The role of certification in promoting sustainable forest management

South African Forest Assurance Scheme

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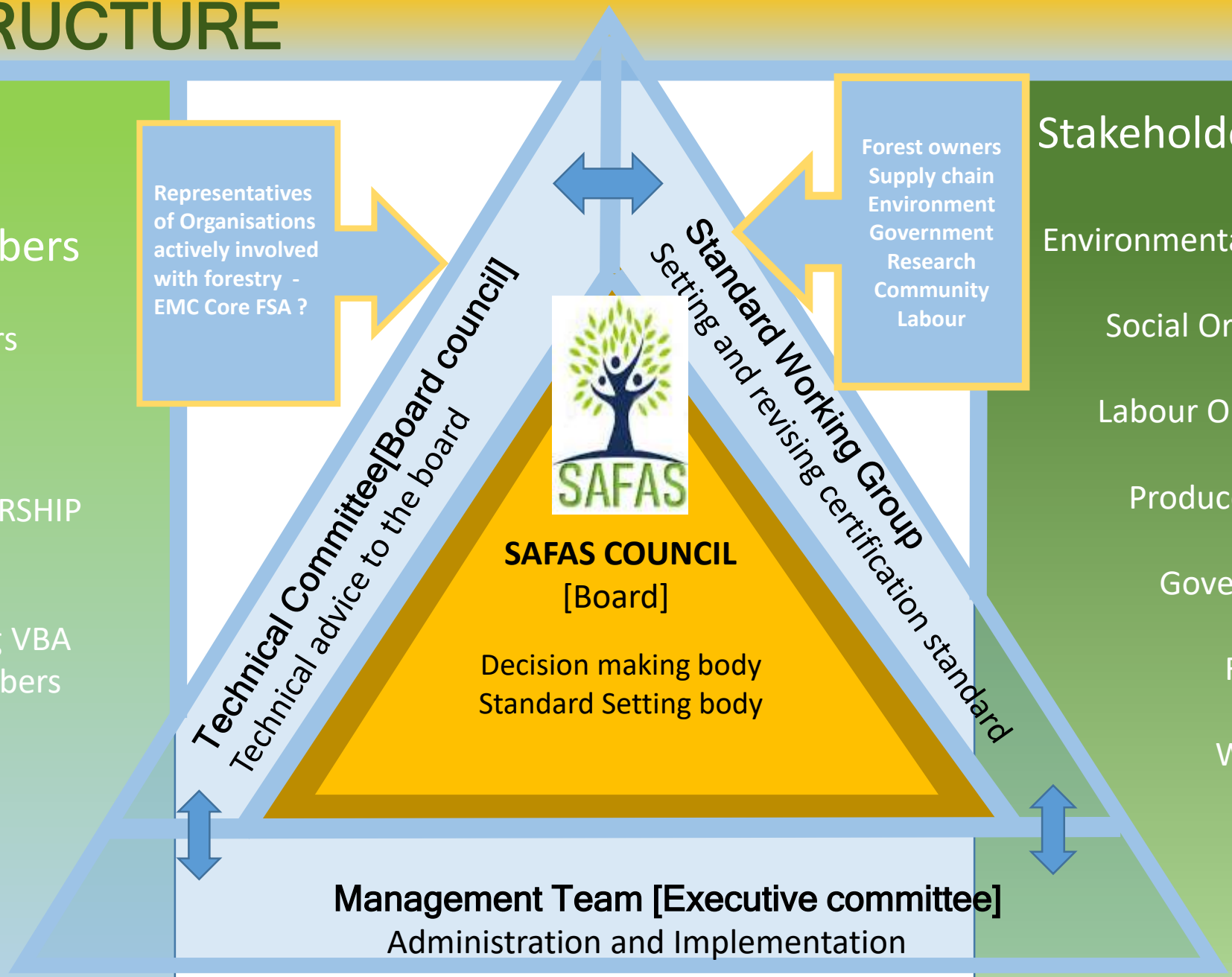
SAFAS STRUCTURE

Forestry Members

Companies
Private Growers
Cooperatives
Government

LEVELS OF MEMBERSHIP

- ✓ Members
- ✓ Members using VBA
- ✓ Certified Members



Stakeholder Members

Environmental Organisations

Social Organisations

Labour Organisations

Producer Groups

Government

FSA

WWF

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SW4SW DIALOGUE
Strengthening sustainable wood chains

Social, Economic and Environmental benefits

SDGs and Climate change objectives

Poverty reduction, Sustainable landscapes and Sustainable growth

a.k.a. SUSTAINABILITY

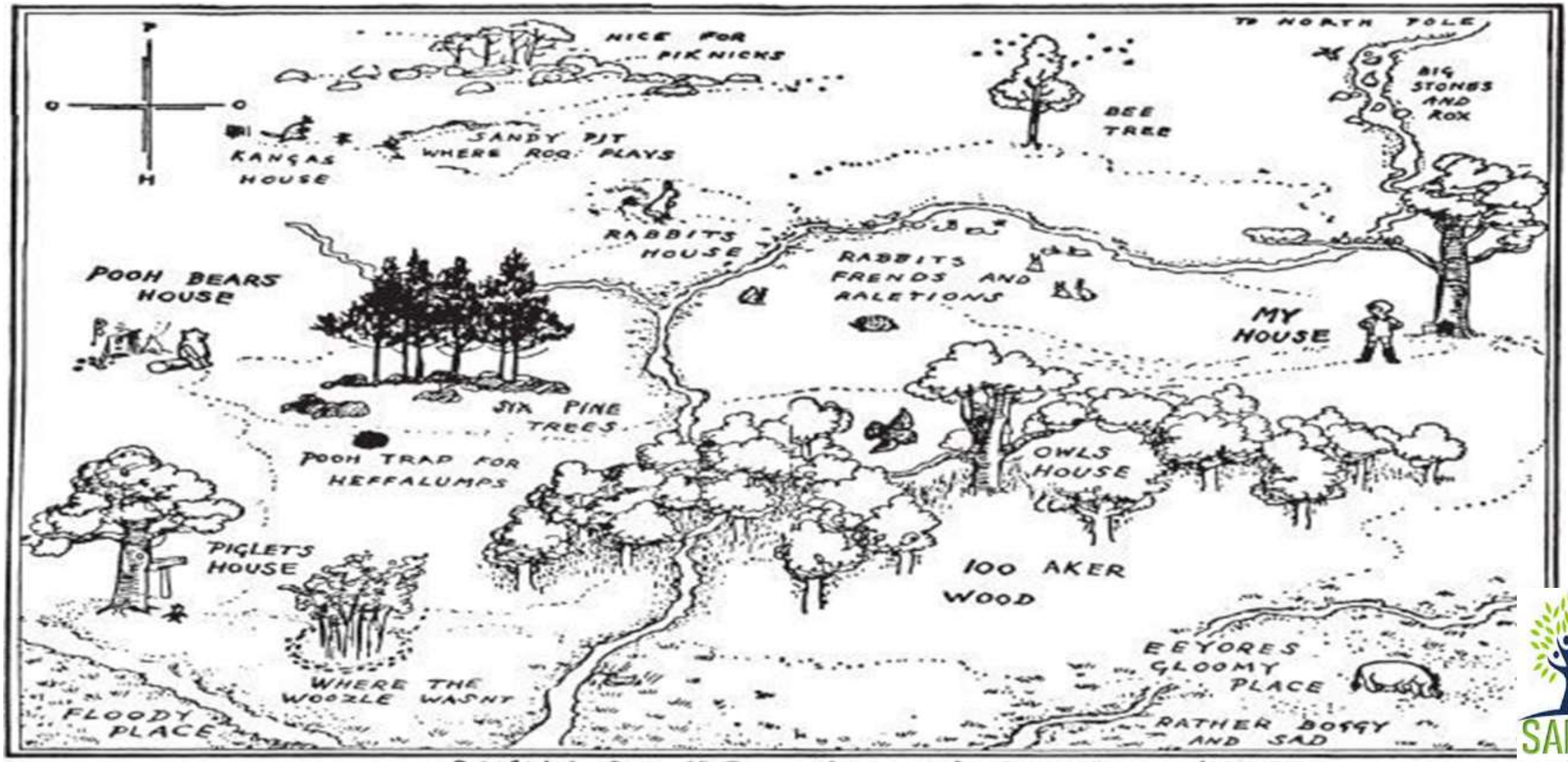
Is certification assisting with delivering these goals

If not, what should change?

MENU

1. A Dialogue amongst friends – typical smallholder scenario
2. What is certification…really?
3. What is the current role played by certification Globally, in Africa and specifically South Africa?
4. What are the challenges to making certification effective and appropriate to all scales of forestry?
5. What is the Value-Based Approach
6. How can the Value-Based Approach help sustainable development in Africa and the developing world?

Pooh wants to protect 100 Aker wood




Piglet, what is forest certification?
How?
That's easy Pooh, certification is a system to identify and label **sustainably produced timber**
They write a standard for **all the world's forests** and inspect forestry operations against the standard..
And then?
They issue a **certificate** and label their products

Why do they want to label **sustainable timber?**

To tell the customers that its **good for the forests** if they buy certified timber.

What happens to the uncertified timber?

It won't fetch a reasonable price, Pooh.

What will happen to those producers?

They will try to **get certified**

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But what happens if the standard doesn't work **everywhere in the world**…. inspectors can't tell which forests are sustainable?
Oh
Silly Pooh, the Standard can't be wrong because it was written by a **very large committee** of people who disagree on almost everything.

How do they know that **unlabelled, uncertified** products are not sustainably produced as well?

Mmm, not sure, maybe we should ask Rabbit.

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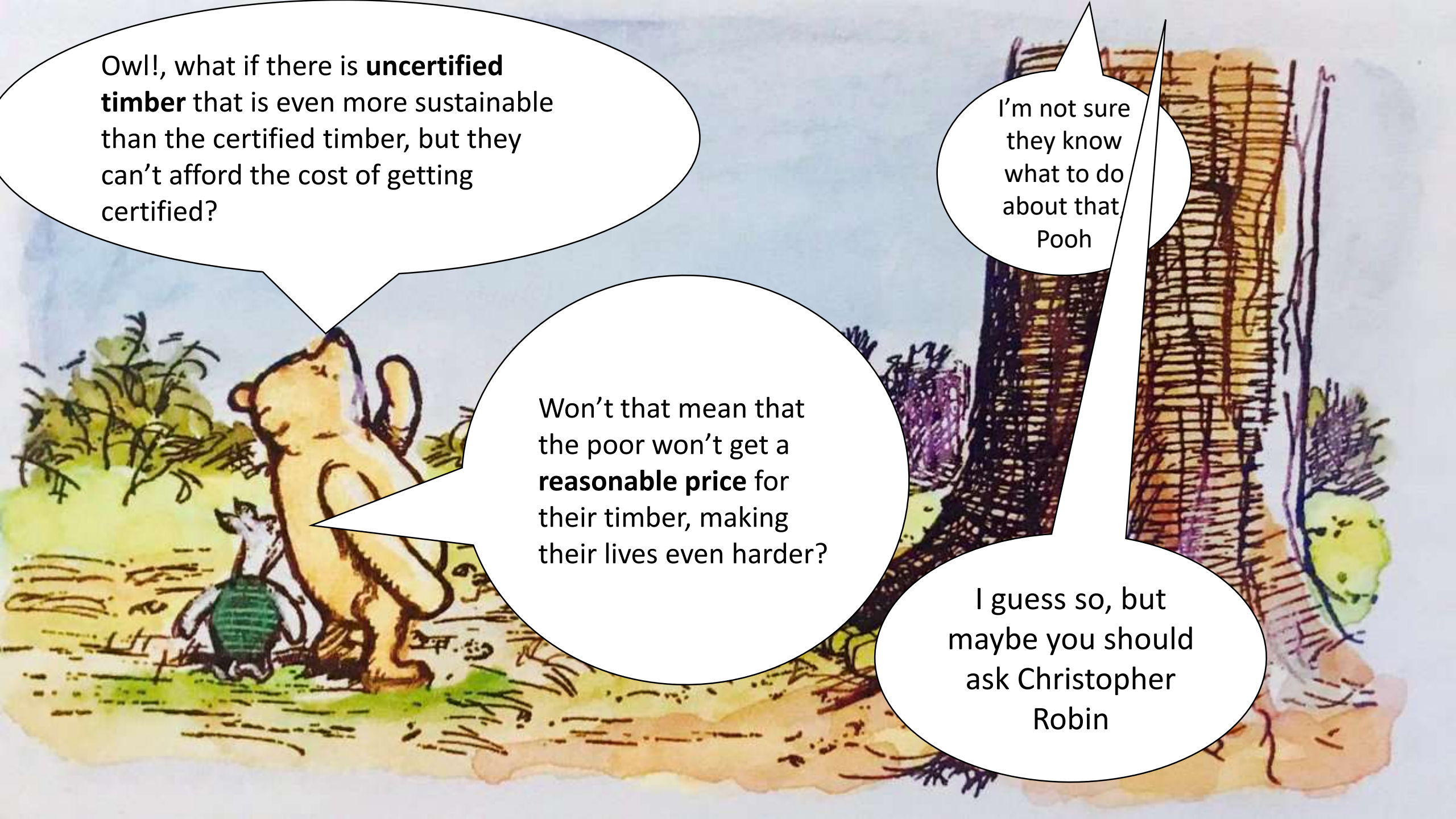
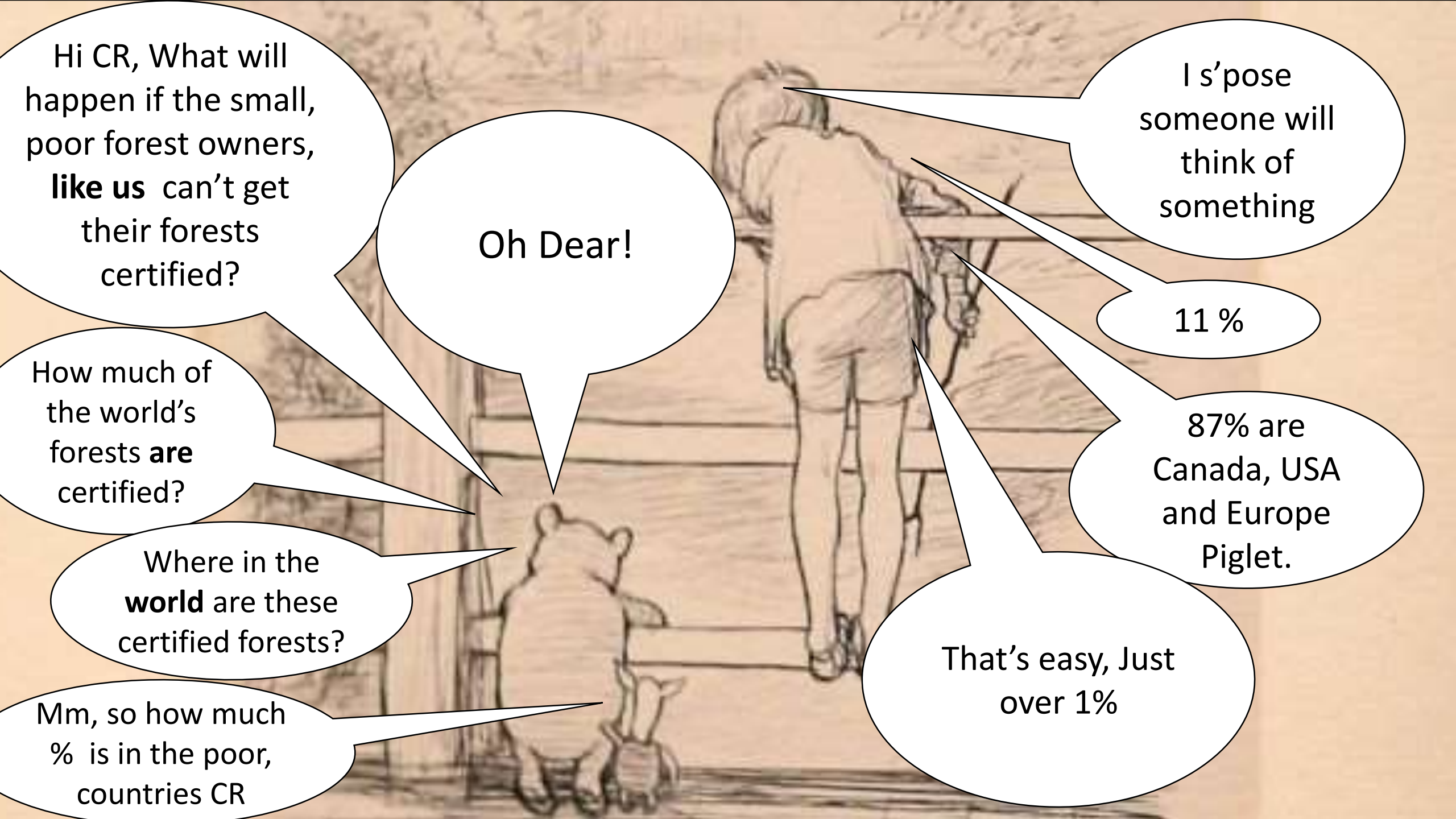
Rabbit, how do they know that **unlabelled, uncertified** products aren't also sustainably produced?
They don't, they take a precautionary approach……if it is uncertified it is assumed it is **NOT** sustainably produced.
Then why don't **all** producers get their forests certified?
I'm very busy, Pooh don't have time for this, let's ask Kanga


Kanga, why don't **all producers** get their forests certified?
Well, either the forests are not well managed or the standard is **too complicated**.
What **are** the poor foresters going to do?
Or they are **too poor** too pay to get their forests inspected
I don't know, Maybe you should ask Owl


Owl!, what if there is **uncertified timber** that is even more sustainable than the certified timber, but they can't afford the cost of getting certified?
Won't that mean that the poor won't get a **reasonable price** for their timber, making their lives even harder?
I'm not sure they know what to do about that, Pooh
I guess so, but maybe you should ask Christopher Robin


Hi CR, What will happen if the small, poor forest owners, **like us** can't get their forests certified?
Oh Dear!
I s'pose someone will think of something
11 %
How much of the world's forests **are** certified?
87% are Canada, USA and Europe Piglet.
Where in the **world** are these certified forests?
That's easy, Just over 1%
Mm, so how much % is in the poor, countries CR

What is certification?

To the

Consumer……

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GREEN OPTIONS
SG
OPPORTUNITY green
clickgreener.com
babycenter store
ENN ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS NETWORK
Ecological Footprint
ftc
ECO BIND
Green
eco depo
millionTrees NYC
LocalHarvest
greenleaves
GREENFUEL TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
ENVIROFIT
making the world fit for humanity
PLENTY
IT'S EASY BEING GREEN
gllgreen
whole earth
ecogeek
CSSmania
20
EcoComposite LLC
planeteco
the ecovillage
ECO LINE
basil
Got2BeGreen
BRIGHTER PLANET
greenblog
ecorazzi
RecycleBank
eco organics
VivaTerra
inhabitat
?
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Meghan, 15, tries on a di
ring. Another exclusive
a princess in the making
SEE PAGE 3
Daily Mail
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 2017
www.dailymail.co.uk
NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR
As a report reveals beaches are getting worse and two supermarket chains back our bottle deposit campaign ...
LET'S TURN THE TIDE ON PLASTIC
Eyesore: Heaps of plastic bottles scar Pembrey Sands in Wales
PAGES 6-7
Daily Mail CAMPAIGN


10 Lowveld
NEWS
GeaSphere fights for baboons
Lande Willemse
NELSPRUIT - The environmental pressure group GeaSphere is demanding an immediate moratorium on the killing of baboons by Forest Stewardship Council-certified companies and the decertification of plantation companies involved in this practice.
Most of the approximately 1 914 baboons that were removed by FSC-certified plantation companies, Komatiland Forests and York Timbers, during the past two years were from the Sabie, Graskop and Blyde River areas.
GeaSphere claims that the baboons were removed by "a controversial trap and shoot method" and submitted a formal complaint to the FSC on January 11.
"Baboons are an integral part of our environment. They perform various vital functions, such as dispersing seed of indigenous plants they naturally eat. Little data is known about baboon dynamics in our area, or the long term consequence of removing baboons in such large numbers," says Mr Philip Owen, GeaSphere chairman.
The baboon issue is a difficult situation as it is true that baboons cause a lot of damage. They damage pine trees by removing patches of bark reducing the value of the timber and in some cases killing the trees – causing financial losses to the plantation industry. This problem was first reported in 1975, and ever since, the timber industry has been at war with the baboons.
According to Mr Tiza Sitsipat, a volunteer at GeaSphere, the Baboon Damage Working Group (BDWG) was established by the industry to "find suitable management options to limit baboon damage that comply with the laws of the country, comply with plantation forests' certification standards and address ethical and emotional concerns". GeaSphere attended both BDWG public meetings since 2008 and proposed several non-lethal management solutions. None was examined or followed-up upon. "At the meeting in 2010 only the damage was downcased and there was no serious effort to consider any control method, apart from removal by the trap and shoot method."
Owen says that when considering damage baboons inflict upon pine trees, one should also consider the damage massive mono-culture plantations of alien trees inflict upon the natural biodiversity in this area.
GeaSphere confirmed they received acknowledgement of receipt from Mr John Scotcher, FSC contact person, and Mr André de Freitas, FSC general director.
"They both passed the formal complaint on to the person in charge in FSC International and according to the guidelines of processing a formal complaint, we should be receiving the acceptance of the complaint within the next days by the director of ASI. He then appoints a complaint panel, consisting of three independent members. These members then decide upon the complaint by looking at evidence." Sitsipat said that after 120 days maximum, a final and binding decision will have to be made by the complaints panel.

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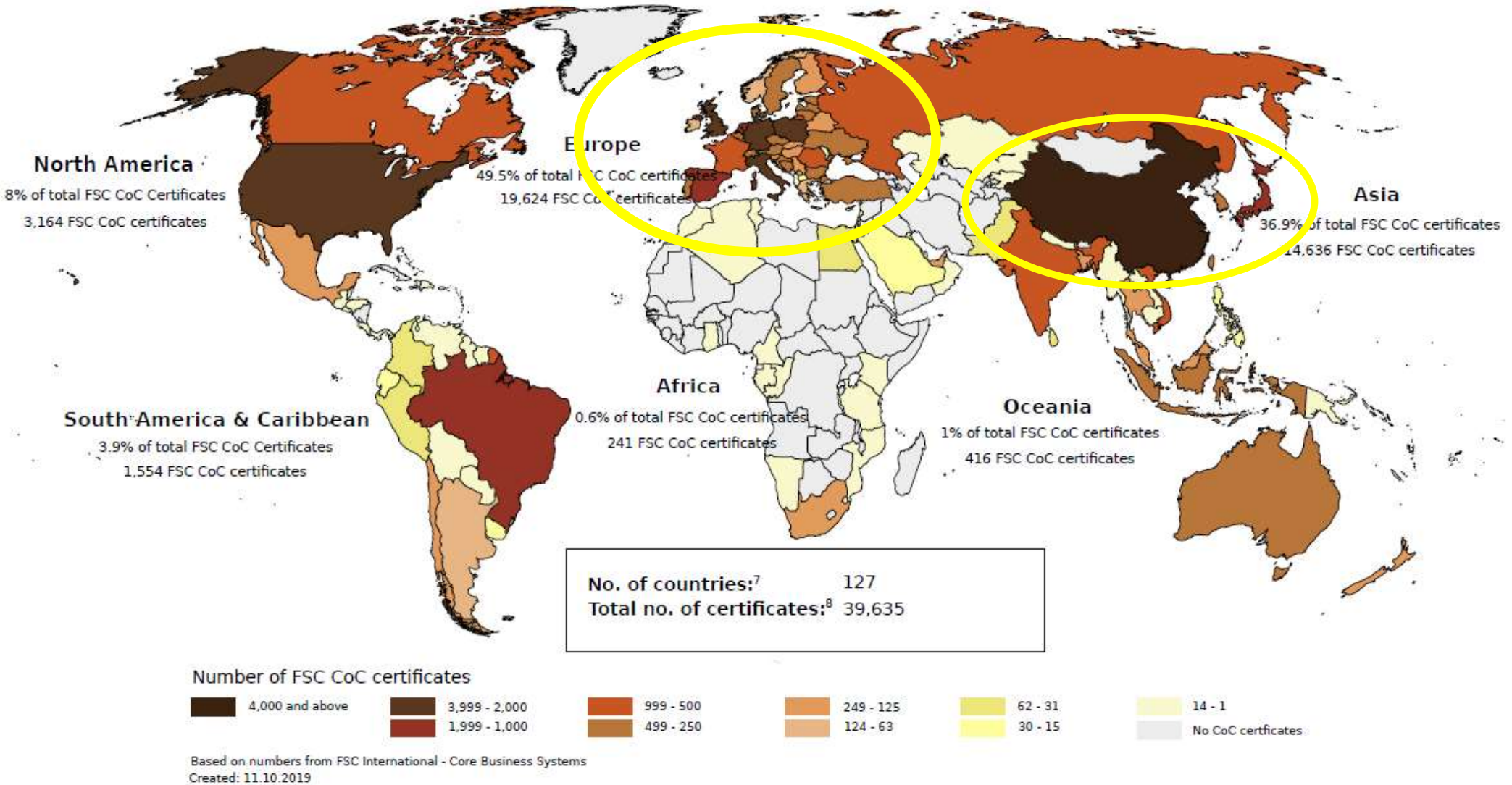
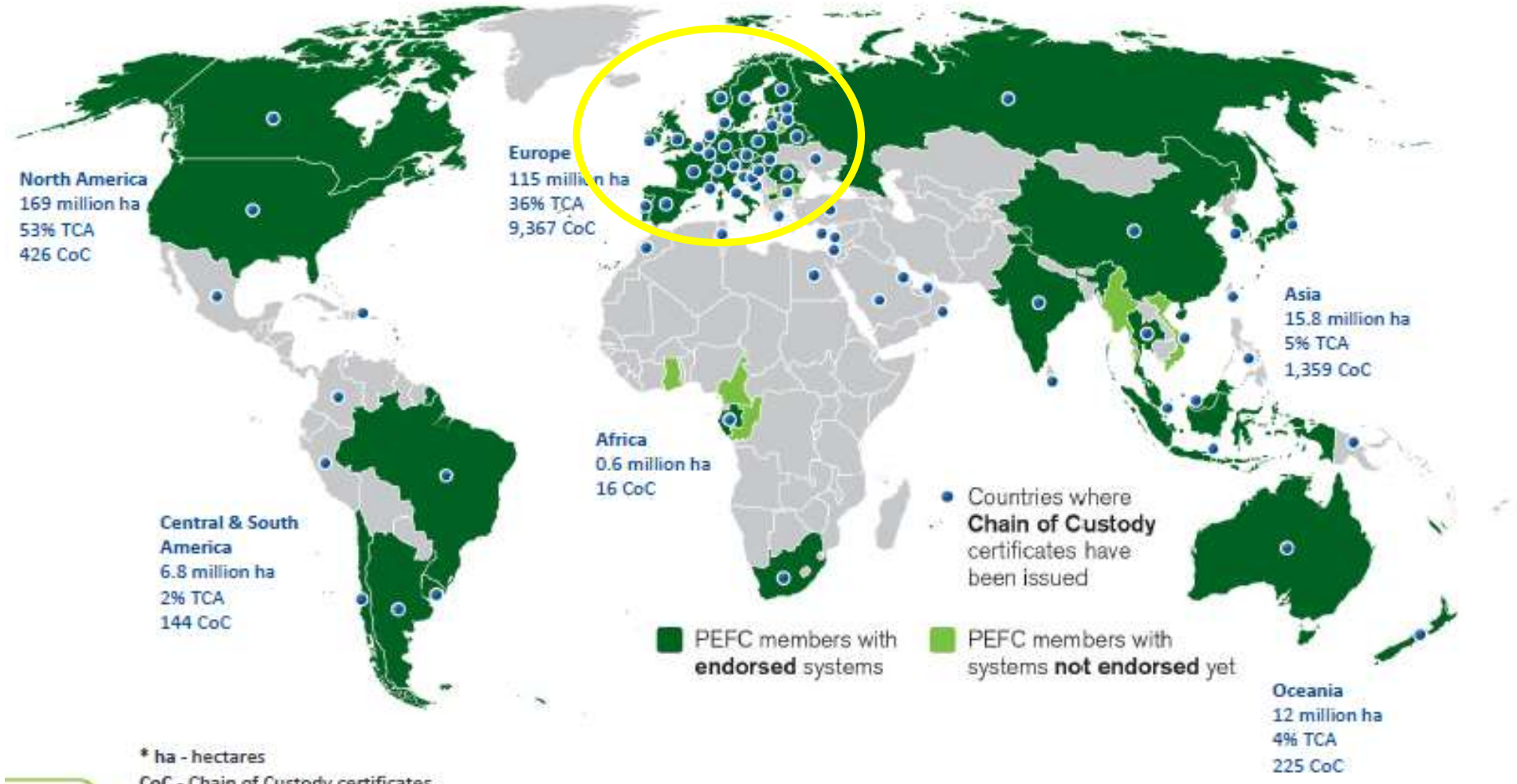
GLOBAL FSC CHAIN OF CUSTODY CERTIFICATES



Members, Endorsed Systems, Distribution of Certificates



* ha - hectares
CoC - Chain of Custody certificates
TCA - % of total PEFC certified area

Data: June 2019

Top-down

Retailers

- Broad-based risk management strategy
- **Avoid controversy!**

Supporting Institutions

- Certification systems
- Certification Bodies
- NGOs
- Consultants

BANKS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Risk management:

- Assurance of returns on investment
- Assurance of credibility

Processors

- Need a market
- Trade barrier

Foresters

- Need a market
- Risk aversion
- Sustainability tool
- Trade barrier

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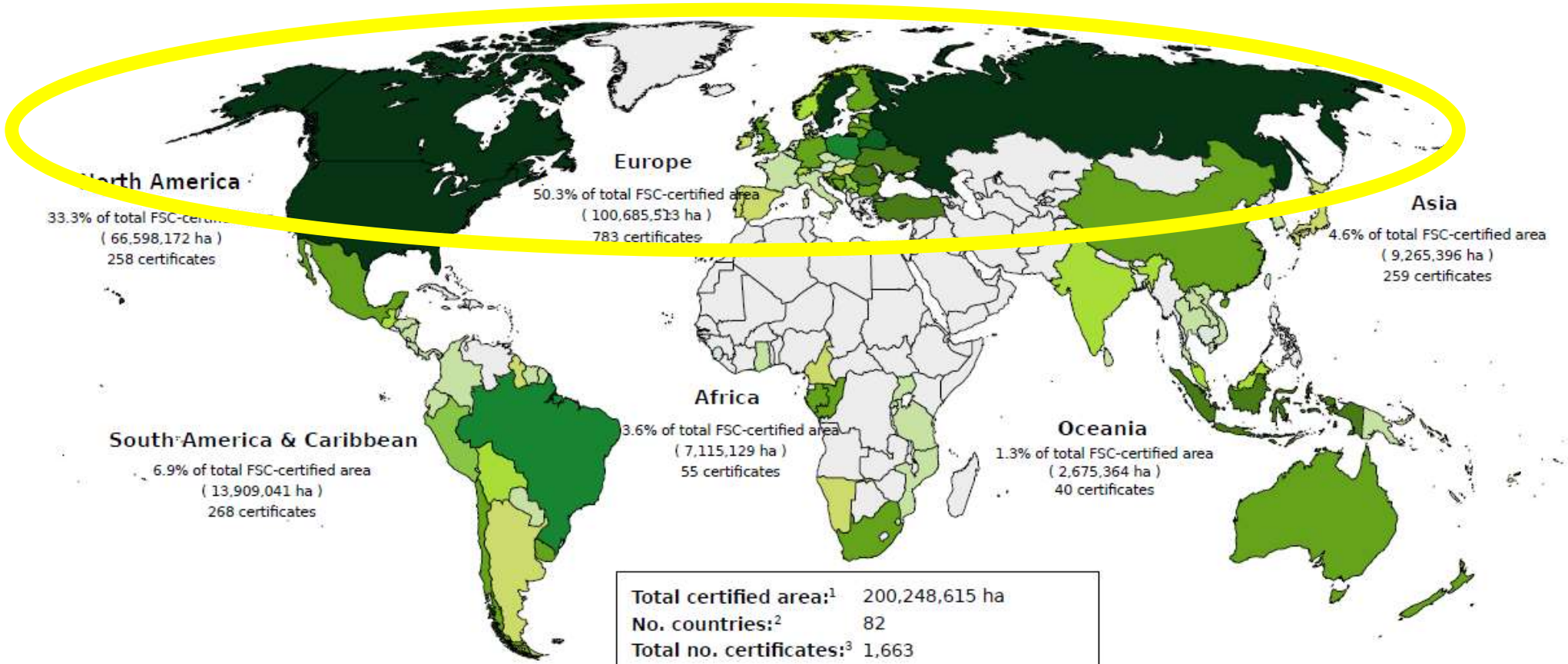
“Where in the world are the certified forests”

FSC FORESTS FOR ALL FOREVER

Global FSC-certified forest area



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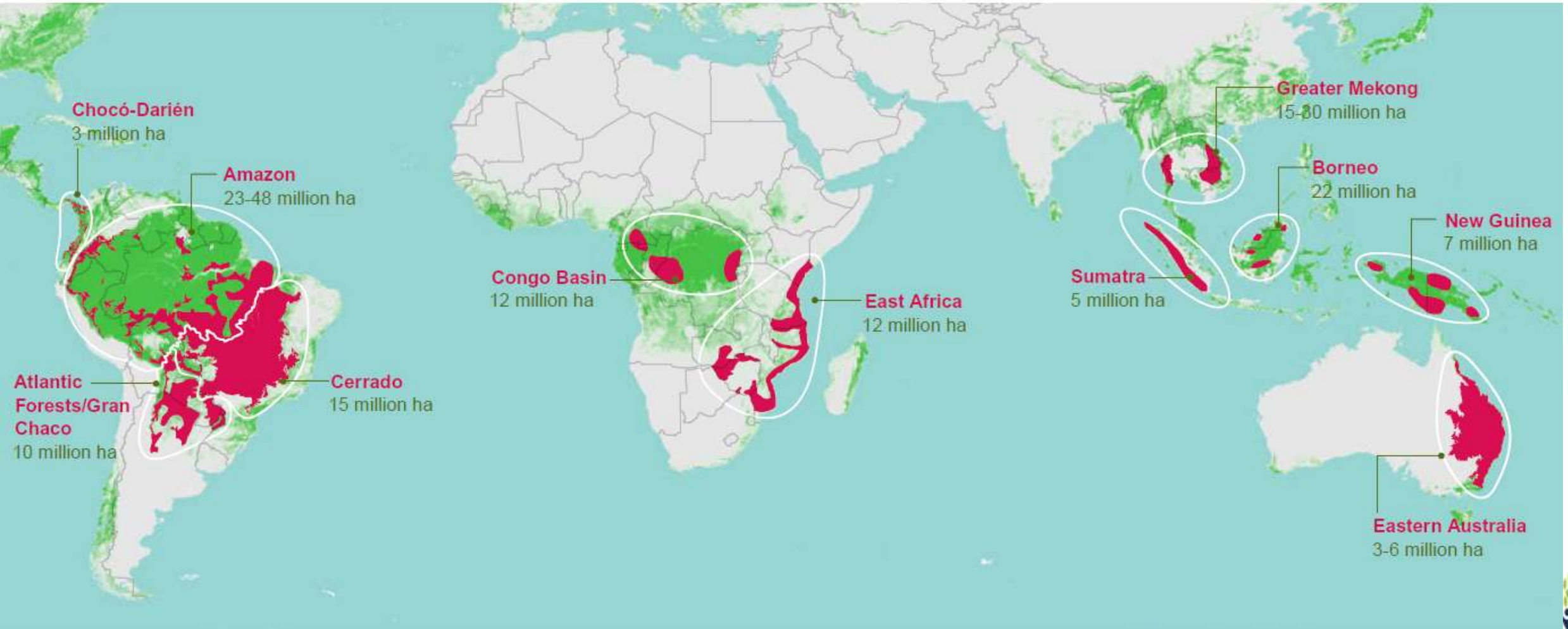
WHERE ARE THE DEFORESTATION FRONTS?



The 11 deforestation fronts, with projected losses, 2010-2030 [WWF Living Forests Report 2015]

FOREST AREAS CERTIFIED BY REGION

REGION	CERTIFIED AREA (PEFC AND FSC)* (millions ha)	% of global certified area	Total Forest Area** (millions ha)	% of total forest area certified * (millions ha)
North America	235.6	45.4	679.0	34.7
Europe incl. russia	215.7	41.5	1005.0	21.5
Latin America and Caribbean	20.7	4.0	890.4	2.3
Asia	25	4.8	592.0	4.2
Oceania	14.6	2.8	191.0	7.6
Africa	7.7	1.5	674.0	1.1
TOTAL	511.6			
Dual	86			
TOTAL	425.6		4031.4	10.6

* PEFC and FSC websites 2019 data

** FAO Global Forest Resources Assesment 2010

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Certified area in Africa

(Data from FSC Website October 2019)

COUNTRY	Hectares	Certificates
CAMEROON	341 708.00	1
ESWATINI	125 083.00	4
GABON	2 061 190.00	6
CONGO, THE REPUBLIC OF	2 410 693.00	4
GHANA	21 430.00	2
MOZAMBIQUE	50 753.00	2
NAMIBIA	391 711.00	4
RWANDA	10 002.00	1
SIERRA LEONE	6 281.00	1
SOUTH AFRICA	1 437 176.00	23
TANZANIA, UNITED	216 317.00	3
UGANDA	42 785.00	4
Large Global Corporates		
	7 115 129.00	55

* Data from FSC Facts and Figures October 2019

- **4,5 million ha are in Congo Basin managed by 5 mostly multi-national companies.**
- **Most of the rest of African Certifications are large companies.**
- **Notable exceptions in Mpingo - Tanzania, and Uganda UTGA and Namibian farmers – communities and farmers.**
- **South Africa is all plantations – some farmers in group schemes**

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Why?

- ✓ DEVEL WORLD- 87% in North America and Europe

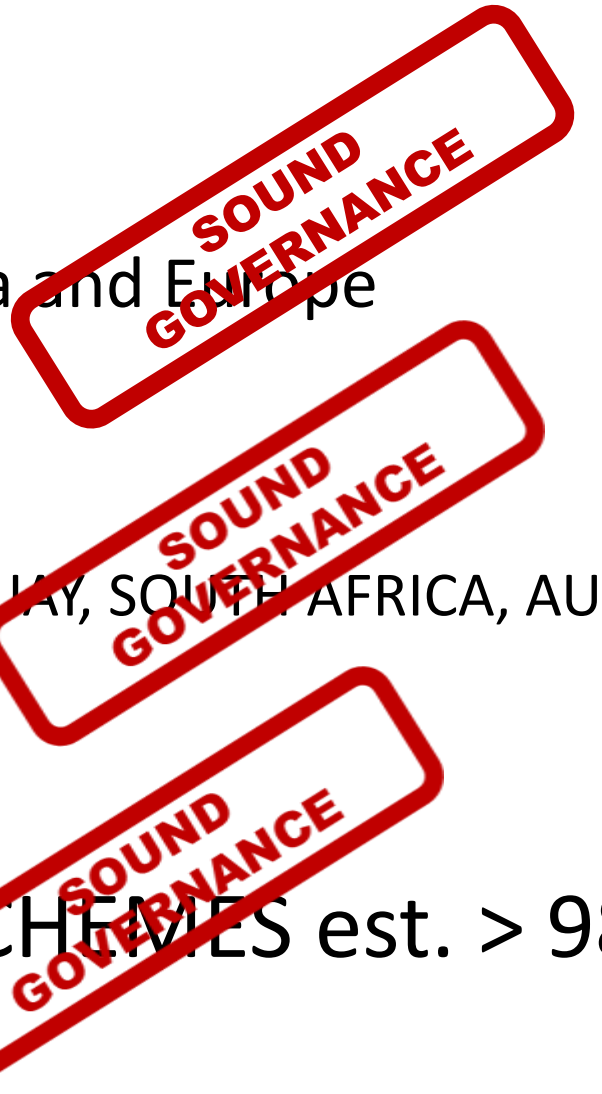
  BOREAL OR TEMPERATE FORESTS – 87%

  - ✓ PLANTATIONS BRAZIL, CHILE, URUGUAY, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, CHINA – 8%

  TROPICAL FORESTS - 5%

- ✓ LARG MPANIES OR GROUP SCHEMES est. > 98%

- ✓ SOME PILOT PROJEC H NGO SUPPORT IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES



All data collated from FSC and PEFC websites 2019

Key ingredients for certification

GOVERNANCE = Laws and Policies + Implementation [Enforcement and support]

ORDER !

ARE THESE THE KEY INGREDIENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY?

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Sustainable forestry is essentially a socio-ecological system.

The role is diversity in resilience and sustainability is central to ecological and socio-ecological systems.

"Owl!, what if there is **uncertified** timber that is even **more sustainable** than the **certified timber**, but they can't afford the cost of getting certified because they are too small and poor?"
cried Pooh

Are developed-world-based certifications in low governance environments really measuring sustainable forest management?

Or, are they measuring against developed world standards which may not be applicable to the developing world context

Does a certification system that is designed for a high governance environment ensure sustainability in a low-governance context.

Global corporates forcing policies of mechanisation into countries with high unemployment rates.

Measuring sustainability has to be context specific Bottom-up

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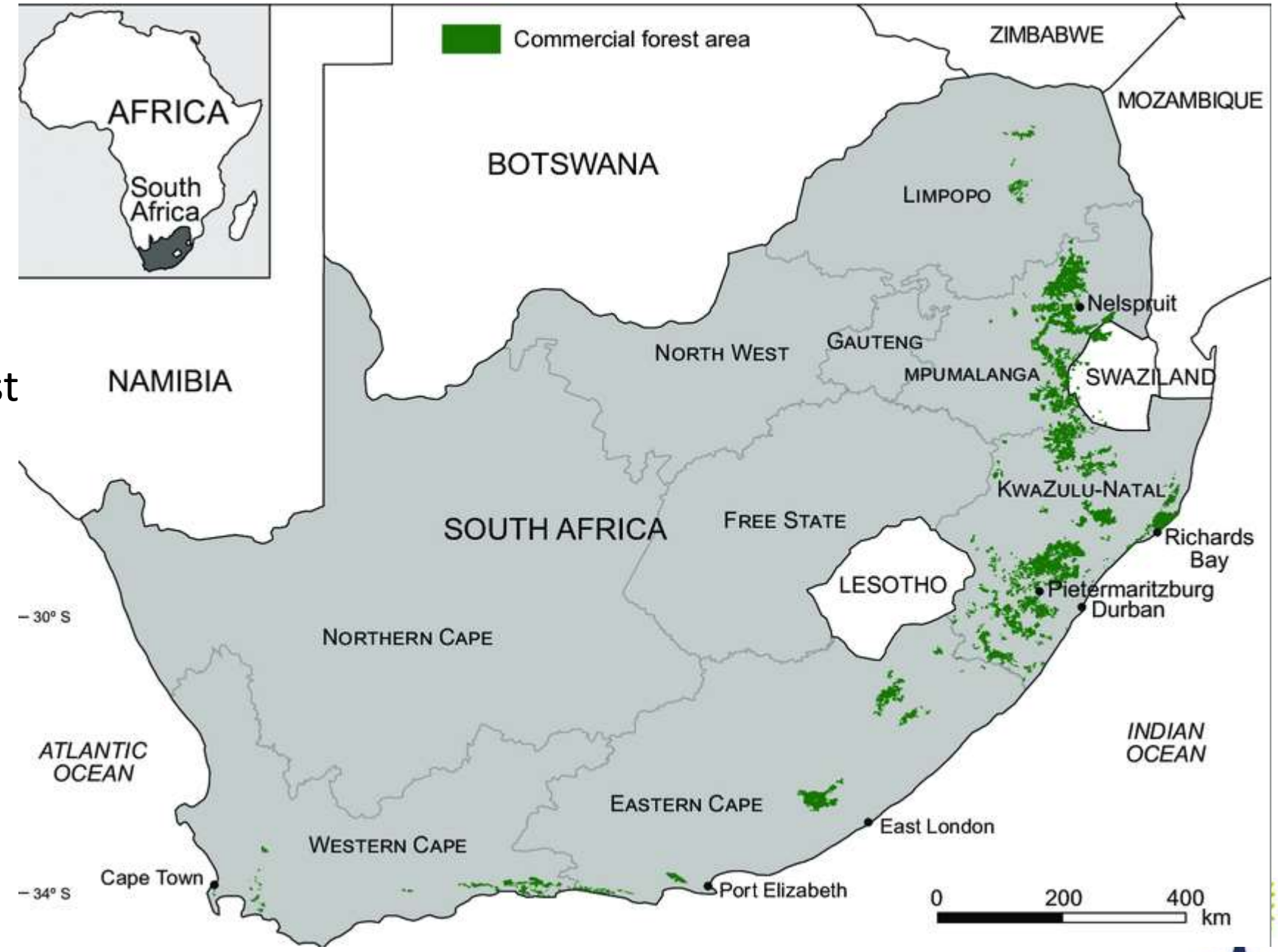
1,2 million hectares

Plantations – 1.2 Million ha

80% certified

75% owned by large corporations

Gini co-efficient =63, highest in the world*



*World bank 2014

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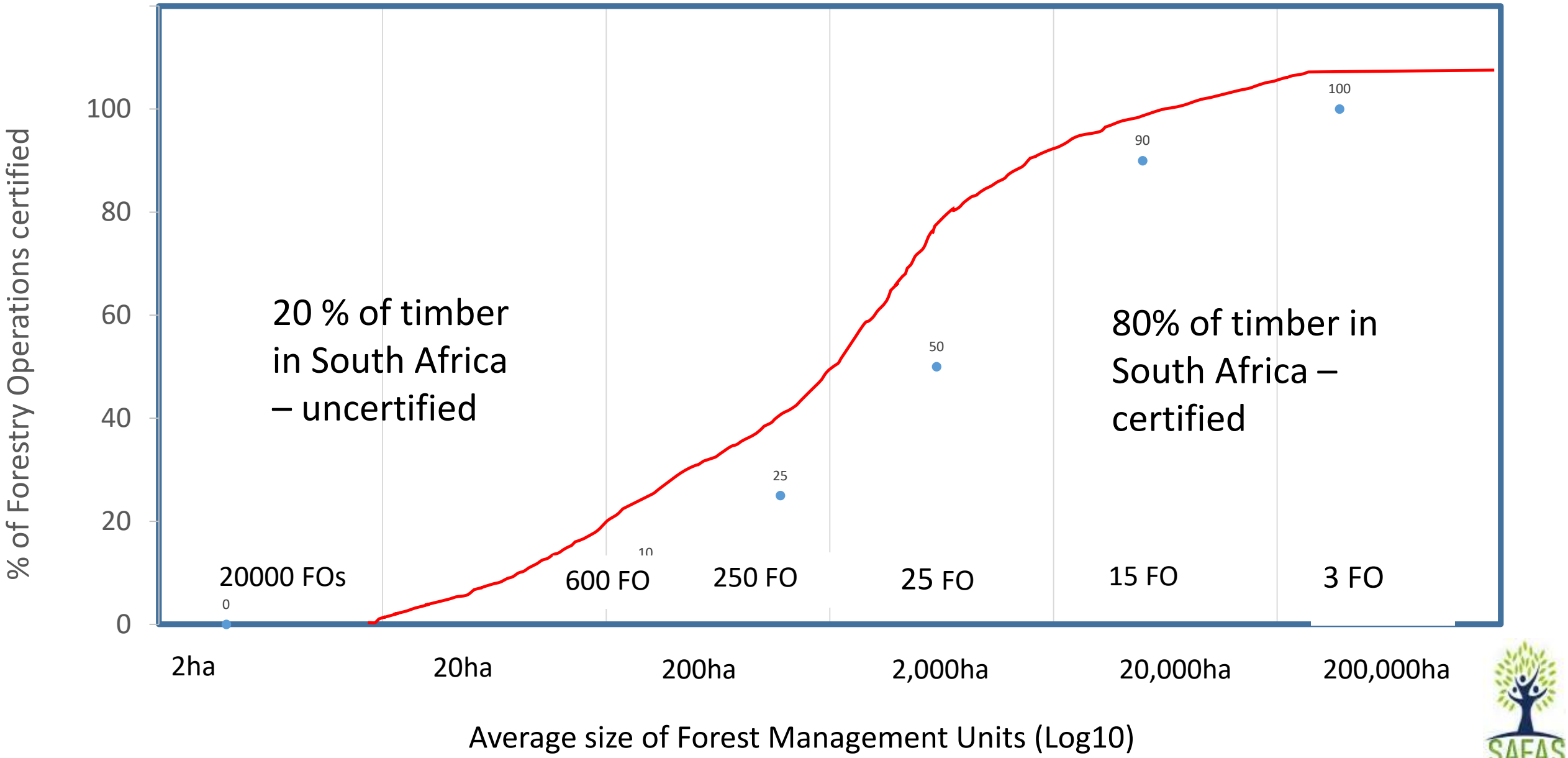
Scale related bias in certification in South Africa



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Why certification practice might not always support sustainable forest management in the developing world.

1. TOP-DOWN approaches result in inappropriate standards.
2. Traditional auditing methods, audit against the full certification standard at every operation regardless of scale fail to identify key issues.
3. Audits don't appear to address the key risks. Audits may miss the point entirely e.g. silviculture example
4. No systematic approach to risk prioritisation.
5. Auditing intensity does not consider risk.

VALUE-BASED PLATFORM

SDGS																										
																16										
																10		16								
	15	15	15								15				10	8		10	10	10						
	13	13	13	12	12	12	14		13	12	14				8	4	16	9	9	9						
	12	12	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	11	12				2	2	9	8	6	8	10	10	11	16		9	9
	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	11	7	6	6	11	11	11	1	1	3	5	3	1	8	6	9	9	17	8	8
	Biodiversity			**Ecosystem Services**								**Community**						**Work Place**							**Economic**		
VALUES	**Biodiversity**	**Landscape-level ecosystems**	**Ecological integrity (Conservation zones)**	**Recreation/Aesthetic values**	**Water quality**	**Water supply (quantity)**	**Soil Retention**	**Local climate and air quality**	**Carbon storage and the carbon cycle**	**Water use locally**	**Grazing**	**Archaeological and historical sites**	**Recognition of indigenous people**	**Indigenous knowledge**	**Opportunities for employment**	**Economic development**	**Community harmony**	**Fundamental rights at work**	**H&S**	**Fair Wages**	**Work performance**	**Workers accommodation**	**Comfortable working conditions**	**Workplace harmony**	**Reputation**	**Long term productivity of timber**	**Profitability**	**Innovation**

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VALUE-BASED PLATFORM

SDGS																16											
																10		16									
										15				10	8		10	10	10								
	15	15	15	12	12	12	14		13	12	14				8	4	16	9	9	9							
	13	13	13	11	11	11	12	12	12	11	12				2	2	9	8	6	8	10	10	11	16		9	9	
	6	6	6	8	6	6	6	11	7	6	6	11	11	11	1	1	3	5	3	1	8	6	9	9	17	8	8	9
	Biodiversity			Ecosystem Services								Community						Work Place							Economic			
VALUES	*Biodiversity*	*Landscape-level ecosystems*	*Ecological integrity (Conservation zones)*	*Recreation/Aesthetic values*	*Water quality*	*Water supply (quantity)*	*Soil Retention*	*Local climate and air quality*	*CV 4: Carbon storage and the carbon*	*Water use locally*	*Grazing*	*Archaeological and historical sites*	*Recognition of indigenous people*	*Indigenous knowledge*	*Opporunities for employment*	*Economic development*	*Community harmony*	*Fundamental rights at work*	*H&S*	*Fair Wages*	*Work performance*	*Workers accomodation*	*Comfortable working conditions*	*Workplace harmony*	*Reputation*	*Long term productivity of timber*	*Profitability*	*Innovation*

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VALUE-BASED PLATFORM

SET UP
[The same for all operations]

IDENTIFY VALUES
- ECONOMIC
- BIODIVERSITY
- ECOLOGICAL
- COMMUNITY
- WORKPLACE

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
- PLANNING
- HARVESTING
- FIRE PROTECTION
- PLANTING

IDENTIFY RISKS
- LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY
- SOIL EROSION
- LOSS PRODUCTIVITY
- PESTS AND DISEASES

RISK ASSESSMENT

PHASE 1
INTRINSIC RISK =SCALE

GIS AND REMOTE SOURCES
- BIODIVERSITY MAPS
- SOIL SENSITIVITY
- SITE POTENTIAL
- DROUGHT RISK
- DISEASE RISK
- RISK TO WATER RESOURCES

DIRECT SOURCES
- USE OF CONTRACTORS
- HARVESTING SYSTEMS
- FOREST PRODUCTS
- CULTURAL SITES
- SPECIES SURVEYS

RISK ASSESSMENT

PHASE 2
MANAGEMENT = PROBABILITY

- AUDIT AGAINST STANDARD REQUIREMENTS
- LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE IS RATED
- SCALE X PROBABILITY = RISK RATING

RISK RANKING = PRIORITIZATION
- HIGH RISK
- MODERATE RISK
- LOW RISK
- NEGLIGIBLE RISK

PHASE 3
REPORTING

- COMPLIANCE AGAINST STANDARD
- ROOT-CAUSE ANALYSIS
- STRATEGIC PLANNING SUPPORT

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RANKING OF RISKS

11	Financial security	Timber Theft	Loss of revenue	**Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber theft:**	5.0	1.4	3	21.0
19	Employment	Outsourcing		**Rate the effectiveness of systems to monitor contractor compliance:**	3.0	2.0	3	18.0
37	Establishment	Timeous establishment	Impacts of delayed	**Harvested timber areas are re-established within a year of felling unless the area is being rehabilitated to natural**	3.0	1.5	4	18.0
41	Establishment	Controlling the quality of	Poor quality silviculture	Rate the quality of silviculture	3.5	1.2	4	16.8
13	Financial security	Monitoring of Sales and yield	Loss of revenue	**Yields are in line with predicted with site conditions:**	4.3	1.9	2	16.5
47	Plantation protection	Flooding	Damage to infrastructure	1 = The transport network (roads, streamcrossings, depots) is **very well** designed and maintained to withstand flood	3.2	1.7	3	16.2
34	Employment		Untrained workers less	**Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are trained on safe work procedures in compliance with the national**	3.0	1.8	3	16.2
12	Financial security	Timber wastage	Loss of revenue	**Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber wastage:**	4.3	1.2	3	15.6
7	Legality, Planning and	Maintaining certification	public credibility	**Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and maintain certification standards:**	3.3	1.5	3	15.0
64	Conservation	Control of invasive alien	Failure to control alien	**Percentage of conservation zones in maintenance phase by area:**	2.5	2.0	3	15.0
18	Community relations	Contribution to local socio-		**Assess the contribution made to local economic development through joint activities with the community:**	3.4	2.0	2	13.7
10	Financial security	Protection against corruption	Impacts of corruption:	**Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent corruption:**	4.3	1.0	3	13.0
35	Establishment	Residue management	Burning of plantations	0 = no burning of residues	3.2	1.3	3	12.4
17	Community relations	Consultation with community		**Assess the state of community relations in light of the following -**	3.4	1.8	2	12.4
29	Employment	Direct Employment	injury	Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to prevent injuries in the workplace - Time Lost Time Injury	3.0	2.0	2	12.0
49	Fire management	Prepare tracer belts	soil	**Method to prepare tracer belts:**	3.2	1.3	3	11.9
50	Fire management	Prepare tracer belts -	harming non-target	0 = no pesticides used	3.0	1.3	3	11.7
4	Legality, Planning and	Implementation of Planning	Impact of poor planning:	**The management planning system:**	4.3	1.3	2	11.3
48	Plantation protection	hunting, fishing trapping	loss of biodiversity	**Measures are implemented to provide protection from illegal hunting, fishing, trapping:**	2.51	1.5	3	11.3
65	Conservation	Controlled burning of fire-	Incorrect burning leads	**A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by the best available information is implemented.**	2.5	1.5	3	11.3
68	Conservation	Specific conservation		**5.3.3 The presence or likely presence of listed threatened or protected species (TOPS) and their habitats occurring**	2.5	1.5	3	11.3
21	Employment	Contractors	Impacts of lack of	1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of employment through:	3.0	1.8	2	10.8
23	Employment	Contractors	Impacts of lack of	**Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:**	3.0	1.8	2	10.8
25	Employment	Contractors		1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual harrassment and/or bullying	3.0	1.8	2	10.8
9	Financial security	Maintenance of even	Lack of sustainable	1 = Age class distribution even within 10% tolerance	4.3	1.2	2	10.4
16	Community relations	Managing disputes within	Impacts of inadequate	**There is a formal dispute resolution process for the following situations:**	3.4	1.5	2	10.3
32	Employment	Contractors	Impact on workers of	**There is no evidence of non-compliance with the Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55, 1998)**	3.0	1.7	2	10.2
33	Employment	Direct employment	Untrained workers less	**Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are trained on safe work procedures in compliance with the national**	3.0	1.7	2	10.2
57	Harvesting	Extraction	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.6	2	10.2
66	Conservation	Grazing management	Poorly managed grazing	**Grazing by livestock and wildlife populations shall be managed to prevent degradation of the natural habitat**	1.7	2.0	3	10.0
54	Harvesting	Felling	physical disturbance of	**Damage to conservation zones should be avoided during harvesting. When damage occurs it must be repaired***	5.0	1.0	2	10.0
56	Harvesting	Felling	soil compaction	**Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	5.0	1.0	2	10.0
58	Harvesting	Extraction	soil compaction	**Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	5.0	1.0	2	10.0
60	Harvesting	Stacking & loading	soil compaction	**Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	5.0	1.0	2	10.0
55	Harvesting	Felling	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.5	2	9.6
43	Plantation protection	Disease and pests spread	Reduction in	**The correct steps have been taken to manage the threat of disease:**	4.7	2.0	1	9.3
30	Employment	Contractors	injury	Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to prevent injuries in the workplace - Time Lost Time Injury	3.0	1.0	3	9.0
45	Plantation protection	Use of nutrients	Reduction in soil fertility	1 = no indication that yields are decreasing	3	1.0	3	9.0
51	Fire management	Preparing firebreaks	Impacts on Biodiversity:	**A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by the best available information is implemented:**	2.5	1.8	2	9.0
75	Estate Management	Disposal of waste	environmental pollution	Waste disposal sites on the management unit comply with national legislation and local by-laws and are managed	4.3	1.0	2	8.7
77	Estate Management	Chemical store management	chemical pollution, loss	Rate the effectiveness of the management of chemical stores	4.3	1.0	2	8.7
46	Plantation protection	Damage to plantations by	Reduction in	**Rate the effectiveness of the systems to protect plantations from damage causing animals:**	2.0	1.4	3	8.4
44	Plantation protection	Uncontrolled fires	Financial loss	**Rate the effectiveness of the fire prevention systems:**	4.2	1.0	2	8.3
69	Conservation	Protection of sites of special	loss of cultural heritage	**2.4.1 Sites of cultural, ecological, recreational, historical, aesthetic and spiritual significance are identified and protected.**	3.3	1.2	2	8.0
59	Harvesting	Stacking & loading	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.2	2	7.6
3	Legality, Planning and	Establishing security of tenure	Impact of insecure	**Legal tenure is demonstrated through title deeds or lease agreements. (For Tribal Authorities see guidance in**	**4.0**	1.9	1	7.6
42	Establishment	Species/hybrid choice	Incrorrect choice can	**The key factors guiding species and genotype choice should be, a) the objectives of the plantation, b) the climate and c)**	2.0	1.7	2	6.8
15	Community relations	Provision of employment	High levels of	**When making decisions regarding the use of contractors, manual labour or machines to do forestry work:**	3.4	1.8	1	6.2
26	Employment	Choosing work systems	Impact: job losses	**When making decisions regarding the use of contractors, manual labour or machines to do forestry work:**	3.4	1.8	1	6.2
71	Conservation	Spread of plantation species	Loss of biodiversity and	5.2.1 The organization has determined if the species they intend to grow or are growing are known to be invasive, and if	5.0	1.2	1	6.0
28	Employment	Contractors	Impacts of inadequate	**Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their tasks safely and effectively**	**3.0**	1.9	1	5.7
76	Estate Management	Road maintenance	Erosion, sedimentation,	4.1.3 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect	3.2	1.7	1	5.4
67	Conservation		Avoidance or mitigation	**Eroded areas in conservation zones are rehabilitated and interventions monitored and adapted to ensure effectiveness**	3.2	1.7	1	5.4
20	Employment	Direct Employment	Impacts of lack of	1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of employment through:	3.0	1.8	1	5.4
22	Employment	Direct Employment	Impacts of lack of	**Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:**	**3.0**	1.8	1	5.4
39	Establishment	Pesticide use	harming non-target	0 = no pesticides used	3.0	1.8	1	5.4
72	Conservation	Control of damage causing	Inhumane treatment of	Where damage-causing animals (e.g. baboons, bush pigs, antelope & rodents) pose a significant threat to the	3.0	1.8	1	5.4
73	Conservation	Transpiration	Stream flow reduction	*Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate impact of stream flow reduction on neighbouring lands*	3.3	1.6	1	5.3
8	Financial security	Costs management	Impact of inadequate	**To what extent are the drivers of the costs of production understood and the relevant aspects monitored including:**	4.3	1.2	1	5.2
14	Financial security	Assurance of market	Decreased income	1 = Market secured for the vast majority of all timber produced for the forseeable future	3.0	1.7	1	5.1
24	Employment	Direct Employment		1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual harrassment and/or bullying	**3.0**	1.7	1	5.1
27	Employment		Impacts of inadequate	**Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their tasks safely and effectively**	**3.0**	1.7	1	5.0
63	Harvesting	Timber transport	disturbing the peace,	**Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse off-site environmental impacts, including impacts to**	5.0	1.0	1	5.0
52	Fire management	Preparing firebreaks	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.5	1	4.8
1	Legality, Planning and	Compliance with legal	Impact of Illegal	**Compliance with the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA):**	2.0	2.0	1	4.0
2	Legality, Planning and	Compliance with other	Impact of Illegal	**Substantiated outstanding claims of legal non-compliance related to plantation management raised by regulatory**	2.0	2.0	1	4.0
31	Employment	Direct Employment	Impact on workers of	**There is no evidence of non-compliance with the Employment Equity Act (Act No. 55, 1998)**	3.0	1.3	1	3.9
36	Establishment	Cultivation and planting	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.2	1	3.8
38	Establishment	Fertilising	eutrophication - poor	0 = No use of fertilisers	3.0	1.2	1	3.6
40	Establishment	Weeding - Herbicide use	harming non-target	1 = no pesticides used	3.0	1.2	1	3.6
5	Legality, Planning and	System for tracking and	Inability to prove origin	**A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as certified including information about all**	5.0	1.2	0	0.0
6	Legality, Planning and	Maintaining certification	loss of markets	**Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and maintain certification standards:**	0.0	1.5	3	0.0
53	Fire management	Under canopy burning (to	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.2	0	0.0
61	Harvesting	Infield processing	soil	**Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	3.2	1.9	0	0.0
62	Harvesting	Infield processing	soil compaction	**Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest management systems which are appropriate to the slope, soil**	5.0	1.0	0	0.0
70	Conservation	Protection of traditional	loss of traditional	Rate the effectiveness of efforts to protect traditional knowledge:	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
74	Estate Management	Maintaining acceptable	poor living conditions	Rate the quality and condition of worker accomodation and associated services in relation to minimum housing	3.0	1.6	0	0.0
78	Processing	Pole treatment	chemical pollution,	**Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse off-site environmental impacts, including impacts to**	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
79	Processing	Sawmilling	solid waste pollution	Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate pollution:	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
80	Processing	Sawmilling	poor air quality	Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate pollution:	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
81	Processing	Charcoal production	poor air quality	Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate pollution:	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
82	Nursery management	Water use	stream flow reduction	Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate impact of stream flow reduction on neighbouring lands:	0.0	1.2	1	0.0
83	Nursery management	Waste disposal	environmental pollution	Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate pollution:	0.0	1.0	1	0.0
84	Nursery management	Pesticide use	harming non-target	0 = no pesticides used	3.0	1.8	0	0.0
85	Nursery management	Fertilising	eutrophication - poor	Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts of fertilisers:	0.0	1.0	0	0.0
86	Nursery management	Composting Bark	leachate pollution - poor	Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts of leachate pollution:	0.0	1.0	0	0.0

KEY TO RISK ASSESSMENT	
	High Risk
	Moderate Risk
	Low Risk
	Insignificant Risk
	Irrelevant

SAFAS

CERTIFICATION TAILORED FOR THE CONTEXT

High production monoculture

PROBABILITY	Site info link	Scale	Wt	IR	Prob	Risk Ratin
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber theft:	Communities	5.0			3	30.0
The correct steps have been taken to manage the threat of	Genetic	4.7	2.0	10.1	3	28.0
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent corruption:	ES	4.3			3	26.0
Rate the effectiveness of the fire prevention systems:	Fire Risk	4.2	2.0	8.3	3	25.0
The management planning system:	ES	4.3			3	23.1
Rate the effectiveness of systems to monitor contractor	SV	**3.0**	2.0	5.0	3	18.0
Harvested timber areas are re-established within a year of	SV	**3.0**			4	16.0
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.7	3	17.1
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**3.0**			3	17.1
Rate the quality of silviculture	SV	3.5			4	16.0
Yields are in line with predicted with site conditions:	ES	4.3			2	17.2
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	**3.0**	1.0	3.4	3	10.2
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**3.0**			3	16.2
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.4	3	16.2
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**3.0**			3	16.2
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Water	3.3	1.0	5.3	3	16.0
To what extent are the drivers of the costs of production	ES	4.3			3	15.6
1 = Age class distribution even within 10% tolerance	ES	4.3	1.0	5.2	3	15.6
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber	ES	4.3			3	15.6
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0	1.0	5.1	3	15.3
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**3.0**			3	15.1
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	3.3	1.0	5.0	3	15.0
Damage to conservation zones should be avoided during	SMZ	5.0			3	15.0
Percentage of conservation zones in maintenance phase by	Biodiversity	2.5	2.0	5.0	3	15.0
Assess the contribution made to local economic	Socio-	3.4			2	13.7
Assess the state of community relations in light of the	Communities	3.4	1.0	6.2	2	12.4
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**3.0**			2	12.0
1 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0	1.0	3.9	3	11.7
Measures are implemented to provide protection from	Biodiversity	2.51			3	11.3
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5	1.0	3.8	3	11.3
5.3.3 The presence or likely presence of listed threatened	Biodiversity	2.5			3	11.3
There is a formal dispute resolution process for the	Socio-	3.4	1.0	5.2	2	10.3
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**3.0**			2	10.2
Grazing by livestock and wildlife populations shall be	Grazing	1.7	2.0	3.3	3	10.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			2	10.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0	1.0	5.0	2	10.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			2	10.0
1 = no indication that yields are decreasing	SV	3	1.0	3.0	3	9.0
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5			2	9.0
Waste disposal sites on the management unit comply with	ES	4.3	2.0	4.3	2	8.7
Rate the effectiveness of the management of chemical stores	ES	4.3			2	8.7
Rate the effectiveness of the systems to protect	Damage	2.0	1.0	7.6	3	8.4
2.4.1 Sites of cultural, ecological, recreational, historical	Cultural Sites	3.3			2	8.0
Legal tenure is demonstrated through title deeds or lease	SV	**4.0**	1.0	7.6	1	7.6
The key factors guiding species and genotype choice should	Site Species	2.0			2	6.8
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	3.4	1.0	6.2	1	6.2
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	3.4			1	6.2
5.2.1 The organization has determined if the species they	Invasive	5.0	1.0	6.0	1	6.0
1 = The transport network (roads, streamcrossings, depots)	Soil	1.1			3	5.4
4.1.3 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure,	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.8	3	5.4
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	3.0			1	5.4
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.4	1	5.4
0 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0			1	5.4
Where damage-causing animals (e.g. baboons, bush pigs,	SV	3.0	1.0	5.4	1	5.4
1 = Market secured for the vast majority of all timber	SV	3.0			1	5.1
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.1	1	5.1
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Communities	5.0			1	5.0
0 = no burning of residues	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.4	3	4.1
Compliance with the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of	SV	2.0			1	4.0
Substantiated outstanding claims of legal non-compliance	SV	2.0	2.0	4.0	1	4.0
Method to prepare tracer belts:	Soil	1.1			3	4.0
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0	1.0	3.9	1	3.9
0 = No use of fertilisers	SV	3.0			1	3.6
1 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0	1.0	3.6	1	3.6
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			2	3.4
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.6	2	3.2
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			2	2.5
Eroded areas in conservation zones are rehabilitated and	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			1	1.6
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.6	1	1.2
A system is implemented to track and trace all products	Traceability	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	0.0	1.0	0.0	3	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			0	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	2.0	0	0.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of efforts to protect traditional	Tradtional	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the quality and condition of worker accomodation	SV	3.0			0	0.0
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Nursery	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Nursery	0.0			1	0.0
0 = no pesticides used	Nursery	3.0	1.0	5.4	0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0	1.0	0.0	0	0.0

Checklist
58 indicators
13 high risk
28 mod risk
17 low risk

50 ha mixed farmer

PROBABILITY	Site info link	Scale	Wt	IR	Prob	Risk Ratin
RE4:J20ate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber	Communities	2.0			3	12.0
Rate the effectiveness of the fire prevention systems:	Fire Risk	2.0	2.0	4.0	3	12.0
0 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0			3	11.7
Measures are implemented to provide protection from	Biodiversity	2.51	1.0	3.8	3	11.3
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5			3	11.3
The correct steps have been taken to manage the threat of	Genetic	1.5	2.0	3.1	3	9.2
Rate the effectiveness of the systems to protect	Damage	2.0			3	8.4
2.4.1 Sites of cultural, ecological, recreational, historical,	Cultural Sites	3.3	1.0	4.0	2	8.0
Assess the contribution made to local economic	Socio-	3.4			1	6.9
The key factors guiding species and genotype choice should	Site Species	2.0	1.0	3.4	2	6.8
Assess the state of community relations in light of the	Communities	3.4			1	6.2
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	3.4	1.0	6.2	1	6.2
Rate the effectiveness of systems to monitor contractor	SV	**1.0**			1	2.0
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**1.0**	2.0	2.0	1	2.0
5.2.1 The organization has determined if the species they	Invasive	**1.0**			1	1.2
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**1.0**	1.0	1.9	1	1.9
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**1.0**			1	1.9
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**1.0**	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**1.0**			1	1.8
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.1	1	5.1
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0			1	5.1
1 = Market secured for the vast majority of all timber	SV	3.0	1.0	5.1	1	5.1
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**3.0**			1	5.1
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**3.0**	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	3.3	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Communities	5.0			1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			1	5.0
Damage to conservation zones should be avoided during	SMZ	5.0	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Percentage of conservation zones in maintenance phase by	Biodiversity	2.5			1	5.0
Rate the quality of silviculture	SV	1.0	1.0	1.0	4	4.8
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent corruption:	ES	0.8			3	4.6
Harvested timber areas are re-established within a year of	SV	**3.0**	1.0	4.5	1	4.5
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5			1	4.5
0 = no burning of residues	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.4	3	4.1
Compliance with the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of	SV	2.0			1	4.0
Substantiated outstanding claims of legal non-compliance	SV	2.0	2.0	4.0	1	4.0
Method to prepare tracer belts:	Soil	1.1			3	4.0
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0	1.0	3.9	1	3.9
5.3.3 The presence or likely presence of listed threatened	Biodiversity	2.5			1	3.8
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**2.0**	1.0	3.6	1	3.6
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	**2.0**			1	3.6
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**2.0**	1.0	3.6	1	3.6
0 = no pesticides used	SV	**2.0**			1	3.6
Where damage-causing animals (e.g. baboons, bush pigs,	SV	**2.0**	1.0	3.6	1	3.6
0 = No use of fertilisers	SV	3.0			1	3.6
1 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0	1.0	3.6	1	3.6
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			2	3.4
Grazing by livestock and wildlife populations shall be	Grazing	1.7	2.0	3.3	1	3.3
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Water	**2.0**			1	3.2
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.6	2	3.2
There is a formal dispute resolution process for the	Socio-	**2.0**			1	3.0
1 = no indication that yields are decreasing	SV	3	1.0	3.0	1	3.0
Yields are in line with predicted with site conditions:	ES	0.8			2	2.9
1 = Age class distribution even within 10% tolerance	ES	0.8	1.0	0.9	3	2.8
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber	ES	0.8			3	2.8
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.3	2	2.5
Legal tenure is demonstrated through title deeds or lease	SV	**1.0**			1	1.9
1 = The transport network (roads, streamcrossings, depots)	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
4.1.3 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure,	Soil	1.1			1	1.8
Eroded areas in conservation zones are rehabilitated and	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	**1.0**			1	1.8
The management planning system:	ES	1.0	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	1.0			1	1.8
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	1.6	1	1.6
Waste disposal sites on the management unit comply with	ES	0.8			2	1.5
Rate the effectiveness of the management of chemical stores	ES	0.8	1.0	0.8	2	1.5
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			1	1.3
To what extent are the drivers of the costs of production	ES	0.8	1.0	0.9	1	0.9
A system is implemented to track and trace all products	Traceability	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	0.0	1.0	0.0	3	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			0	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.0	2.0	0	0.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of efforts to protect traditional	Tradtional	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the quality and condition of worker accomodation	SV	3.0			0	0.0
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Nursery	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Nursery	0.0			1	0.0
0 = no pesticides used	Nursery	3.0	1.0	5.4	0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0	1.0	0.0	0	0.0

Checklist
12 indicators
0 high risk
5 mod risk
7 low risk

6000 ha communal landscape

PROBABILITY	Site info link	Scale	Wt	IR	Prob	Risk Ratin
RE4:J20ate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber	Communities	2.0			3	12.0
Rate the effectiveness of the fire prevention systems:	Fire Risk	2.0	2.0	4.0	3	12.0
0 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0			3	11.7
Measures are implemented to provide protection from	Biodiversity	2.51	1.5	3.8	3	11.3
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5			3	11.3
The correct steps have been taken to manage the threat of	Genetic	1.5	2.0	3.1	3	9.2
Rate the effectiveness of the systems to protect	Damage	2.0			3	8.4
2.4.1 Sites of cultural, ecological, recreational, historical,	Cultural Sites	3.3	1.2	4.0	2	8.0
Assess the contribution made to local economic	Socio-	3.4			1	6.9
The key factors guiding species and genotype choice should	Site Species	2.0	1.7	3.4	2	6.8
Assess the state of community relations in light of the	Communities	3.4			1	6.2
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	3.4	1.8	6.2	1	6.2
Rate the effectiveness of systems to monitor contractor	SV	**3.0**			1	6.0
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**3.0**	2.0	2.0	1	6.0
5.2.1 The organization has determined if the species they	Invasive	5.0			1	6.0
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**3.0**	1.0	1.9	1	5.7
Rate the effectiveness of your health and safety systems to	SV	**3.0**			1	5.7
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**3.0**	1.8	1.8	1	5.4
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**3.0**			1	5.4
Workers are aware of hazards in the workplace and are	SV	**3.0**	1.7	5.1	1	5.1
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0			1	5.1
1 = Market secured for the vast majority of all timber	SV	3.0	1.7	5.1	1	5.1
1 = There are no reports or evidence for sexual	SV	**3.0**			1	5.1
Workers are supervised to ensure they implement their	SV	**3.0**	1.7	5.0	1	5.0
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	3.3			1	5.0
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Communities	5.0	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			1	5.0
Damage to conservation zones should be avoided during	SMZ	5.0	1.0	5.0	1	5.0
Percentage of conservation zones in maintenance phase by	Biodiversity	2.5			1	5.0
Rate the quality of silviculture	SV	1.0	1.2	1.2	4	4.8
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent corruption:	ES	0.8			3	4.6
Harvested timber areas are re-established within a year of	SV	**3.0**	1.5	4.5	1	4.5
A fire management plan for natural ecosystems guided by	Biodiversity	2.5			1	4.5
0 = no burning of residues	Soil	1.1	1.2	1.4	3	4.1
Compliance with the National Water Act (Act No. 36 of	SV	2.0			1	4.0
Substantiated outstanding claims of legal non-compliance	SV	2.0	2.0	4.0	1	4.0
Method to prepare tracer belts:	Soil	1.1			3	4.0
There is no evidence of non-compliance with the	SV	3.0	1.3	3.9	1	3.9
5.3.3 The presence or likely presence of listed threatened	Biodiversity	2.5			1	3.8
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**2.0**	1.8	3.6	1	3.6
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	**2.0**			1	3.6
Assess the effectiveness of the dispute resolution process:	SV	**2.0**	1.8	3.6	1	3.6
0 = no pesticides used	SV	**2.0**			1	3.6
Where damage-causing animals (e.g. baboons, bush pigs,	SV	**2.0**	1.8	3.6	1	3.6
0 = No use of fertilisers	SV	3.0			1	3.6
1 = no pesticides used	SV	3.0	1.2	3.6	1	3.6
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			2	3.4
Grazing by livestock and wildlife populations shall be	Grazing	1.7	2.0	3.3	1	3.3
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Water	**2.0**			1	3.2
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.2	1.6	2	3.2
There is a formal dispute resolution process for the	Socio-	**2.0**			1	3.0
1 = no indication that yields are decreasing	SV	3	1.0	3.0	1	3.0
Yields are in line with predicted with site conditions:	ES	0.8			2	2.9
1 = Age class distribution even within 10% tolerance	ES	0.8	1.2	0.9	3	2.8
Rate the effectiveness of systems to prevent timber	ES	0.8			3	2.8
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.2	1.3	2	2.5
Legal tenure is demonstrated through title deeds or lease	SV	**1.0**			1	1.9
1 = The transport network (roads, streamcrossings, depots)	Soil	1.1	1.2	1.8	1	1.8
4.1.3 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure,	Soil	1.1			1	1.8
Eroded areas in conservation zones are rehabilitated and	Soil	1.1	1.2	1.8	1	1.8
1= Workers are able to negotiate their conditions of	SV	**1.0**			1	1.8
The management planning system:	ES	1.0	1.0	1.8	1	1.8
When making decisions regarding the use of contractors,	Socio-	1.0			1	1.8
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.5	1.6	1	1.6
Waste disposal sites on the management unit comply with	ES	0.8			2	1.5
Rate the effectiveness of the management of chemical stores	ES	0.8	1.0	0.8	2	1.5
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			1	1.3
To what extent are the drivers of the costs of production	ES	0.8	1.2	0.9	1	0.9
A system is implemented to track and trace all products	Traceability	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of your management to meet and	Certification	0.0	1.5	0.0	3	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1			0	0.0
Soil erosion is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	1.1	1.5	2.0	0	0.0
Soil compaction is minimised through the use of forest	Soil	5.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of efforts to protect traditional	Tradtional	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the quality and condition of worker accomodation	SV	3.0			0	0.0
Operations are planned and managed to prevent adverse	Processors	0.0	1.5	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0	1.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Processors	0.0			1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to prevent or mitigate	Nursery	0.0	1.5	0.0	1	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of measures to pevent and mitigate	Nursery	0.0			1	0.0
0 = no pesticides used	Nursery	3.0	1.0	5.4	0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0			0	0.0
Rate the effectiveness of the safeguards to prevent impacts	Nursery	0.0	1.5	0.0	0	0.0

Checklist
19 indicators
0 high risk
5 mod risk
14 low risk

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Figure 3: HIGH PRODUCTION MONOCUTLURE LANDSCAPE

HIGH PRODUCTION MONOCULTURE

- High national economic importance
- >90% plantation
- Limited biodiversity and low potential for ecosystem services
- High Impact mechanized production
- Low employment opportunities

•

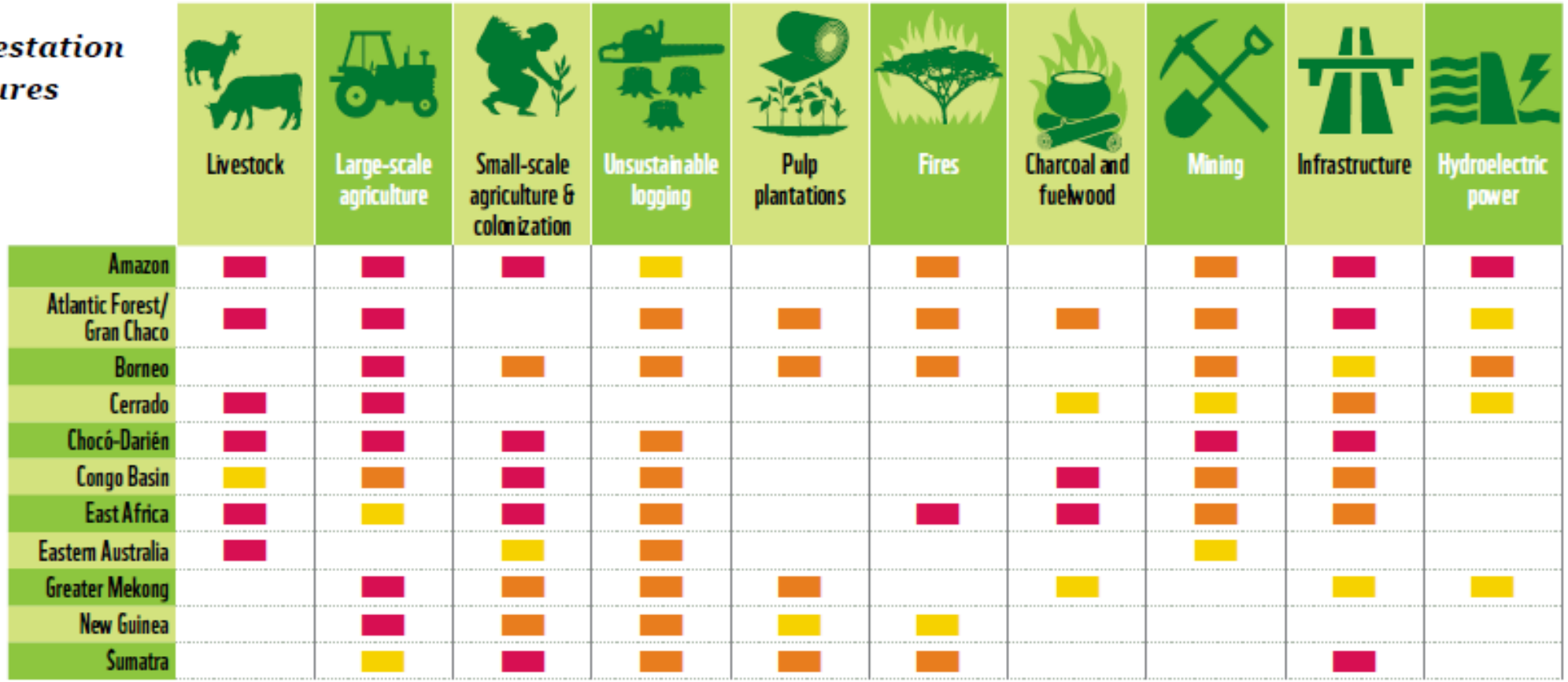
HIGH PRODUCTION MIXED FARMING LANDSCAPE:

HIGH PRODUCTION MIXED FARMING LANDSCAPE: High economic importance/>90% transformed/Low Biodiversity/Low potential for ecosystem services/Moderate Impact production systems /high employment opportunities and benefit to local communities.

COMMUNAL MULTIFUNCTIONAL

Figure 2: COMMUNAL MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPE – 10 000ha of homesteads, farming, grazing, grasslands, and indigenous forests. The area has low production with low impact operations, high biodiversity, and potential for ecosystem services offering multiple benefits for local communities.

Deforestation Pressures



Summary of main pressures on forests in different deforestation fronts

- Primary cause of forest loss and/or severe degradation
- Important secondary cause of forest loss and/or severe degradation
- Less important cause of forest loss and/or severe degradation
- Not a cause of forest loss and/or severe degradation

*WWF Living Forests Report 2015

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Certification and sustainable wood production in Africa

- We need to plant trees
- Strategy needs to be integrated with agriculture, grazing, protection of natural habitats and cultural needs. [Sustainable Landscapes]
- Forestry planning must be prepared for a complex social context associated tenure arrangements.
- Investment in such projects must include a system of assurance of sustainability that is:
  - locally contextualised,
  - landscape orientated
  - risk based.
- We are implementing a system like this in South Africa in the Value-Based Approach and invite you to engage us on this.

Thank you

Thanks!