **Criterion 2.1: "Sustainable management is based on a "dynamic" knowledge of ecological knowledge."** In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure implementation) that the necessary scientific and technical research activities are carried out in the forest management unit by competent institutions. Such activities should make it possible to implement more efficient "systems" for the development of the FMU. The necessary checks must be carried out exclusively with the dealer to ensure the quality of the (research and development) infrastructure put in place to improve his knowledge of the managed "forest" and the use is made on the results of research and development activities.
- **Criterion 2.2: "The impact of harvesting activities on the forest structure is minimized."** In the sense of these forest management standards, it is a matter of ensuring (and therefore ensuring Implementation) that forestry activities ensure the sustainability of the forest (structure and initial diversity). This principle recommends the implementation of the necessary technical "device" that ensures the sustainability of the "functions" of the "forest" (low-impact, low-impact logging, especially from logging to "closure" of the forest).
- **Criterion 2.3: "The impact of harvesting activities on biodiversity is minimized."** In the sense of these forest management standards, it is a matter of ensuring (and hence ensuring during evaluations of the forestry activities ensures the "conservation" of biological diversity in the forest management unit. This principle recommends the implementation of the necessary technical "device" which ensures the sustainability of the ecological functions of the "forest" ("precautionary principle" in the conservation of biological diversity, etc.).
- **Criterion 2.4: "The natural regeneration capacity of the forest is assured".** Within the meaning of these forest management standards, it is a matter of ensuring (and hence ensuring during implementation evaluations) that the forestry activities are carried out in such a way that the natural regeneration of the forest is possible (sufficient seed for each species after the crossing of the forestry front, colonization of abandoned tracks, etc.). This principle recommends that logging be carried out in such a way that only natural regeneration is sufficient to ensure the sustainability of forest production, and therefore artificial regeneration is implemented exceptionally.



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- **Criterion 2.5:** "The impact of harvesting activities on water, soil and land is minimized." Under these forest management standards, it is a matter of ensuring (and hence ensuring in assessments of implementation) that the damage caused by logging activities on water, soil and relief is minimized by technologies and techniques used for timber harvesting, and Also that the "residual" damage is repaired after the passage of the working front. This principle thus recommends that logging activities should be carried out in accordance with recognized forestry intervention standards, the strict observance of which makes it possible to minimize the negative impacts on water (non-pollution of rivers), Soils (non-soil pollution) and relief (non-degradation / erosion of sensitive relief areas).

• **Principle 3:** "Depending on the size and intensity of its forest operations, the manager of the forest management unit must contribute to the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the workers on the management unit and of the local population". Any economic activity generates income and thus generates profit margins for the private operator who executes them. As part of the development of forest management units, the Principle recommends that benefits derived from logging be used for local development (improvement of the framework and living conditions of local populations) and for improvement the framework and the working conditions of the personnel involved in the forestry activities. Indeed, forest development can only be justified in the context of maximizing the social and economic benefits it provides (otherwise, it may be more appropriate to conserve the "forest" as it stands). This Principle makes it possible to develop the various articulations of strategies to maximize the socio-economic benefits for the local development of the riparian areas of the forest management unit.

- **Criterion 3.1:** "In the case of pygmy indigenous peoples in the forest management unit, forest management shall not directly or indirectly threaten, restrict or disrupt their legal rights; and their rights to the use and management of their lands, territories and resources must be recognized and respected ". For the purposes of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure during the evaluation of the implementation of forest management) that indigenous Pygmy peoples whose rights are recorded by various international conventions ratified by Cameroon, fully enjoy their rights and therefore the fact that their territory is integrated into a forest management unit does not in any way disturb their way of life. This criterion makes it possible to codify the management modalities of the rights of pygmy indigenous peoples by the forest manager.



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- **Criterion 3.2: "The rights and duties of the workers on the forest management unit and the local population are clearly defined, recognized and respected."** In the sense of these forest management standards, and thus to ensure during implementation evaluations) that all rights of local populations (legal and customary rights) and concession workers' rights (trade union rights and those recognized in collective agreements) are taken into account in the relationship they have with the private operator. This means that these rights and duties are clearly defined and have the status of a "contract" between the different parties and that they are disseminated at the level of the forest management unit.
- **Criterion 3.3: "The forest manager encourages the participation of the local populations present on the management unit in the management of forest resources"**. In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure the evaluations of implementation) that the forest resource management process is as participatory as possible, so that the different management decisions are made on a consensual basis, "engage" all stakeholders in the management of the forest management unit. The aim is to ensure the implementation of forest management in the FMU for aspects other than timber harvesting (forest monitoring, NWFP harvesting, agricultural activities, etc.) involves all stakeholders.
- **Criterion 3.4: "The sharing of the benefits of the forest is considered satisfactory by all stakeholders."** In the sense of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure of implementation evaluations) that each stakeholder in the management of the forest management unit is accountable for the implementation of forest management in that unit. It is therefore necessary to ensure that the economic activity promoted by the development of the forest management unit benefits first and foremost the local populations of the riparian areas of the forest management unit.
- **Criterion 3.5: "Depending on the size and impact of its forestry operations, the forest manager contributes to the improvement of the public health and education of the workers present on the management unit and the local populations"**. For the purposes of these forest management standards, the aim is to ensure (and hence ensure during implementation evaluations) that the concessionaire is contributing to the establishment of the necessary school and health infrastructure for the needs of the families of its workers, and that access to these "public" services is allowed to local populations. This criterion therefore requires that the concessionaire, which intervenes in rural areas where there is a strong possibility that all public social services are absent, "contributes" to the establishment and efficient functioning of

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critical public infrastructures (Education and Health) for the needs of the families of its workers, and that in addition, the concessionaire does not practice a form of apartheid in the use of the said infrastructures by the local populations.

IV. NORMATIVE REFERENCES

1. PEFC ST 1003: 2010: Sustainable forest management – Requirements

2. FOREST STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL (FSC), 2000. PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT. DOCUMENT 1.2.

3. PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS (PCI) FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON.

IV. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

- **Biological agent:** means any living being capable of struggling against another living being and destroying it (eg, an insect capable of destroying another or a plant, or microscopic fungi capable of parasitizing a plant and destroying it);
- **Forest improvement:** Increased forest cover or stock by growth. More generally (see forest degradation), forest improvement is the long-term increase in the overall potential supply of forest-generated benefits, which include timber, biodiversity and all other products or services.
- **Sustainable forest management:** Sustainable forest management is a forest management process designed to achieve one or more clearly defined objectives for the sustained production of desired goods and services, without undermining the intrinsic values of the forest or compromising its future's productivity, and without causing undesirable effects on the physical and social environment.
- **Genetically modified trees:** Trees whose genetic heritage has been altered in a manner that does not occur naturally by mating or grafting and / or natural recombination, taking into account applicable legislation giving a precise definition of genetically modified organisms.



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- **Audit:** A systematic and independent review to determine whether activities and results are in line with established requirements.
- **Contract clauses / specifications:** A contract clauses specification defines the area occupied by the forest concession and the conditions of extraction and use of the resource.
- **Development Cell:** service within a logging company (the forest manager) that is specifically responsible for managing the management operations for the implementation of the management plan of the FMU;
- **Chain of traceability:** A chain of traceability is any path taken by raw material from the forest to the consumer, passing through all successive stages of conditioning, processing, manufacturing and distribution.
- **Concession:** A forest concession is any forest area assigned by the government and the forest administration to a specific use and for a defined period, for example, timber production.
- **Forest concession:** A forest concession is any forested area assigned by the forest administration to a specific use, for a defined duration and for objectives of production of specific goods and / or services.
- **ILO fundamental Conventions:** ILO Conventions (ILO 29, 87, 98, 105, 111, 138 and 182) identified by the ILO's governing bodies as fundamental in terms of principles and rights at work: Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; Elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; The effective abolition of child labor and the elimination of all forms of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
- **Forest conversion:** Forest conversion refers to the direct, man-made conversion of forests to other forms / types of land or land use including the conversion of primary forests into secondary forests.
- **Criterion:** Aspect of forest management considered important, and on the basis of which sustainable forest management can be assessed;
- **Forest degradation:** Reduction of cover of canopy or plant material in the forest as a result of logging, fire, wind throws/Chablis or other events, provided the cover remains



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above 10%. More generally, forest degradation is the long-term reduction in the potential supply of all forest benefits, including wood, biodiversity, and all other products or services.

- **Biological diversity:** Indicates the variability of living organisms from all sources, including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes to which they belong. This diversity integrates the variability among and between species and the variability of ecosystems;
- **Management Document:** The Forest Management Document is a detailed long-term plan for the management and sustainable use of forest resources. It defines the objectives and restrictions of forest resource management and presents the proposed activities for the different forest compartments;
- **Permanent forest estate:** Public or private land, protected by law and permanently preserved. The permanent forest estate includes land used for the production of timber and other forest products, protection of soil and water, conservation of biological diversity, and land allocated to a combination of all these functions.
- **Productive functions of forest resources:** Forests and trees outside forests provide a wide range of wood products and non-timber forest products.
- **Protective functions of forest resources:** This theme relates to the role of forests and trees outside forests in the moderation of soils and of hydrological and aquatic systems. This role ensures that waters containing, for example, healthy fish populations are kept clean and that to reduce the risk of flood, avalanche, erosion and drought risks or minimized the impacts. The protective functions of forest resources also contribute to ecosystem conservation efforts. The protective functions of forest resources have important transversal aspects between several sectors of activities, as far as their benefits in terms of agriculture and rural life are enormous.
- **Socio-economic functions:** This theme refers to the multifaceted contribution of forest resources to the general economy through, for example, employment, values generated by the processing and marketing of forest products and energy, trade and investment in the forest sector. It also refers to the important functions of the forest in that it harbors and protects sites and landscapes of high cultural, spiritual or recreational value and thus integrates aspects related to land tenure, indigenous and community management systems, and traditional aspects.



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- **Forest:** A forest is an area of more than 0.5 hectare that at least 10% of which is occupied by canopy-like presented as canopy cover and that is not primarily used for agricultural purposes or for other non-forestry specific uses. In the case of young forests or areas where dendrological growth is constrained by climate, trees must be able to reach a height of 5 meters on site and satisfy the canopy cover condition.
- **Forest:** Land or land extending over more than 0.50 hectares with trees over 5m high and a canopy of more than 10% or trees capable of reaching these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is essentially agricultural or used for urban use.
- **Degraded forest:** A degraded forest is a secondary forest that has lost, through anthropogenic activities, the structure, function, specific composition or productivity normally associated with a type of natural forest expected at the site under consideration. Thus, a degraded forest delivers a reduced supply of goods and services from the site concerned and maintains only limited biological diversity.
- **Natural forest:** A forest area composed of native trees, not planted by man. It is generally classified according to the criteria of forest formation or type, degree of disturbance or modification and human interference;
- **Modified natural forest:** primary forests managed or exploited for their timber and / or non-timber forest products, wildlife or other purposes. The more intense the use of the forest, the more its structure and composition are altered compared to the primary forests.
- **Primary forest:** A forest that has never been directly disturbed by humans and that has developed as a result of natural disturbances and natural processes, irrespective of age. This term includes forests used without consequences by indigenous and riparian communities with traditional lifestyles.
- **Developed primary forest:** Primary forest where sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber products (eg through integration of crops and silvicultural interventions), wildlife management and other uses produces changes in structure of the forest and its specific composition in relation to the original primary forest. All major goods and services remain intact.
- **Degraded primary forest:** A primary forest that has definitively lost or is unlikely to recover the structure, function, specific composition, or productivity normally associated



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with a natural forest of the type expected at the site under consideration. A degraded forest therefore delivers a reduced supply of goods and services at the site and maintains only limited biological diversity. The initial forest structure, productivity and diversity of primary forest species have suffered from excessive and damaging timber harvesting and / or harvesting of non-wood forest products so intensively that its structure, functions, its processes and its dynamics are altered beyond the resilience of the forest.

- **Secondary forest:** Forest regenerating to a large extent through natural processes following anthropogenic and / or natural disturbance of its original vegetation during a single event over time or over an extended period of time, major change in the forest structure and specific composition of the canopy.
- **Degraded and secondary forests:** Forests and forest lands that have altered beyond the normal effects of natural processes due to unsustainable use or natural disasters: storms, fires, landslides and floods.
- **Sustainable Forest Management:** This is the process of achieving one or more clearly specified management objectives for the production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and / or services, without such production being translated into undue reduction of intrinsic values and future productivity of the logged forest and without undue adverse effects on the physical and social environment;
- **Indicator:** It is a quantitative, qualitative and / or descriptive attribute which, during its periodic measurement or follow-up, indicates the direction of the change.
- **Standards of intervention in forestry:** set of official rules established by the forestry administration relating to the conduct of logging operations. These standards aim to minimize the damage caused by logging on the ecosystem.
- **Stakeholders:** Any party (association, group, community, enterprise, etc.) affected or having an interest in the forest and its management, mainly comprising local communities and indigenous peoples but also forest users, National and local authorities, forest management / management bodies, independent forestry experts and consultants, non-governmental conservation organizations (NGOs), forestry training and / or research organizations;



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- **Tree planting, wood planting, productive planting:** The forest or other wooded area consists of introduced species and in some cases indigenous species established or introduced by planting or seeding primarily for the production of timber.
- **Forest plantation:** Tree stands established by planting and / or sowing by afforestation or reforestation process, which are either composed of introduced species (all plantation stands) or composed of managed local species stands intensively, according to the following criteria: one or two species in plantation, of peer class, at a regular spacing.
- **Local populations:** Local populations include all population groups that reside in the FMU's area of influence (indigenous, non-indigenous and others). In this manual, the term "local populations" is preferred to "local population groups".
- **Principle:** A fundamental law or rule that serves as a basis for reasoning and action. The Principles have the character of an objective or attitude in relation to the function of the forest ecosystem or with a relevant aspect of the social system interacting with the ecosystem. The Principles are explicit elements of a goal to be achieved, such as sustainable forest management.
- **Reforestation / reforestation:** Restoration of forests after a temporary state (less than 10 years) or the canopy has been less than 10%, due to anthropogenic or natural disturbances. It is therefore the direct reconversion of non-wooded land into forested land through planting, planting and / or human-induced promotion of natural seed sources on land that was forested before to have been transformed into non-wooded land.
- **Sub-indicator:** It remains an indicator whose definition remains the same as above. The sub-indicators were introduced to better explain indicators of high level of complexity or whose formulation did not make it possible to extract the attributes necessary for their verification;
- **Degraded forest land:** A former forest mass gravely damaged by excessive harvesting of wood or non-wood forest products, mismanagement, repeated fires, grazing or other disturbances and land uses that damage soil and vegetation. That forest recruitment has been inhibited or that forest recovery has been severely delayed after abandonment.
- **Type of forest:** A community of trees and associated floristic species of natural origin with a particular botanical composition characterized by a uniform physiognomy



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(structure), growing under uniform ecological conditions and whose species composition remains relatively stable for a long time.

- **Forest Management Unit (FMU):** A FMU is a clearly delimited forest area, developed on the basis of a set of explicit objectives and managed in accordance with a management plan (long-term);



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V. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS RELATING TO THE NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT (SFM) STANDARD

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PRINCIPLE 1: THE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU), WHATEVER VOCATION IS, IS SUSTAINALLY MANAGED FOR THE PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES.	
CRITERION 1.1: Forest management must comply with all laws in force in the countries where it is carried out and with all international treaties to which it is a signatory.	INDICATOR 1.1.1. : Forest management must respect all local and national laws and meet all administrative requirements.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.1.1: Forest management is planned on the basis of the technical requirements for forest management, as set out in national regulatory texts. These requirements should take into account the important role of silviculture in sustainable forest management.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.1.2: forest management is planned on the basis of an environmental and social impact assessment, a study in which the many contributions of forests to society must be respected;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.1.3: forest management is planned on the basis of a specific study on the management of protected species and endangered species;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.1.4: forest management is planned on the basis of a specific study on the rights of occupation and land use by the indigenous populations bordering the forest;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.1.5: forest management is planned on the basis of a specific study on the issues of health, safety and environment (HSE) in terms of forest operations execution;</i>
	INDICATOR 1.1.2. : The economic evaluation of forest management shall take into account the payment of all applicable taxes, fees or other charges prescribed by law;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.2.1: Forest management is planned on the basis of a specific socio-economic study to evaluate options for maximizing the positive impacts of forest management on the local economy. This study will necessarily examine new economic opportunities related to the socio-</i>

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	<p><i>economic functions of forests;</i></p> <p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.2.2: <i>The economic feasibility of forest management includes the payment of all the royalties provided for by the regulations in force for the benefit of the communities bordering the forest;</i></p> <p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.1.2.3: <i>the economic feasibility of forest management shall include the payment of all taxes due to the State provided for in the regulations in force;</i></p>
<p>CRITERION 1.2: The forest management unit is managed with clear objectives and clearly established from a sustainable management perspective.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 1.2.1: Forest management is implemented on the basis of a legal title, of a duration compatible with the objectives adopted, and known to all the stakeholders.</p> <p>INDICATOR 1.2.2: The operator demonstrates a recognized competence in forest management.</p> <p>INDICATOR 1.2.3: The economic operator is accredited to the forestry profession</p> <p>INDICATOR 1.2.4: Forest management aims to ensure sustainable, ecologically sound, economically profitable and socially relevant forest management.</p> <p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.1: <i>Forest management has as one of its specific objectives the maintenance, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the ecosystem, species, and genetic levels, and where possible or appropriate, diversity of the landscape.</i></p> <p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.2: <i>Forest management has as one of its specific objectives the maintenance and improvement of the vitality and health of forest ecosystems and the rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems where possible through silvicultural means.</i></p> <p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.3: <i>Forest management has as one of its specific objectives to preserve or increase the extent of forests and other wooded areas and improve the quality of economic, ecological, cultural and social values of forest resources, including soil and water.</i></p>



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	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.4: Forest management has as one of its specific objectives to maintain the capacity of forests to produce a range of timber and non-timber forest products on a sustainable basis.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.5: Forest management has as one of its specific objectives the achievement of sound economic performance, taking into account available market studies and opportunities to find new markets and economic activities related to all goods and relevant forest services.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.4.6: Forest management has as one of its specific objectives the preservation and enhancement of the protective functions of forests for society, such as protection of infrastructure, protection of soils from erosion, and Protection of water resources.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.2.5: Forest management should be based on a thorough understanding of the forest resource base in the forest unit.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.5.1: Inventory and mapping of forest resources will be developed and maintained. They will be adapted to national and local conditions and in accordance with the themes described or addressed in the management plan;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.5.2: The inventory and mapping (cartography) of forest resources will identify, protect and / or preserve significant ecological forest areas containing significant / significant concentrations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>(a) Representative, protected and rare forest ecosystems; Or sensitive areas such as riparian areas and wet biotopes;</i><i>(b) Areas containing habitats and endemic species of endangered species as defined in the list of recognized references;</i><i>(c) Protected or threatened in situ genetic resources;</i>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.2.6: Management Plan (Planning Document) is implemented as soon as the plan is</p>

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	approved.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.1:</i> <i>The activities of the various actors are in accordance with the provisions of the planning document and the specifications of the Agreement (Convention) between the State and the Forest Concessionaire (. </i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.2:</i> <i>All actors are trained and / or sensitized to the implementation of the development.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.3:</i> <i>The limits of the managed forest unit and the various subdivisions (micro-zoning) are materialized in the field in accordance with the legislation in force.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.4:</i> <i>Management activities are documented in a form that allows for control.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.5:</i> <i>The boundaries of the forest management unit and the Annual Allowable Plots to be realized and maintained in accordance with national guidelines for forest management.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.6:</i> <i>The forest manager is required to develop a written policy demonstrating his commitment to these standards for sustainable forest management; This policy must be made public.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.6.7:</i> <i>Workers in the forest management unit, subcontractors and riparian communities should be made aware of the requirements of these forest management standards and the implications of their implementation for forest management practices. Each of the stakeholders in the forest management unit.</i>
	INDICATOR 1.2.7: <i>There is a management plan approved by the Forestry Administration</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.1:</i> <i>The management plan, in its technical prescriptions, is based on an inventory of development carried out according to the rules of the art (technical standards in force);</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.2:</i> <i>The management plan, in its technical prescriptions for the authorized annual allowable cut, is based on studies, carried out according to the most current technical</i>

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	<i>standards, on the dynamics of the forest for species deductions;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.3: <i>The management plan, in its technical requirements, is based on an assessment of other non-commercial services that may be rendered by the forest;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.4: <i>The management plan, in its technical prescriptions for the conservation of biodiversity and the management of protected and threatened species, is based on studies on forest ecology;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.5: <i>The management plan shall include at least a description of the current / present condition of the forest;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.6: <i>The management plan should include a cycle from inventory to planning, through implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and should include appropriate / appropriate assessment Economic, social and environmental impacts of forest management operations. This should serve as a basis for a cycle of continuous improvement to minimize or avoid negative impacts.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.7.7: <i>Maps describing the different layout series are available at scales appropriate for their respective uses.</i>
	INDICATOR 1.2.8: <i>A specification annexed to the agreement and negotiated between the stakeholders sets out the methods of intervention as well as the rights and duties of the forest manager.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.1: <i>Technical management requirements are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreement signed between the State and the forest concessionaire;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.2: <i>Specific clauses relating to the requirements of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Convention signed between the State And the Forestry</i>

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	<i>Dealer;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.3:</i> Specific clauses relating to management requirements for protected species and endangered species are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreement signed between the State and the forest concessionaire;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.4:</i> Specific clauses relating to land tenure and land use rights requirements by indigenous peoples bordering the forest are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreement signed between the State and forestry concessionaire;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.5:</i> Particular clauses relating to EHS (health, safety, environment) requirements in forestry operations are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreement signed between the State and the forest concessionaire;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.6:</i> Specific clauses relating to the payment of royalties for the benefit of the communities bordering on the forest are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreementsigned between the State and the forestry concessionaire;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.7:</i> Specific clauses relating to the payment of taxes due to the State (at local and national level) are clearly defined in the Terms of Reference of the Management Convention/Agreement signed between the State and the forest concession holder ;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.8:</i> Penalties for failure to comply with technical development requirements are set out in the Management Convention/Agreement specifications if they are not provided for by law.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.9:</i> Responsibilities for the implementation of forest management will be clearly defined and assigned in the specifications.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.8.10:</i> Sanctions for non-compliance with specific clauses (environmental, social, financial) are included in the Management Convention/Agreement specifications if they are not provided for by law;

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	INDICATOR 1.2.9: Minimum infrastructure for exploitation is sustainable.
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.9.1: <i>The main buildings of the life bases (office and executive houses) are constructed of durable materials</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.9.2: <i>The main road network is planned for the duration of the UFE or five-year block</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.9.3: <i>Large-scale maps must be developed prior to operations and for all Annual Cut Plots (ACPs), identifying boundaries, protected areas, extraction routes, and parks. Wood from each ACP, as well as storage sites for customers and production waste.</i>
	INDICATOR 1.2.10: In forest management prescription proposals, conversion of land within the forest unit will be permitted only in cases where the impact on the forest ecosystem is considered positive;
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.10.1: <i>The conversion of forests to other forms of land use, including the conversion / transformation of primary forests into secondary forests, should occur only when circumstances warrant and conversion:</i> <i>(a) Comply with national and regional policy and legislation relevant to land use and forest management; and</i> <i>(b) Applies a reduced proportion of forest type; and</i> <i>(c) Does not have negative impacts on threatened forest ecosystems (particularly those that are vulnerable, rare or threatened) in culturally and socially significant areas, habitats important to threatened species or other areas / areas protected areas; and</i> <i>(d) Make a contribution to long-term conservation, as well as social and economic benefits.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 1.2.10.2: <i>The conversion of abandoned and treeless land into forest areas should be taken into account, especially when it can add / contribute economic, ecological, social and / or cultural value.</i>



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	<p>INDICATOR 1.2.11: A summary of the management plan, appropriate to the scope or scale and scale of forest management, containing information related to forest management measures to be applied, is available to the public.</p>
<p>CRITERION 1.3: Sustainable production of timber is ensured in quantity and quality.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 1.3.1: The inventory of exploitation is carried out in advance in accordance with the standards in force.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.1.1: Trees intended for slaughter are pre-marked and positioned on a map.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.1.2: Exploitable trees to be protected as seeds are mapped and marked in a visible manner prior to exploitation.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.3.2: Rotation and Forest Possibility (Harvest Rate) are clearly established and are consistent with sustained production.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.2.1: The Possibility must correspond to a harvest rate of wood products (and possibly non-wood products) that is sustainable or sustainable over the long term.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.2.2: The calculations of forest possibility and rotation are verifiable from the planning or management documents.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.2.3: The rotation is based on growth rates, minimum administrative operating indicators and data from the management inventory.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.2.4: The management plan sets out prospects beyond the first rotation.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.3.3: Forest Exploitation/Harvesting is carried out in accordance with the management plan and the specifications annexed to the management convention/agreement.</p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.1: The five-year management plan is developed annually to cover the next five years of implementation of the management plan.</i></p>

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	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.2: the five-year management plan, effectively plans the implementation of the management plan in all its technical, social, environmental and ecological articulations over the next five years;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.3: the annual operational plan, effectively executes the five-year management plan for a period of one year in all its technical, social, environmental and ecological articulations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.4: The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) from the ESIA is effectively implemented</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.5: The HSE Management Plan is effectively implemented;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.6: The Management Plan for Threatened/Endangered and Protected Species is effectively implemented;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.7: The five-year management plan is approved by the Administration</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.3.8: The annual operating plan is approved by the Administration</i>
	INDICATOR 1.3.4: The wastage of the resource is minimized at all stages of production and processing.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.1: Wood harvesting techniques shall minimize direct or indirect damage to the forest, for example by avoiding damage to forest or undisturbed trees and trees;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.2: The network of secondary tracks minimizes the destruction of the forest.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.3: Harvesting techniques optimize the volume of usable wood.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.4: wood harvesting techniques will minimize damage to the soil (skidding gear);</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.5: The largest possible part of the felled tree is recovered.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.6: Forest management practices will minimize direct damage to water resources (road construction, forestry maintenance, wood processing in forest parks);</i>

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	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.7: There is no commercially trafficked timber abandoned in the forest or rotting on woodlots.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.8: The material yields of the processing chains are comparable to the national standards agreed with the economic operators.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.9: A framework for the use or recycling of wood residues from processing is clearly developed and implemented.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.10: A formal system for measuring the destruction of sites as well as operational waste compared to the volume harvested must be established and regularly documented.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.3.4.11: Measures to mitigate the potential negative impacts of forest management activities on forest services and resources and their subsequent compensation must be planned, documented and implemented.</i>
	INDICATOR 1.3.5: The forest manager is able to provide all the necessary documentation for the monitoring and traceability of wood products.
	INDICATOR 1.3.6: The manager of the forest management unit supports the State in developing mechanisms to promote secondary timber species
	<i>INDICATOR 1.4.1: The forest manager develops a silvicultural program and validates it by the forestry administration.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.1.1: In the silvicultural program, forest management practices should maintain / conserve and improve forest resources and encourage diversified production of goods and services in the long term;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.1.2: Appropriate silvicultural measures will be taken to maintain or achieve</i>

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<p>CRITERION 1.4: The silvicultural techniques implemented on the forest management unit are compatible with the management objectives, adapted to the forest management unit and to the desired production.</p>	<p><i>an economically, ecologically and socially desirable harvest level.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.4.2: The silvicultural program should be relevant to the context and characteristics of the forest unit and be reflected in the operational planning documents of forest management;</p>
	<p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.2.1: <i>Forest management plans or their equivalents should specify ways and means to minimize the risk of degradation and damage to forest ecosystems</i></p>
	<p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.2.2: <i>Forest management practices should make the best use of natural structures and processes and use biological preventive measures wherever and whenever economically feasible in order to preserve and improve Health and forest vitality;</i></p>
	<p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.2.3: <i>Suitable genetic, structural and species diversity should be encouraged and / or maintained or preserved to enhance forest stability, vitality and resilience in the face of harmful or hostile environmental factors and to strengthen The mechanisms of mutual regulation.</i></p>
	<p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.2.4: <i>Adequate or appropriate forest management practices such as afforestation or deforestation with species and provenances of trees adapted to the site or the use of maintenance, harvesting or transport techniques that Minimize or minimize damage to the soil and / or trees, should be applied.</i></p>
	<p>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.2.5: <i>Forest management practices should make the best use of forest-related knowledge and experience, such as that of indigenous communities, forest owners, NGOs and indigenous peoples;</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.4.3: The person responsible for the implementation of the silvicultural program is accredited to the silviculturist profession</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 1.4.4: Timber harvesting of multi-use species takes into account other forms of use.</p>

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	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.4.1: Species that produce both timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are identified.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.4.2: Silvicultural techniques do not mimic sustained production and harvesting of other forest products.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.4.3: The terms of exploitation of the multipurpose species in the villageousmilieu are included in the specifications of the agreement.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.4.4: Forest management operations should take account of all socio-economic functions, especially the recreational function and the aesthetic dimension of forests, preserving, for example, varied forests, and safeguarding the attractiveness of forests. Trees, groves and other features such as colors, flowers and fruits;</i>
	INDICATOR 1.4.5: The concessionaire has an in-service training program for its staff.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.5.1: A staff training and development program exists and is being implemented.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.4.5.2: Forest managers, subcontractors, employees should be provided with sufficient information and encouraged to have up-to-date data/knowledge through continuous training on sustainable forest management;</i>
CRITERIA 1.5: Within the forest management unit, the exploitation of non-timber forest products is carried out on a sustainable basis, in consultation with the main stakeholders.	INDICATOR 1.5.1: Non-timber forest products whose uses are known are identified and identified.
	INDICATOR 1.5.2: Where this is the responsibility of the forest manager and is acquired in forest management, the exploitation of non-wood forest products, including hunting and fishing, will be regulated, monitored and controlled .



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CRITERION 1.6: Development is reviewed periodically or exceptionally in case of force majeure.	INDICATOR 1.6.1: There is ongoing monitoring / evaluation of the implementation of the management plan by the competent authorities.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.6.1.1: The annual activity report shall report on progress in the implementation of forest management</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.6.1.2: A permanent plot disposal exists and is regularly measured and analyzed.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.6.1.3: The actual Harvesting is regularly compared with the planning document forecasts.</i>
	INDICATOR 1.6.2: The development document is revised at a defined periodicity at the national level.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.6.2.1: Monitoring results, research and new scientific and technical data are incorporated into the development document as part of the revisions.</i>
<i>SUB-INDICATOR 1.6.2.2: Revisions are approved by the Competent Authority</i>	



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PRINCIPLE 2: THE MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FOREST ARE MAINTAINED.	
CRITERION 2.1: Sustainable management is based on a "dynamic" acquirement of ecological knowledge.	INDICATOR 2.1.1. : Available knowledge allows an ecological diagnosis on forest ecosystems.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.1.1: Forest stratification maps based on the latest aerial photographs, proofing maps are available as well as distribution data by diameter class.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.1.2: Topographic maps, land use, hydrographic network and infrastructure exist.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.1.3: There are updated maps or data on the distribution of flora, fauna and major non-timber forest products that are exploitable, threatened, rare or endemic.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.1.4: Wildlife distribution maps, showing areas of highest concentrations and major travel routes, are available.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.1.2: Ecological monitoring mechanisms must be established, in relation to the scale of exploitation and the scarcity of resources concerned.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.2.1: Permanent plots of intact and exploited forests are regularly monitored and documented (growth, phenology, regeneration);</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.2.2: Monitoring of the impact of methods and intensity of exploitation on the forest stand is conducted.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.2.3: Monitoring of the impact of exploitation on main and special species is carried out.</i>
INDICATOR 2.1.3: Periodic synthesis of new scientific and technical data is carried out in collaboration with research institutions.	
<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.3.1: The updating of the five-year management plans will be based, inter alia, on the results of scientific research, on the basis of a relevant scientific research plan planned and implemented</i>	

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	<i>within the forestry unit.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.3.2: The forest manager must contribute to the research and data collection activities necessary for the sustainable management of the forest unit;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.3.3: The forest manager should support research activities carried out by other organizations on issues of sustainable forest management.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.1.4: The results of the monitoring system and the new scientific or technical data are taken into account for the improvement of practices related to the exploitation of the forest.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.4.1: Successive five-year management plans integrate the results of the monitoring mechanism and scientific processes for the continuous improvement of forest management practices;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.4.2: Successive annual operational plans must demonstrate that the results of the monitoring system and the scientific processes are taken into account in order to implement a process of continuous improvement of management interventions forestry;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.4.3: Monitoring and evaluation of forest resources will be carried out periodically and results will be incorporated into the five-year management plans and annual business plans.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.1.5: Monitoring of ecosystem health is conducted and documented and its results are taken into account in the forest management planning process.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.5.1: Forest health and vitality will be verified periodically, in particular key biotic and abiotic factors that potentially affect the health and vitality of forest ecosystems, such as insect pests, diseases, overgrazing and Excessive storage, fires, and damage caused by climatic factors, air pollutants or management operations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.1.5.2: Monitoring and maintaining the health and vitality of forest ecosystems should take into account the effects of natural fires, insect pests and other disturbances.</i>



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CRITERION 2.2: The impact of logging activities on the forest structure is minimized.	INDICATOR 2.2.1: Low impact farming techniques are defined at national level and implemented.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.1.1: Slaughter is controlled and saves as much as possible trees of the future.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.1.2: Topping, skidding and skidding shall prevent unnecessary destruction of trees.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.1.3: Skidding and skidding gear shall avoid creating significant ruts in the undergrowth.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.1.4: Infrastructure dimensions (primary and secondary tracks, quarries, woodlots, logging roads) are minimized.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.1.5: Delegation of timber for internal use (service and construction) or local use (village and riparian communities) is documented.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.2.2: The silvicultural methods used do not adversely affect the structure and initial diversity of the forest.
	INDICATOR 2.2.3: Artificial gaps must be caused only by permitted operating activities.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.3.1: Adequate forest protection measures will be planned and implemented, particularly with regard to illegal logging activities;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.3.2: Adequate forest protection measures will be planned and implemented, particularly with regard to arson and other illegal activities (poaching, artisanal mining, etc.);</i>
<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.2.3.3: Adequate forest protection measures will be planned and implemented, particularly with regard to illegal farming and land uses by forest-based communities;</i>	
	INDICATOR 2.3.1: At the concession level, decisions on forests of conservation interest are made in the context of precautionary measures.
	INDICATOR 2.3.2: Areas that fulfill specific protective functions recognized by society will be recorded

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<p>CRITERIA 2.3: The impact of exploitation activities on biodiversity is minimized.</p>	and mapped and forest management plans or their equivalents will have to take full account of these areas.
	INDICATOR 2.3.3: Adequate procedures and guidelines provided for by law are implemented to identify and protect, in a representative way, the diversity of habitats and on a scale appropriate to the object to be preserved:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered species of fauna and flora. • Elements of particular biological interest such as breeding sites, rare habitats and protected species.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.1: Sensitive areas determined during ecological diagnosis are included in protected areas.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.2: There is a map of the various protected areas and pockets of non-harvestable forests.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.3: The boundaries of protected areas are clearly defined and materialized in the field.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.4: Standardized fauna and flora data are available;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.5: Protected animal and plant species will not be exploited for commercial purposes and measures will be taken to protect them and, where relevant, to increase their populations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.3.6: Measures will be taken for endangered animal and plant species to increase their populations.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.3.4: Specific diversity and relative abundance of wildlife do not change significantly and permanently as a result of logging.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.1: National and international regulations on the protection, hunting and marketing of animal species or parts of animal species are known and respected.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.2: There are internal regulations prohibiting and penalizing the transportation and bushmeat marketing and transportation of weapons on vehicles of the forest company.</i>

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	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.3: Access to the concession is regulated.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.4: Secondary tracks are closed after exploitation except for the need for massive monitoring, local development or scientific research.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.5: Hunting, gathering and trapping are subject to negotiation and agreement between stakeholders (safari, community, hunters, MINEF, researchers, dealer and other partners).</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.4.6: The ignition of fires shall be avoided and shall be permitted only if necessary to achieve the management objectives of the forest management unit.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.3.5: The specific diversity in flora is not significantly modified by the modes of exploitation.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.5.1: Restricted rare and endemic species are protected.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.5.2: The use of biological control agents shall be documented, minimized, monitored and strictly controlled in accordance with national laws and according to internationally recognized scientific protocols.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.5.3: The use of genetically modified organisms is prohibited.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.3.5.4: The use of alien species should be carefully monitored and actively monitored.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.3.6: Deadwood fallen or standing, hollow trees, old groves and species of rare or special trees will be left in quantity and in a distribution necessary to safeguard biodiversity, taking into account the effect Potential for the health and stability of forests and surrounding ecosystems.
	INDICATOR 2.4.1: The conditions of natural regeneration are met and the processes of this regeneration continue.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.1.1: Phenological rhythms and mechanisms of dissemination are not disturbed.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.1.2: The number of seed producers guarantees the sustainability of the forest.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.1.3: There is a good distribution of species managed by size classes</i>

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<p>CRITERIA 2.4: The natural regeneration capacity of the forest is assured, and artificial regeneration compensating activities are carried out to improve and restore ecological connectivity.</p>	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.1.4: There is a good distribution of species managed by diameter classes</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.1.5: Secondary vegetation continuously colonizes abandoned runways and roads.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.4.2: Measures are taken to promote natural regeneration where necessary.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.2.1: As a result of the growing scarcity of dispersers, the impoverished areas are being defended to ensure repopulation.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.2.2: The existence of breaks in the diametric structure of certain plant species remaining unexplained, healthy seedlings are preserved in the future farm plots.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.2.3: The harvesting of forest products (fruit, almonds, bark, wood and ornamental plants services) saves part of the seeds and fruits.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.2.4: In forage plantations in exploited forests or in agroforests, local species of proven commercial value are preferably used.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.4.3: Artificial regeneration activities in the forest unit will be carried out under special circumstances and with a view to improving the forest ecosystem;</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.3.1: For afforestation and reforestation, indigenous species and local varieties well adapted to site conditions will be preferred, where relevant or appropriate. Only introduced species or local varieties whose impacts on the ecosystem and genetic integrity of indigenous species and local varieties have been assessed and whether negative impacts can be avoided or mitigated will be used;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.3.2: Afforestation and reforestation activities that contribute to the improvement and restoration of ecological connectivity will be promoted or promoted.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.3.3: Genetically modified trees will not be used.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.4.4: Forest management should ensure successful regeneration through natural regeneration and will be planned and implemented on the basis of relevant techniques and tools.</p>

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	SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.4.1: Practices related to forest management should promote, where appropriate, a diversity of both vertical and horizontal structures such as forests of different ages and diversity of species such as Mixed forests;
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.4.2: Traditional management systems that have maintained valuable ecosystems (such as coppice cutting and tilling) will be encouraged at appropriate sites where economically feasible.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.4.4.3: Maintenance and harvesting operations shall be conducted in such a way that they do not permanently damage ecosystems. Where practicable practical measures will be taken to improve and preserve biological diversity.
CRITERION 2.5: The impact of exploitation activities on water, soil and relief is minimized.	INDICATOR 2.5.1: Diet and water quality are maintained.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.1.1: There are no impoundments created or areas inadvertently flooded in the forest management unit.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.1.2: Silting and filling of streams and swamps do not significantly disturb the flow regime.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.1.3: Used oils are recovered and recycled by an approved body.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.1.4: Chemical contamination by the forest operator of trophic chains and aquatic ecosystems is prohibited.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.1.5: Particular attention should be paid to forest management practices in forest regions with protective functions of water to avoid adverse effects on the quality and quantity of water resources. Inadequate use of chemicals and other harmful substances or inadequate practices of silviculture that adversely affect water quality should be avoided;
	INDICATOR 2.5.2: The impact of farming activities on biological, physical and chemical characteristics of soils and on relief is minimized.
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.1: <i>Logging and its infrastructure minimize impacts on sensitive areas of the terrain</i>

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	<i>(bottom bottoms, riversides, steep slopes).</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.2: <i>Infrastructure erosion is minimized.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.3: <i>The use of phytosanitary chemicals should be controlled and minimized.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.4: <i>Chemicals, their containers, inorganic, solid or liquid wastes, including oil and fuel, must be disposed of or recycled appropriately from an environmental point of view.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.5: <i>The implementation of the necessary infrastructure for operational purposes is optimized according to the topography of the site and the location of the resource.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.6: <i>The infrastructure will be planned and constructed in such a way that it mitigates damage to ecosystems, particularly representative, sensitive or rare ecosystems and genetic reserves, and taking into account threatened or essential species;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.7: <i>Adequate or appropriate forest management practices such as afforestation or deforestation with species and provenances of trees adapted to the site or the use of maintenance, harvesting or transport techniques that Minimize or minimize damage to the soil and / or trees;</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.8: <i>Oil spill during forest management operations should be avoided. In the event of an accidental spill, corrective measures should be taken as soon as possible in order to minimize the negative impact on the environment.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.2.9: <i>Anarchic deposits of non-organic waste and debris must be avoided. Such waste and refuse must be collected and stored in well-defined locations and then disposed of in strict compliance with relevant environmental standards.</i>
	INDICATOR 2.5.3: <i>Water and soil restoration programs are implemented as needed.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.3.1: <i>Old infrastructure in use is brought into compliance and maintained on a regular basis.</i>
	SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.3.2: <i>All sites where disturbing erosion or other forms of significant degradation of water and soil are found are rehabilitated.</i>

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	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.3.3 Special attention should be given to silviculture operations on sensitive soils and erosion zones and in areas where operations could lead to excessive soil erosion to watercourses. Inappropriate techniques such as deep plowing and the use of unsuitable machinery should be avoided in such areas;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.3.4: Special measures will be taken to mitigate the impact of animal population pressure in erosive areas;</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.5.4: the use of pesticides should be highly regulated;</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.4.1: The use of pesticides will be minimized / limited to appropriate alternatives such as other biological measurements / methods;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.4.2: WHO pesticides of types A1 and 1B and other highly or highly toxic pesticides should be banned except where it is demonstrated that there is no viable alternative;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.4.3: Pesticides such as chlorinated hydrocarbons whose derivatives remain biologically active and accumulate in the food chain beyond their intended use, and all pesticides banned by international agreement, shall be prohibited;</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 2.5.4.4: The use of pesticides shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and implemented after adequate training and with appropriate equipment for operators;</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.5.5: When fertilizers are used, this should be done in a controlled manner and taking into account potential impacts on the forest ecosystem and the environment.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 2.5.6: The construction of roads, bridges and other infrastructure should be carried out in strict compliance with relevant standards, so as to limit the exposure of bare soil, avoid the introduction of soil into Waterways and to preserve the natural level and function of river courses and beds.</p>



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PRINCIPLE 3: ACCORDING TO THE IMPORTANCE AND INTENSITY OF ITS FORESTRY OPERATIONS, THE MANAGER OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT MUST CONTRIBUTE TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF WORKERS PRESENTED ON THE MANAGEMENT UNIT AND LOCAL POPULATIONS.	
CRITERION 3.1: In the case of pygmy indigenous peoples in the forest management unit, forest management shall not threaten, restrict, or disrupt, directly or indirectly, their legal rights; And their rights to the use and management of their lands, territories and resources must be recognized and respected	INDICATOR 3.1.1: Pygmy indigenous peoples within or adjacent to the forest management unit are located, identified and enumerated.
	INDICATOR 3.1.2: Concerns, interests, legal and customary rights of Pygmy indigenous peoples within the FMU are identified on a consensual basis and integrated into the management plan.
	INDICATOR 3.1.3: The legal and customary rights of Pygmy indigenous peoples in the management of their lands and resources are formally recognized and respected.
	INDICATOR 3.1.4: Specific mechanisms appropriate to the habits and customs of Pygmy indigenous peoples should exist, enabling them to participate in the planning, implementation and evaluation of forest management activities and in the decision-making process
	INDICATOR 3.1.5: Potential negative impacts of forestry activities on Pygmy indigenous peoples' resources should be identified, identified and documented, and compensation measures should be foreseen on a consensual basis.



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	<p>INDICATOR 3.1.6: Sites of particular cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance to Pygmy indigenous peoples must be clearly identified in consultation with these peoples and must be recognized and protected by forest managers.</p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.1.6.1: The forest manager shall identify, map and demarcate areas of cultural, archaeological, historical, religious, economic and subsistence importance to Pygmy indigenous peoples.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.1.6.2: A management plan for areas of cultural, archaeological, historical, religious, economic and subsistence importance for Pygmy indigenous peoples shall be developed and approved by the peoples.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.2.1. : The legal and customary rights of local populations to the ownership, use and management of their land and resources within the forest unit are clearly defined, recognized and enforced.</p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.1: Forest law provisions on rights of use and ownership are known and enforced.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.2: The rights of use are respected on the extent of village finishing.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.3: Local people participate in forestry operations on their territory or resources.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.4: Places of particular interest to populations are clearly identified and incorporated into the forest management document.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.5: Traditional knowledge and values are respected and taken into account in forest management.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.6: Village communities are involved in protection and management activities.</i></p> <p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.1.7: The forest manager must develop and implement a policy of recognition and respect for the customary, customary or legal rights of each community and popularize it within the company, its customers and public.</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.2.2: Property rights and lease provisions will be clearly defined and related documents</p>

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CRITERION 3.2: The rights and duties of workers and local people on the forest management unit are clearly defined, recognized and respected.	established in relation to the forest areas concerned in the forest unit. These documents constitute annexes to the Specifications signed between the State and the forest concessionaire;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.2.1: documents establishing ownership rights and lease provisions within the forest unit constitute annexes to the terms of reference of the forestry convention signed between the State and the forest manager;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.2.2: Management of forestry activities will be conducted taking into account the established framework of traditional, customary and legal rights as defined in ILO 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.2.3: The rights of indigenous peoples may not be infringed without the free, prior and informed consent of the right holders, including the provision relating to compensation where applicable.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.2.4: in the terms of reference of the forestry convention, sanctions are clearly defined in case of infringement of the rights of indigenous peoples by the forest manager;</i>
	INDICATOR 3.2.3. : In addition to user fees, other modes of access to natural resources are clearly defined and respected by all.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.3.1: The provisions of the forestry regulation on the modalities of access to the resource are known and applied</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.3.2: Contractual clauses are established between the concessionaire and the populations concerned and annexed to the management plan.</i>
	INDICATOR 3.2.4. : Labor regulations are enforced.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.4.1: Regulatory and contractual legal procedures are respected in the field of employment.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.4.2: Salaries and benefits are in accordance with the national rules in force.</i>
<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.4.3: The manager does not employ minors on his or her forestry yards.</i>	

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	INDICATOR 3.2.5. : Information and awareness-raising of all parties involved on their rights and duties are ensured.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.5.1: A consultation mechanism integrating all stakeholders is institutionalized and operational within the forest management unit.</i>
	INDICATOR 3.2.6. : Damages caused during development operations are compensated in accordance with regulations in force or after consultation.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.1.6.1: Specialized services participate in the decision-making process</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.6.2: Compensation is negotiated and agreed in accordance with the interests of the parties involved.</i>
	INDICATOR 3.2.7. : Sites with recognized specific historical, cultural and spiritual significance are protected and managed to reflect the importance of the site;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.7.1: Sites with specific historical, cultural and spiritual significance recognized for forest-related communities are identified and indicated on the forest unit's forest maps;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.7.2: Modalities for access by communities on the forest unit to sites with recognized historical, cultural and spiritual significance are clearly defined and respected</i>
	INDICATOR 3.2.8. : Areas of vital importance in meeting the basic needs of local populations (eg health, livelihoods / livelihoods) will be protected and managed in a way that recognizes their importance to communities forestry;
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.8.1: Areas of vital importance in meeting the basic needs of local populations are identified and indicated on forest unit forest maps;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.8.2: Modalities of access by communities bordering the forest unit to areas of vital</i>

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<p>CRITERION 3.3: The forest manager commits the participation of the local populations present on the management unit to the management of the forest resources.</p>	<p><i>importance in meeting basic needs are clearly defined and respected</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.3.1: The forest manager contributes to the establishment of permanent forums for consultation and negotiation with local populations.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.3.2: Mechanisms for dialogue and conflict / dispute resolution within and among stakeholders, especially between the forest manager and the indigenous / local / indigenous communities, are operational.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.3.3: All parties involved participate in the monitoring and evaluation of natural resources on the basis of an agreed protocol.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.3.4: an effective communication and consultation system with local populations and other stakeholders in sustainable forest management, on forest management implementation programs, is established and operational under the responsibility of The forest manager;</p>
<p>CRITERIA 3.4: Sharing the benefits of the forest is considered satisfactory by all parties involved.</p>	<p>INDICATOR 3.4.1: The local populations present on the management unit and bordering on it benefit from a part of the income generated by the exploitation in accordance with the regulations in force.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.4.2: Communities living in or near the harvested area have priority in terms of employment, training with equal competence and availability.</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.4.3: Depending on the size and impact of its forest operations at the local level, the forest manager contributes to the development of a local economic fabric.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.4.3.1: The forest manager favors the execution of subcontracting activities by premises.</i></p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.4.3.2: The forest manager promotes the development of agri-food activities (market gardening, livestock farming, fish farming, etc.)</i></p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.4.4: Adequate public access to forests for recreation or entertainment and in optimum safety conditions will be taken into account by the forest manager;</p>
	<p>INDICATOR 3.4.5: Forest management should promote the long-term health and well-being of communities / populations living in and near forest management areas.</p>
	<p><i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.4.5.1: The forest manager has a mechanism to support the health system to the benefit of</i></p>

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	<i>the communities bordering the forest unit;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.4.5.2: the forest manager has a mechanism to support the educational system for the benefit of the communities bordering the forest unit;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.4.5.3: The forest manager has a financial mechanism for the benefit of the communities bordering the forest unit to support the quality of health and education services;</i>
CRITERION 3.5: Depending on the size and impact of its forestry operations, the forest manager contributes to improving the public health and education of workers on the management unit and local populations.	INDICATOR 3.5.1: Preventive measures are taken by the concessionaire to minimize occupational risks and diseases related to forestry activities.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.1: the forest concession holder implements forest management on the basis of a health, safety and environment management (SSE management) plan within the forest unit;</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.2: The working conditions are in conformity with the legal, regulatory and conventional provisions in force.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.3: There are internal regulations, memoranda, and hygiene and safety standards that are widely disseminated to employees.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.4: Appropriate safety equipment is distributed and carried by employees to different workstations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.5: Employees regularly carry out medical examinations in accordance with the regulations in force</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.6: Working conditions will have to be secure and guidelines and training on safe working practices will be given to all those to whom a task will be assigned in logging operations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.7: Silviculture will be planned, organized and practiced so that accidental and health risks are identified and all reasonable measures are taken to protect workers from occupational hazards.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.8: Workers should be informed of the risks involved in carrying out their tasks and also of preventive measures.</i>
<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.9: Where workers reside in forestry settlements, housing and nutrition conditions</i>	

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	<i>shall at least comply with the requirements specified in the Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work, ILO.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.1.10: Transportation of workers from their meeting points to their place of work shall be ensured by regularly verified means of transport guaranteeing their safety.</i>
	INDICATOR 3.5.2: The health status of employees and their families is taken into account.
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.1: Hygiene and public sanitation measures (drinking water, latrines, household refuse, etc.) are taken by the forest manager.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.2: A health facility with trained health personnel residing on the forest management unit and providing basic care exists and functions properly.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.3: Supply of the health facility with medicines is ensured.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.2.5.4: An effective emergency care program must be in place, including first aid training for workers and the provision of readily accessible rescue kits.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.5: There must be a written emergency management plan in the event of a serious accident suffered by a forestry worker or subcontractor, including a provision for rapid evacuation to a medical facility with appropriate equipment.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.6: In the case of work-related accidents, the manager must demonstrate the availability of measures to cover all associated costs, including the costs associated with compensation for the sequelae and convalescence of the worker in accordance with applicable national and / or international regulations.</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.7: There are mechanisms to supply workers with food</i>
	<i>SUB-INDICATOR 3.5.2.8: The forest manager participates in the immunization and awareness campaigns (Malaria, AIDS, STI ...).</i>
	INDICATOR 3.5.3: The concessionaire contributes to the basic education of workers and their families on

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