



Alternatives to Facilitate FSC Certification for Community Forestry Operations (CFE)

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II. Introduction

The origin of this process goes back to a conversation during the FSC General Assembly 2014 in Seville (Spain) between Forests of the World (FoW) and NEPCon. The talks were during those days expanded to the FSC Social Program, FSC Bolivia (CFV), and FSC Honduras. NEPCon presented its interest to make use of their knowledge and experience to investigate approaches that could alleviate the burden of FSC FM certification for communities and smallholders, and ensure that the system is accessible and manageable to them. This being nevertheless an open issue to which many actors have been trying to respond overtime with little success, NEPCon considered to involve other important partners that have also demonstrated a concern for this in order to build on the existing initiatives, and when prompted Rainforest Alliance and Imaflora demonstrated their interest in supporting this initiative. This document compiles what has been done in the past with new ideas and directions for further work. It then proposes both changes that could be done fitting the current framework and more fundamental changes building on the assumption that Community Forest Enterprises are radically different than other companies, including smallholders¹, and that this must be acknowledged.

This is important especially understanding that the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in protecting and caring for nature is increasingly being recognized by the world and as a result the area managed by these groups is rising: Many recent publications back this up stating e.g. that Indigenous Peoples and local communities hold and manage 50 to 65 percent of the world's land² and they manage at least 24 percent of the total carbon stored aboveground in the world's tropical forests³, linking community forest rights with healthier forests and lower CO₂ emissions from deforestation and forest degradation⁴, many social benefits related to capacity-building efforts that strengthen local communities (e.g., job creation and community reinvestment in education and health programs, collective action and conflict resolution)⁵, explaining how currently community-based conservation has re-emerged as an alternative to the failures of state-controlled conservation⁶, etc. It is to be noted that during the elaboration of this document, as open issues have been popping up, some outstanding questions or comments have been maintained within the text, in *italics*, as areas where further discussion/direction from FSC need to be engaged. These start right away:

*Open question: What is the definition of community used? Originally, we were assuming that we are talking about traditional communities that have themselves strong linkages with the resource and forest management operations, if not performing them all. There might be different set-ups and frameworks that would modify the risks associated to using one term or another. E.g. the "Intercultural Communities" going from the Andes to tropical areas in Bolivia or communities delegating all their FM operations might not comply with the assumptions of demonstrated long term maintenance of the resource. What came up strongly from the last workshop with the Indigenous communities in the "Selva Maya" in Mexico was the main common characteristic for all communities would be **to have collective rights** over the forest.*

¹ That said, several aspects in this approach are also relevant to be adopted or adapted in relation to smallholders

² <http://www.wri.org/blog/2016/10/protecting-indigenous-land-rights-makes-good-economic-sense>

³ <http://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Toward-a-Global-Baseline-of-Carbon-Storage-in-Collective-Lands-November-2016-RRI-WHRC-WRI-report.pdf>

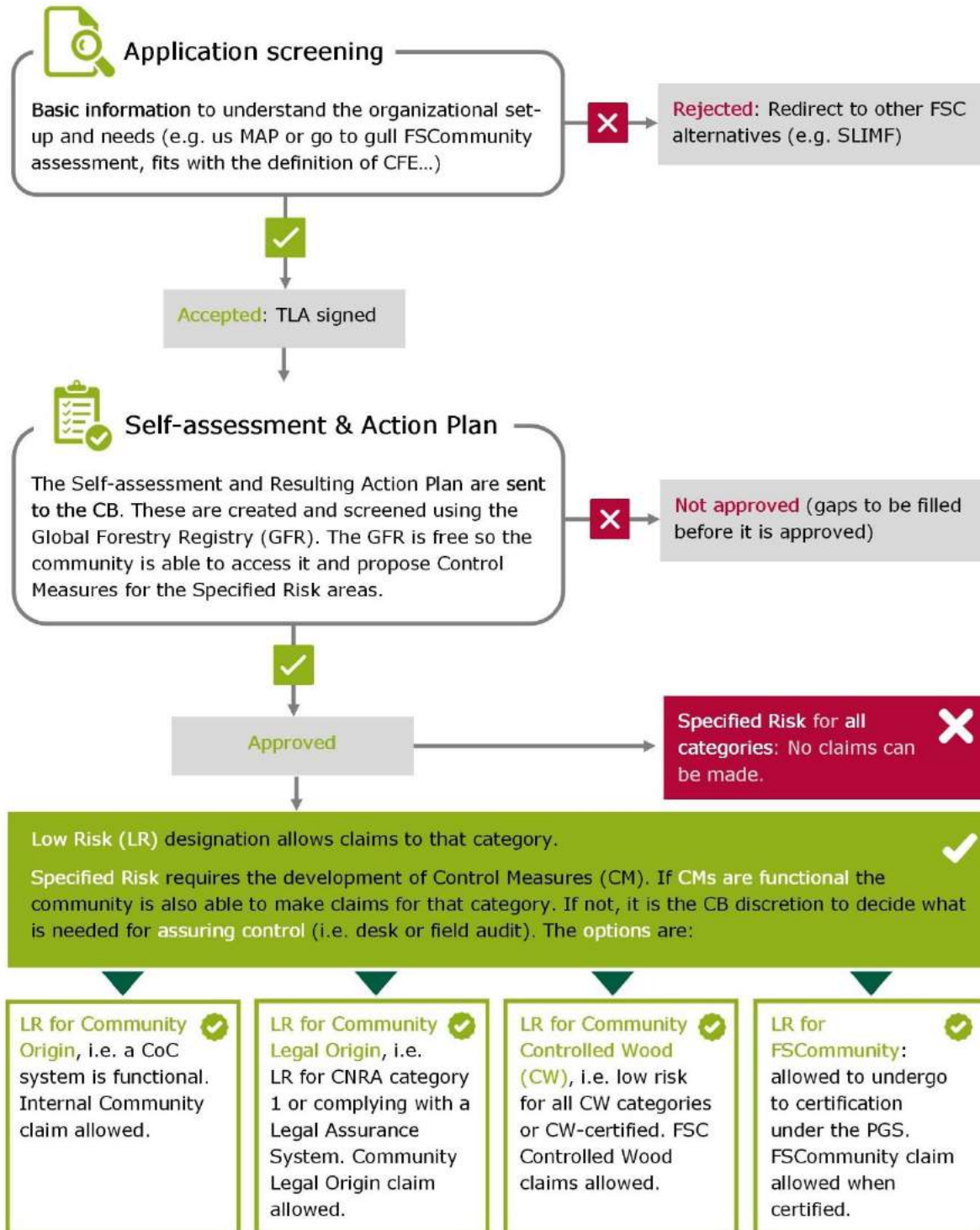
⁴ <https://www.wri.org/sites/default/files/securingrights-full-report-english.pdf>

⁵ http://wriorg.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/15_WP_CLUA_Forest_Tenure_Executive_Summary.pdf

⁶ <http://www.cifor.org/library/5054/problem-solving-versus-appreciative-inquiry-approaches-in-community-based-conservation>

III. Proposal for a new system

A. Outline of proposed flowchart



B. Framework of the Modular Approach combined with Risk Assessment

1. Summary table

The table below summarizes the different levels proposed. NB: the requirements of a lower level are also required for being upgraded to the next

Initial	Level →	1: Community Origin	2: Legal Community Origin	3: Communities Controlled Wood	4: FSCommunity
a) Application - > eligibility b) Self-assessment by the CFO c) Action Plan to respond to the gaps in the self-assessment	Compliance	ALL the requirements within the level are to be complied with	Low Risk for cat 1 or functional Control Measures in place	Low Risk or functional Control Measures in place	Minimum requirements to be complied with by certification. All requirements by the specified timeframe
	Audit	Desk if the traceability system is clear and straightforward from documentation, field otherwise	Desk if covered by a National System or the Control Measures are to be verified with documentation, field otherwise	Desk the Control Measures are to be verified with documentation, field otherwise	Field, potentially with local/community auditors
	Claims	Community Origin. Internal for timber and public for NTFPs	Public Legal Community Origin	Public Communities Controlled Wood	Public FSCommunities
	Main requirements source	Origens Brasil Principles and Responsibilities	-(C)NRA for Country X. -Assessment of the Timber Legality National Scheme based on the Certification Scheme Evaluation Framework + National regulations	-(C)NRA for Country X.	Herramienta para Certificación FSC de Comunidades

It is to be noted that in several workshops or meetings there were discussions around the need to adjust both the "Tool" (similar to a standard)⁷ to the local/regional context (i.e. sometimes some neighbouring regions can have more similarities/connections in terms of the communities present than the compared to other areas within the same country). This can be applied also for other parts of the system, e.g. the HCV/landscape considerations, the Participatory Guarantee System, etc.

⁷ See Annex IV for details

2. Using a risk-based approach

Since one of the ideas of this work is to gather and make use all the existing initiatives, in the first version of this document it was proposed to use risk, mainly using the (C)NRAs, to determine to which of the 4 levels the CFO was to be placed in initially, and within the level the specific requirements to focus on. Since then, FSC has also presented a draft of a risk-based approach, also to have a more targeted level of effort when assessing the FMO, to which it would make sense to align once is finalized or more advanced.

The idea is that there would be tentatively 4 categories, which could be characterized as follows:

- a. Negligible risk: very low probability of occurrence, evaluated and controlled by regulatory authorities, no incidents of negative impact within the last 5 years, key stakeholder support across chambers
- b. Low risk: low probability of occurrence, addressed well by regulatory instruments, common values, not affected by FM or if affected with little repercussions, low social concern
- c. Moderate risk: important social, ecological, or economic value
- d. High risk: value affected by FM, considerable cultural significance, value subject of legal proceedings, declining in abundance, or little knows, history of poor management or contention

The categories would be connected to different levels of audit frequency (from zero to normal/full assurance effort), the type of auditors to be involved (from community auditors to FSC accredited senior auditors), the stakeholder involvement, the use of third party techniques (e.g. satellite imagery), etc.

3. Initial Requirements⁸

a) Application

In order to limit the costs and facilitate local connections, the FSC National Offices agreeing to this attribution would be able to approve the applications and direct the CFO to the next steps, including potentially advise on market opportunities that would inform the CFO decision making and providing the contact of the CBs as needed

b) Self-assessment

The use of the self-assessment (see template in the annexes) would be multifold:

1. Empower the community by giving them the responsibility to respond directly to the requirements in a simplified way, responding in detail to the level they want to reach (e.g. only to the requirements for Community Origin)
2. Provide a simple tool for other communities to assess the candidate CFO as part of the Participatory Guaranteed System
3. Reduce the cost of a first screening by any external actor (CB, FSC NO, consultant...)

The impression after the field test and several workshop and meetings discussion is that in

⁸ See templates in the Annexes

many cases the CFO will need the assistance of a trained person to be able to complete the self-assessment adequately, but that would not impair the points above. It is to be noted that local/community experts can use the free resources from the NEPCON Training Hub⁹ to read and watch the FSC Auditor materials, including videos.

4. Help deciding to which of the levels below the CFO would start with when this is unclear, using a risk-based approach.

c) Action Plan

The Action Plan would be the result to complete over a specific timeframe the gaps outlined in the self-assessment. To facilitate the link between the different bits, a single excel has been prepared including in all the Application, Self-assessment, and Action Plan.

The Action Plan should be defined in a participatory way and approved by the community, and it would be the basis to define the auditing schedule and level of auditors to be involved. The Action Plan would also serve as a communication tool with potential buyers to show the pathway and potentially negotiate their support depending on the areas to develop.

4. Levels

1. Community Origin: CoC system allowing to confirm the provenance of the materials

NB: allowing a claim for something where legality" cannot still be claimed, as this would be the second stage, may sound very risky. This is based on the "Origens Brasil" Initiative and it sounds like a good idea to explore as it could help to start building bridges with the markets from early stages and thus potentially have an income source to keep moving to the next stages. It is suggested that at the Community Origin only internal claims are allowed demonstrating that there is work in process in order to start marketing connections, but not any material sold as certified to any level. Local markets with no such restrictions on demonstrating legality could even start buying though if wanted outside the system, as they would have already a CoC in place. So for example, a community should be able to make invoices to a company X where it's shown (through an accepted CoC system) that the materials in the invoice are originating from a community, together with the document showing approval to be part of the stepwise FSC community approach. Company X would start buying from this community and start marketing the products as coming from a CFE, with no connection to FSC for now (not allowed) but with the promise that in the future (which is a determined number of years as per the approval document mentioned above) besides the "Community Origin" message they will be able to use the FSC label with all it's marketing potential.

It is also to be noted that very minimum legal requirements are already in place at this stage (see Annex I, 1.1), although these are not sufficient to demonstrate legality as per e.g. EUTR.

NB: A different case would be Non- Timber Forest Products, as these are currently not covered by the main international requirements such as EUTR. For NTFPs, which are frequently an important component in community forestry the suggestion would be to allow external claims already at this stage within the frame of Community Origin. In some countries there are already national standards for NTFP production¹⁰, so establishing bridges with this at this level, as it is done for the "Legal Origin" level, could also be explored.

⁹ <https://traininghub.nepcon.org/>

¹⁰ See e.g. the standard from the IBNORCA (Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad) for community handmade products

2. Community Legal Origin: Use CNRA or NRA category 1 for Risk determination. For Specified Risk the alternatives can be:
- a) CB to check conformance with the control measures established in the (C)NRA (desk or field to their discretion)
 - b) Complying with the National Legality standard, any third-party standard able to confirm legality. The use of the "Certification System Evaluation Framework" (see Annex III) is proposed: This Standard contains a framework for evaluating certification and verification systems to assess their ability to provide assurance of the legal harvest, transport and trade of forest products. The framework also includes requirements to assess the level of transparency and quality control of such Systems.
3. FSC CW-FM Communities: Use CNRA or NRA for Risk determination. A community is eligible under this category when the determination is Low Risk. Alternatively, for Specified Risk, functional Control Measures shall be in place. In the discussions held at the workshop in Santa Cruz¹¹, there are a number of reasons to support having CW-FM for Communities as an additional step.

The positive reasons include that it is already part of the FSC system and thus would potentially have a market right away. The negative reasons include the fact that CW benefits mainly the intermediary industries, more than the FMEs (or CFOs), that the CW system is still controversial, and that the fact that some buyers just leave from countries with specified risks.

4. FSC-Community: CB field assessment checking the New Communities Standard and adding the possibility to use a Participatory Guarantee System approach. The assessment requires field visit, but that's the only field visit required in the certificate life (5 years) if there are no significant changes in the management or scope or important stakeholder concerns are raised.

The Community Tool (Standard) is to be stratified to include a basic set of requirements to be complied with to be certified, with the rest of requirements to be part of a continuous improvement system over the 5 years cycle.¹²

NB: Several discussions were engaged on whether we have a timeframe in which CFO would need to move to the next level, or simply say that in 5 years full FSC-Communities shall be reached. In order not to overcomplicate things for CFO, of which there are many different situations and complexities, it is proposed to have the Action Plan to cover a minimum period of 5 years and within this the level that the CFE would reach within the system to have a clear target for the stakeholders and markets. Deviations from this could be accepted when justified and agreed with the different actors as relevant. Note that in case of CFE selling forest products it can generate frustration and later abandonment to have a market plan based on some outcomes that never happen (this has been already the case), so if markets are part of the equation they should also take part on the decision making, and by this more participatory connection take more responsibility also.

Additionally, FSC or the markets coalition (see part D below) could set an incentives system on which to engage with communities. This could e.g. include specific timeframes for meeting the different levels based on an agreement on which FSC or the markets coalition would e.g. allow

¹¹ See further details in Annex VII, 5.1

¹² This system is already used by other certification schemes as the Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAS)

specific trademark uses or support marketing activities, including with the Key Accounts FSC is already managing

NB: a discussion about allowing any of the lower categories to be able to be mixed with FSC materials could be relevant, since they would have a clear CoC system from the very beginning, but this seems complicated at this stage

Comment: It is proposed building on the current (Centralized) National Risk Assessments, adapt them so that they are more meaningful to this new CFE context. This could be done both by adding a new "Material Source" to the current (C)NRAs, which would be timber or NTFPs sourced from CFE, so that the CW system is still applicable at that specific level of the stepwise approach, and by having a new Risk Assessment with new categories that would reflect the actual risks in CFE. As for the (C)NRA, this would depend on the regions or on the type of CFE, so the analysis may be narrowed down based on those characteristics.

5. CB's control

1. CB reviews the Application.

Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts as described in the options C2 and C3 below.

2. CB approves the Self-Assessment & Action Plan.

Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts in the options C2 and C3 below.

3. If involved in the assurance, the CB approves to start using one of the 3 labels, i.e. when Low Risk or when there are functional Control Measures in place. The risk specification by the CB is carried by:

- a) Desk, checking the public CNRA, NRA, or CNRA-for communities (the latter is to be developed)
- b) Low risk areas are approved automatically
- c) In case of Specified Risk or in case LR is challenged specifically for that area/community, the CB will decide through the Self-Assessment and Action Plan what/when field visits are required to provide assurance that the specific level requirements are achieved.

Comment: If this is considered a barrier the application can be screened also by local experts/community auditors as described in the options C2 and C3 below, i.e. the FSC NO could potentially approve the use of the "Community Origin" claims when they have the competence. This could be e.g. when they are accredited to approve trademark use for retailers.

4. The CB granted certificates are valid for 5 years, and no intermediate audits are needed if there are no significant changes in the management or scope nor important stakeholder concerns are raised.

5. The CB is in charge of maintaining control as the risk determination change.

6. Trademark is controlled by the CB only during the audits.

7. CB's are in charge of the main field assessment before granting a full FSC-Communities certificate, potentially using also not fully qualified auditors as per current rules but local auditors under the CB supervision

Comment: as said above and based on NEPCon experience developing many CNRAs, it is suggested to add a new "Source Type: material originating from CFE" to the CNRAs to be specific and

straightforward and keep building on the existing work, and ensure it clearly address NTFPs also. This should specifically ensure the provision of "Control Measures" in case of Specified Risk.

Comment: FoW suggests also that even in the cases where no intermediate audits are suggested there is some kind of verification, maybe satellite images combined with request for information from locally identified stakeholders. If this involves the CB's, it would basically be like the current desk audits that are already allowed under the SLIMF procedures and that still have a cost for the Certificate Holders. Maybe they could be done by the local experts as controlled by the FSC without any involvement of the CB's unless major issues are flagged.

C. Training and Technical Guidance

1. CB's are allowed to provide training and Technical guidance under certain circumstances

Rules prohibiting CBs from providing technical guidance should be modified for CFEs/smallholders, allowing CBs to provide training and technical guidance to foster understanding of FSC FM requirements, prepare for audits, and to address identified non-conformances. RA has in place a series of firewalls between its certification service wing and forestry technical assistance to avoid conflict of interest (COI), and has indicated to FSC that we believe these are sufficient to allow for technical assistance provision and certification services to the same CFE/smallholder clients. These firewalls include:

- a. Structural separation of the certification branch: Audit and certification services, management responsibility and reporting lines directly to the President.
- b. Staff dedicated only to auditing
- c. Policies which insulate audit staff (auditors, reviewers) from outside pressure.
- d. Technical assistance staff from the CBs do not carry out audits or participate in audit decision making
- e. Information firewalls – TA staff have restricted access to databases, and no access to confidential documents.
- f. Internal audit and risk committee regularly reviews COI compliance
- g. International Accreditations – ongoing evaluation of systems and policies ensuring auditing independence
- h. Specific policies: e.g. Whistleblowing.

See <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/about/integrity> for a more detailed example.

The above makes nevertheless a complicated system, and it can be argued that in the case of community operations it is a low risk situation where it would be very unlikely that the community could pressure an auditor to give advice below requirements and thus get a certificate unjustly, and at the same time if things are running more locally, at that level if CoI would happen it would be most likely known, so transparency about this type of conflict of interest so it can be monitored could be quite effective. Also, the choice of reliable auditor is vital, including auditors with important experience that, without getting into CoI, can exemplify with an array of solutions used elsewhere to help the community move forward.

2. FSC or other actors supports CFOs:

This would include¹³:

1. Strengthen capacities of CFO in terms of the production (quality improvement, reduction of costs, technification), business planning, etc.
2. Develop the added value chain
3. Promotion of NTFPs or other products to diversify and promote a variety of community members. One main component of this would be promoting Ecosystem Services, which after an intense effort from FSC is now ready for use and the needs of communities to also be beneficiaries of this effort need to be fulfilled.
4. Work with all the actors, as it is noticed that in many forums it is not clear what the “communities” represent, and they are often grouped together with smallholders without understanding their specificity
5. In some workshops it was mentioned also that the FSC National Offices could have a set of rules so that they could act as Group Managers as well

3. CB's are allowed to use non-qualified auditors

Only for communities, CB's would be allowed to use local experts that based on their CVs are technically sound but that do not necessarily fully comply with the auditor requirements as per FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0. These auditors would work under the supervision of the CB's and would have an assigned Lead Auditor that would accompany the process from desk. This would limit e.g. travel costs and international daily rates in case there is not a local CB representative in the area, and would also ensure a closer cultural contact in these cases. These auditors would still need to comply with the following parts of per FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0:

- Annex 1 Avoidance of conflict of interest
- Annex 2: Qualification requirements for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors:
 - FM auditors (Table 2): Education and professional experience
 - CoC auditors (Table 3): Education and professional experience

The use of technology (see part D below) will facilitate the adequacy of the results and control, by e.g.:

- The Lead Auditor will base the Audit Plan and the sampling not only on the documentation provided beforehand by the candidate (note that this is often quite limited) but also on¹⁴:
 - Global Forest Watch
 - Global Forest Registry, which already includes information on the Centralized National Risk Assessments
 - Transparency International
 - <http://www.vitalsigns.org/>
 - CITES
- The local expert will be:

¹³ See details in Annex VII, 5.1

¹⁴ Possibly some of the relevant maps can be combined into one map for ease of use

- Able to show in a map the track followed in the audit (see list of Systems with smartphone apps for data collection in part D below), with pictures, notes, and interviews recorded in connection with specific sites
 - If needed the local expert will potentially make use of other means, e.g. video recording or google glasses¹⁵
 - Able to capture transects and Points of Interest (cultural sites, biodiversity trees, bird nests, etc.) on the Smartphone Survey and revisited later.
- Stakeholders can submit input via a form with map and form for uploading pictures and notes
 - The local expert/community auditor would be able to use the [NEPCon Training Hub](#) go through the online training materials that are made freely available in English, Spanish, French, and Russian as per NEPCon open source policy. While this does not grant any official auditor title, that requires face to face interaction, it allows a certain level of knowledge (it includes, presentations, videos, quizzes...) to be acquired with no additional investment.

It's worth mentioning that the results of suing local non- accredited auditors, under good guidance from the CB, was very successful, and it could have been even better if the community standard (The "Tool") had verifiers. As an example, while being split in two different groups, they came up with the same conclusions (and non-conformities), which were correct as per the accredited auditor and team leading that was acting as observer.

4. The FSC maintains a list of qualified experts

An up-to-date list of local experts that can either accompany the communities in their certification process and be used by the CB's for auditing purposes is maintained. The responsible entity for that is the FSC National Office (NO). If no NO exist for the country, the responsibility would be under the FSC regional office, which shall seek input from local stakeholders (including authorities) and the CBs Technical Working Group set up to develop the Interim National Forest Stewardship Standard-INFSS¹⁶. The avoidance of CoI is still maintained as they cannot have the two roles for a same certificate holder or candidate, but making these two possibilities clear and acknowledged supporting role from the beginning is expected to provide confidence to the communities and help these local actors to stay update and motivated.

The FSC office would oversee having them following at least the requirements of FSC-STD-20-001 V4-0 below:

- Annex 1 Avoidance of conflict of interest
- Annex 2: Qualification requirements for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors:
 - FM auditors (Table 2):
 - Education and professional experience
 - Auditor and FSC training: full requirements under 3 and 4 plus under 5
 - Attendance as an auditor in training to at least 1 audit (any type)
 - CoC auditors (Table 3):
 - Education and professional experience

¹⁵ The use of google glasses is an alternative to be explored yet, although NEPCon had discussed it with ASI over a year ago and they demonstrated interest in testing it

¹⁶ See the recently developed FSC-PRO-60-007

- Auditor and FSC training: full requirements under 3 and 4 plus under 5
- Attendance as an auditor in training to at least 1 audit (any type)
- Personal attributes for Forest Management and Chain of Custody auditor candidates and auditors (Table 4)

These auditors can either work in a team, following Annex 3 requirements, or work independently, as directed by the CB, in the following cases:

- NCR Verification Audits
- Annual audits with no outstanding NCRs
- Annual audits where the communities are also eligible as SLIMFs

In the cases where the outcome is suspension or termination, a regularly qualified auditor is required to review and confirm the outcome.

These auditors will of course be a preferred option for CB's if allowed to work under the approach 2 above (not fully qualified auditors), and will also be likely transformed into full auditors and potentially CBs representatives in a country as they get experienced.

Comment: There was a suggestion to have local experts managing the process up to the first FSC claim allowance, and then have the CB's first intervention. From a CB perspective, it does not seem acceptable taking over the risk if there is no control from the early stages (either from the CB, FSC National Office, or another agent), and hence the proposal of having an acknowledge system where the risks in each step are recognized and accepted by all parts and the different parties are judged for their intervention (local experts, FSC, CB's...) but not beyond. Furthermore, if e.g. local experts were able to by themselves approve the candidates to be at a certain level incorrectly then the CB will have to ask them to go back to very initial issues before allowing them to make a claim and this can be frustrating both for the candidate and for the markets expecting sourcing within some timeframes.

5. Facilitating and allowing the use of other existing tools for the most complicated topics: an illustrative example on HCVs¹⁷

In the field test in Bolivia the FIAT (Forest Integrity Assessment Tool) was used and found to be useful to facilitate the process of identifying HCVs. This tool was developed by Anders Lindhe from the High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCVRN), with whom discussions were engaged to fully understand it's potential. A version not fully adapted to the specific region was used, but it was understood that some adaptations would make it easily useable.

This tool could be combined with the use of the CNRAs could combine the high-level risk approach with a very local and participatory tool providing very accurate and user-friendly results. An example of the combined use could be that the CFO can be certified if all the categories for category 3 of the (C)NRA are low risk, and then the CFO need to start using the FIAT to be more specific in the subsequent years, also for monitoring purposes. The FIAT could be also used during pre-harvest inventories to keep adding detail to HCV categories defined and identified at national or landscape/ecosystem level.

The specific document used can be found as an annex of this document, and all the public documents, including the guide on how to use and adapt the FIAT can be found at the HCVRN¹⁸

¹⁷ Other examples would be FPIC or GIS, where the ISEAL is developing some specific tools within their Innovations Fund, CoC as in the Timberflow initiative from Imaflo, evaluate the use of blockchain for traceability, etc.

¹⁸ See <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/resources/forest-integrity-assessment-tool>

D. Working in markets

1. Creating a “CFE markets coalition”

Creating a group of responsible buyers committed to sourcing CFE products that would be mobilized through various organizations – including Rainforest Alliance, Fairwood, COPADE, UEBT, Imaflora, others – who would, separately, create demand for CFE products, assist with off-product marketing of the benefits of company sourcing from CFEs (using as appeal the forest conservation, traditional culture maintenance, etc. and allowing the consumers to make the promotional use of this appeal), and coordinate with FSC around on-product labelling and marketing. Membership in the CFE market coalition would require a fixed payment (tied to sales) that would go into a fund to support certification costs, technical assistance, and marketing.

2. Reassessing the failures on the connections with Fairtrade

This section has not been really developed although some insights have been compiled after discussion with some actors. The main problems seem to be connected with a lack of appropriate market, which would link back with section 1 above.

3. Engaging with the Made with Heart initiative

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is aiming to help small and community producers distinguish themselves and their products in the market by helping them tell their unique stories of responsible forest management through the made with heart campaign¹⁹. The made with heart campaign is a promotional in-store, online and print campaign which is designed to run globally to raise awareness of small and community producers as well as the work carried out by FSC. This initiative has demonstrated a limited impact to date, but could be connected to the “CFE markets coalition” initiative above in order to be leveraged to another stage.

4. Developing local markets

It is recognized that in general FSC products are difficult to find in the global south producers’ countries. Using a Participatory Guarantee System would help to mobilize that market (see F below).

E. Integration with National Legality Schemes

1. General Concept

It is needed to build stronger collaboration with national certification/legality efforts (NMX in Mexico, FLEGT-VPA in Cameroon and Honduras, SVLK in Indonesia, ABT in Bolivia...) and allow for joint auditing of CFE/smallholder operations at a reasonable cost, subsidized by government (e.g. CONAFOR in Mexico), donors (VPA processes), or even by investing revenue from large FM and CoC operations in lowering or eliminating direct costs of double certification. Implementing a modular approach would facilitate such collaboration, and allow for streamlining of audit services. To achieve

¹⁹ <https://madewithheart.fsc.org/>

efficiencies and lower cost for producers, bundling of audit services by CBs for CFEs in particular should be maximized. We propose to undertake a pilot of this approach in Mexico. Following a modular approach, integrating and mainstreaming with Mexican national forestry audit processes to form a system that moves communities towards the new CFE FSC standard. Since 2010, CONAFOR has worked to streamline processes around Preventive Technical Audits (PTAs), and the national certification standard (NMX), but has yet to articulate a path forward for inclusion of the FSC auditing process, including pre-certification evaluations, full evaluations, Corrective Action Request audits, and annual audits. Working with CONAFOR and FSC-Mexico, we propose a strategy of harmonizing audit processes per MAP, engaging CFEs and smallholders with low management capacity to achieve early, relatively minimal compliance with PTA audits, and then improve management with support from CONAFOR programs to achieve NMX and finally FSC certification. Where possible such audit processes will be combined in the field (in the same way, for example, that FSC/Sustainable Forestry Initiative audits are combined in North America) to cut down on operational costs, field time and community investments. Attached to this work would be the development of technical manuals and training materials for the joint accreditation of certifiers to ensure that capacities are maximized, and costs minimized in the application of a stepwise approach.

2. An illustrative example, the ABT national Legality System in Bolivia

A streamlined analysis was made to check to what extent and how this integration between the national timber legality systems and FSC could be articulated.

The analysis included:

1. Checking how robust the Bolivian timber legality standard²⁰ is, compared to NEPCon framework for evaluating certification systems²¹. The conclusion was that the ATBT standard (Annexes 2 and 4) adequately cover the requirements of NEPCon's LegalSource standard, which has been designed to comply with the regulations covering imports of forest products currently in place²². It is worth noting that the two-main voluntary forestry certification systems, FSC and PEFC, have recently reviewed the legality requirements in their Forest Management and Chain of Custody standards to align with these regulations. These regulations define that timber has been "legally harvested" when harvesting takes place "in conformance with the applicable legislation in the country". It is therefore not surprising that the forestry standard developed by the Bolivian Forestry department seeks to comply with the country's forestry legislation. In other words, its correct implementation on the ground proves compliance with the legality principles of the FSC and PEFC standards, as well as with the LegalSource standard, which would greatly simplify the evaluation of these communities. More details on the process that would be followed by communities that have already been evaluated against the ATBT standard are shown later in this chapter²³.

²⁰ Guideline ABT-005-2014: Regulation for the Implementation of the Bolivian Forest and Incentive Certification System – SBCBI, <http://tools.cfb.org.bo/downloads/directriz-abt-005-2014-regulamentacion-sistema-certification-forests-incentives-sbcbi.pdf>

²¹ <https://www.nepcon.org/library/standard/nepcon-certification-system-evaluation-standard>

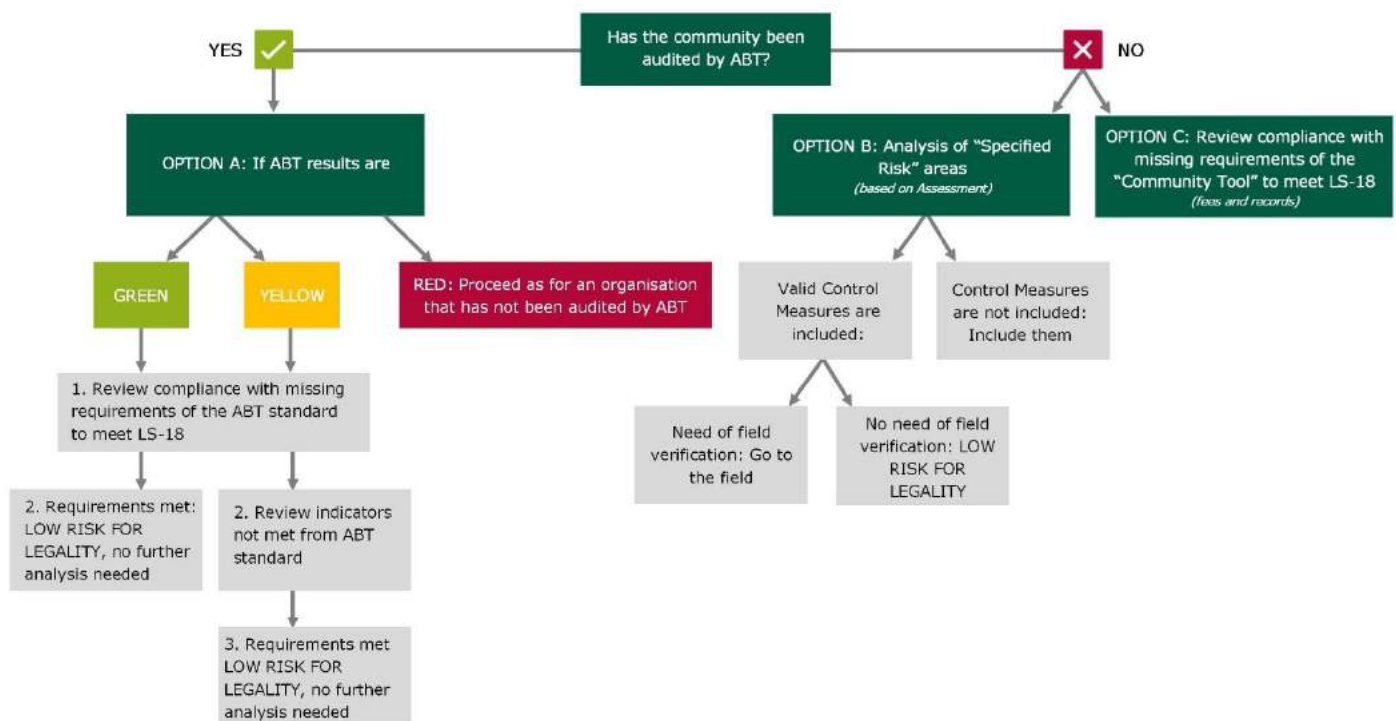
²² The European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR), the Australian illegal Logging Prohibition Act (AILPA) and the United States Lacey Act

²³ Note that this comparison was made as a desk evaluation and the results on the field were only checked in one operation. It is therefore recommended to continue field testing to ensure proper implementation.

2. Using the “Specified Risk Areas” from the “Risk Analysis of Forest Legality of NEPCon for FSC”²⁴, checking which of these are NOT covered neither by the Bolivian timber legality standard (Guideline ABT-005-2014) nor the Tool for FSC certification in indigenous and traditional communities²⁵

These two initial steps need to be done only once per country, as they would be then valid for any CFO within the country, and would then very much limit the level of effort needed to assess legal compliance by a specific community.

The next step would be then assessing what the status of the specific CFO is for legality, for which the workflow below was followed:



The process is explained in more details below:

It starts by asking if the community has been audited and / or certified by the ABT:

- **If the answer is YES** (corresponding to Option A in the chart), the following questions should be answered, and evidence checked:

²⁴ <https://www.nepcon.org/sourcinghub/timber/timber-bolivia>

²⁵ See Annex IV

1) Has the community been audited by the ABT following Annex 2 of the SBCBI (guideline ABT 005-2014): Standard for forest certification: in indigenous and peasant communities? -> yes (record date of last audit) / no

NB: If "yes": what level of performance have you obtained? (green certification, yellow certification, red certification)

2) Has the community received the ABT certification following Annex 4 of the SBCBI (guideline ABT 005-2014): Standard for the certification of traders and exporters? _-> yes (record date of last audit) / no

NB: If "yes": what level of performance have you obtained? (green certification, yellow certification, red certification)

3) If the result has been "green certification" for the two Annexes (2 and 4) -> it is necessary to verify that the species appear detailed with the scientific names -> if this is the case, the community is considered to comply with the LOW RISK LEGALITY level

4) For a result "yellow certification" (in any of the Annexes 2 or 4), the auditor can choose

To:

- a. review ABT standard indicators not satisfied and verify them in the field and then proceed with the criteria and indicators of the tool -> it is necessary to verify that the species appear detailed with the scientific names -> if this is the case, the community is considered to comply with the level LOW RISK FOR LEGALITY
- b. Proceed in the same way as for a company that has not been audited by the ABT (that is, has answered "no" to question 1)

5) For a result "red certification", it is considered that the requirements of the ABT for the certification of forests and businesses have not been satisfied and must proceed in the same way as for a company that has not been audited by the ABT (it is say, that you have answered "no" to question 1). See second step

• If the answer is "NO" (to the question: "Has the community been audited by the ABT ?), there are two options:

1) Option B from the flowchart: The community wants to focus for now on reaching the legality step). From the analysis of the self-evaluation, it is clear that

to. The control measures on the specified risk aspects are detailed. Yes:

i. They do not require a field visit ☐ it is considered that the community meets the level LOW RISK FOR LEGALITY

ii. If you require a field visit, you must proceed to verify them to determine whether or not you can classify at this level

2) Option C from the flowchart: The community wants to go directly to be verified regarding the whole tool in order to be certified FSCComunidades. In order to be able to check if it could at least be placed at the level of legality, the Tool has been compared with the NEPCON legality standard (LS-18), focusing on the risk areas specified for the situation of the bolivian forest. The process in this case would be the following

1) The audit team will proceed verifying compliance with the criteria and indicators developed in the Tool

2) Additionally, the auditor will verify that the following points are met:

- Payment of VAT and other taxes related to the commercialization of forest products
- Trade and transport: product registration, volumes (must be consistent with FMP and harvest permits), species (must include name, there must be procedures to ensure that they agree with FMP species), product description, suppliers (FMU origin)

3. Next steps on connecting the “Community Certification Tool” and Timber Legality

What remains to be done in this area is to ensure how the “Community Certification Tool” meet the requirements for legality, e.g. as the FSC has done adding a specific list of requirements to all FM National Forest Stewardship Standards in “FSC-DIR-20-007_EN_FM_Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-17, Applicable National and Local Laws and Regulations”

F. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)

1. Why a PGS?

Because we need to be able to go further in the self-empowerment of the communities while protecting the environment and promoting local economies, and the FSC system should be ready to do it now at least for the case where low risk can be demonstrated. It’s about time to take another step towards social justice to reinforce the social pillar of the system.

2. How would a PGS improve the current FSC system?

PGS are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange. There is room to learn from other certification systems, as e.g. organic agriculture where PGS have been running already several decades. The FSC system is defined by keeping improving and evolving. Here where some improvements could be made in this regard²⁶:

- A more inclusive shared Vision: A fundamental strength of the Participatory Guarantee System lies in the conscious shared vision in the core principles guiding the program. While PGS programs may vary in the level of actual participation, they thrive because of the active

²⁶ Adapted from IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements), <https://www.ifoam.bio/en/organic-policy-guarantee/participatory-guarantee-systems-pgs>

awareness of why, how, and not least of all WHO is being served from a bottom-up approach, which has been a challenge in the current system.

- Participatory from the bottom: the certification is based on a methodology presupposing intense involvement by those interested. This includes extensively the communities, often involuntarily excluded by the current dynamics, themselves, e.g. as per the process explained in Annex IV, at the creation of the tool but also as it gets adapted, since they become main first-hand users.
- Increased transparency: Local stakeholders must be aware of how the guarantee mechanism generally works. This does not mean that every detail is known by everyone but rather have a basic understanding of how the system functions. People should be aware about the criteria of how decision on certification is made, including the reason why some communities cannot be certified, and this can help shaping the system as it evolves also with that added grassroot vision.
- Trust - "integrity-based approach": The advocates of PGS hold to the idea that communities can be trusted under these conditions and the certification system should be an expression of this trust. It should reflect a community's capacity to demonstrate this trust through the application of their different social and cultural control mechanisms, providing the necessary oversight to ensure the organic integrity of their members. Thus, a variety of culturally specific (local) quantitative and qualitative mechanisms for demonstrating and measuring integrity are recognized and celebrated. These are integral to the certification process.
- Learning Process: The intent of most PGS has been to provide more than a certificate, also aiming to provide the tools and mechanisms for supporting sustainable community development where the livelihoods and social conditions can be enhanced. It is important that the process of certification contributes to the construction of knowledge nets that are built by all the actors involved
- Horizontality: This means sharing of power. The verification is not concentrated in the hands of few. All involved on the process of participatory certification have the same level of responsibility and capacity to establish the quality of the process.

A PGS is thus more than a system of verification by peers, and it usually connects both ends of the chain, producers and consumers, very often at a local level, which would be also a great improvement for the FSC system for several reasons:

- First, it would allow for raising awareness locally/nationally on responsible consumption, and what stands behind that in reality, as in these platforms there are usually field visits to the producers involved, not only by other producers as mentioned but also by groups of consumers.
- Then, since currently FSC products usually feed the international markets mainly, the above would increase the demand. This would happen local as per the direct involvement but also within the main cities in the country, as there is in most global south countries a niche of population eager to consume more sustainably. This could easily connect to the local public procurement policies that have already started in producer's countries, e.g. in Bolivia²⁷

²⁷ http://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?169221/Las-ciudades-y-los-bosques---folleto-informativo

- Also, climate change being recognized as a crucial problem to tackle internationally, in the last FSC General Assemblies there has been proposals to add a carbon component to the Chain of Custody requirements, and the Ecosystem Services Technical Working Group has been approached to comment on this. This would then encourage the use of local timber and potentially promote the development of the processing locally.

3. What could we start doing?

One initial action would be delegating part of the control to the communities. That will depend of course on the set-up of the communities themselves. Some models include for example combinations of the below:

- Use the leadership structure of the community to have a group in charge of internal audits
- Use current activities/responsibilities within the community so that people within these groups are in charge of ensuring compliance and present it to the community assembly (e.g. people within the hunters organize to control the related aspects, doing the monitoring of the biodiversity). This groups could also be in charge of doing the audits to other communities
- Train and make use of local technicians (from the community itself or external) to oversee the most technical parts
- Develop a new structure based on a dialogue within the community and other stakeholders that want to commit to these duties (e.g. consumers, NGOs...)
- If there are several communities nearby, they may decide to audit each other to have a shared learning process

This could be similar also in some cases to some extent to what the FSC already has in the group schemes with the group manager, with the difference that the CB control would be more limited, and that the organization of the internal audits will be decided by the organization. When applicable, it would not only reduce the time dedicated by the CBs to the audit, and hence the cost, but will also as said empower the community as they take the responsibility to make things work if they decide to use this avenue.

The following non-comprehensive list of documents/areas would be used:

- Application (see Annex I)
- TLA in a language that is understandable for communities
- Letter of commitment (template that can be modified/adapted)
- Self-assessment document: this is a very important document as the first component of the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) (see Annex II)
- Guidance checklist for participatory audits: The standard with some examples of conformity evidences related each requirements/indicators can be used for this.
- Adapted Trademark Use standard following the simplicity used in the under IMALOGO (see annex VI)
- Governance Manual. A suggested governance structure for the system would include:
 - ASI involvement (with specifically experienced auditors able to understand the big picture and not only the details of a standard) is limited to the accreditation of the system. Monitoring is to be discussed but can happen using as sample unit the years where the CB carries out field visits
 - FSC is involved mainly through the PIPC
 - A PGS Forum, where at minimum all the communities with a PGS and the consumers (e.g. using the CFE market coalition) can be involved to keep shaping the system from the bottom, based on the needs, markets, cultural

similarities, languages... The CBs and other organizations (e.g. NGO's) can potentially be part of this as well. The PGS Forum would be the basis for discussion, advise, control and decision making

- CB's are involved for control to the more limited extent as explained above in C
- Openness to visits by consumers (local or then big consumers needing a higher level of confidence or wanting to do specific links, including for media purposes, may use this, e.g. IKEA) or to other communities
- Conflicts resolution system, using the FSC Network Partners, or CB's+PIPC if there are no National Offices
- Adapted Trademark Use standard following the simplicity used in the under IMALOGO (see annex VI)

G. Bottlenecks in the FSC accreditation system:

The current accreditation standards are:

- a. FSC – STD – 20 – 001 (General requirements for CBs)
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)
- c. FSC-STD-20-006 (Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluations)
- d. FSC-STD-20-012 (Evaluation of FSC CW)
- e. FSC-STD-20-011 (CoC evaluations)

The main standards connected to this analysis are a, b, and c above. For these, some points are suggested to be non-applicable for communities

- a. FSC – STD – 20 – 001 (General requirements for CBs)
 - a. 1.5, impartiality, (see IIA, Training and Technical guidance)
 - b. 4.4.3, peer review
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)
 - a. 1.5 (and potentially 5.2.6), separate system and report for CoC in processing facilities
 - b. 2.1, documentation of systems and procedures
 - c. 3. Need for a pre-assessment include communities at the same level as SLIMFs
- c. FSC-STD-20-006 (Stakeholder consultation for forest evaluations)
 - a. 2.3: include communities on top of SLIMF
 - b. 2.9: include communities on top of SLIMF

If no new rules are developed, at least the following changes in the accreditation standards would be required on top of the ones mentioned in I.C above:

- a. FSC – STD – 20 – 001 (General requirements for CBs)
 - a. 1.3.3: trademark control, see Modular Approach under II above
 - b. 4.3.16, 4.3.18, system for issuing NCRs
 - c. 4.3.21, reporting
 - d. 4.6.5.I), certification code (a different code is suggested)
 - e. 4.7.1, surveillance, see Modular Approach under II above
- b. FSC-STD-20-007 (FM evaluations)

- a. 3. Need for a preassessment, as this would be covered by the self-assessment
- b. 5.2.2 Use of FSC-STD-30-005 for groups, as this would be covered by the PGS
- c. 5.3, selection of FMUs for evaluation, as that would be based on the different PGS
- d. 6, surveillance, see Modular Approach under II above

H. Facilitating use of technology:

In relation to sustainable management of forests, input from stakeholders or local communities can be of great value. The ability to tie reports to a place and a time can give new understanding and transparency. Recent years has seen the development of a range of systems to allow for people to submit structured data (think of old paper forms) online and via smartphone apps. The concept of crowdsourcing data has grown into citizen reporters submitting stories from their local area. Other examples of the use of the technology is Global Forest Watch Stories, where citizens around the world can report stories (good or bad) related to forests.

With the build in GPS, camera etc. in smartphones has enabled systems to qualify the form data with location and pictures. Giving people the means to readily report their observations and submit evidence. The emergence of these frameworks provides an opportunity to increase available information (and transparency) by getting input from stakeholders or the local communities themselves in relation to monitoring or observing specific locations of natural resources/values, and management of the same. Some of these tools are already being used by the "Origens Brasil" initiative, as most of the members of the communities involved have smartphones. It is to be noted that this is also an opportunity to engage youth giving alternatives for them to stay in the community (reducing social risks) and facilitating the maintenance of the community and the extractive practices, while not exclusive to other members.

1. Basic components

Most frameworks for crowdsourcing map data present the components below:

a. Data design:

Identification of what data/information is viable to collect and will provide the most valuable input and/or basis of decisions is a crucial component. Asking too much and complex information from users can make the whole exercise too cumbersome. Asking too little information from the user can render the whole thing useless. So there is a need for specialists to define what is the relevant information to ask people to contribute and then structure that in a format that makes sense to the end user i.e. a community member or a stakeholder. Some systems have their own format for forms and other build on the open source format.

b. Data collection:

Once the form has been set up the systems provide two basic modalities to collect the information by having users filling out forms. One is by use of smartphones or tablets. Most data collection apps in use by NGOs around the world are built on the Android platform. The app needs to be downloaded and then the forms have to be downloaded to the phone before data collection can be done. That part can be a little difficult for a not so tech savvy user. Apps do generally provide the advantage that data collection can be done while offline.

The other method for submitting information to a map is by means of an online web page. Here the user can be referred to a webpage where the form can be filled and submitted. Not all web based forms, however, can be used in offline mode.

Finally, there is the option of using a web map on a smartphone and some systems do offer offline functionality in this model as well.

c. Data aggregation:

Once the data is submitted to a cloud database a project manager / administrator can see all incoming reports on an online map and access the data table with the information submitted. From the database the data can be downloaded for detailed analysis or even in some systems basic summaries can be set up and displayed in a dashboard.

d. Data sharing:

Once aggregated onto a map, the data can be shared as Open Data on a map on a web page, made downloadable or shared with other open data on a data hub. Sometimes however there may be sensitive information included and in these cases the data should not be shared directly. Maps can be kept entirely private, and not shared at any stage. Systems have varied support for the selective sharing of data-sets and manual handling of the datasets may be required to keep sensitive information out of public datasets. The recommendation is that we should be designing the data forms (questionnaires) to ensure the right questions are being asked in the given context. Any forms should be tested in the field before deploying to real data collection.

To find the best solution for adopting a framework for mapping data it is important to know who will be collecting the data, i.e. if it is qualified people (could be interest groups or project partners) that have been introduced to the data-collection in advance or if it is submitting data open to any citizen. The latter is subject to potential spam and/or malicious reports being submitted – some moderation and/or disclaimer should be in place.

Smartphone systems collecting structured data often requires some introduction / setting up that is not realistic to expect from an average user. Web based forms are more suitable for open citizen feedback or reporting (although some phone apps supports this) and the information gathers through this method should most often be not too complex. With our experience in the area of verification of sustainable natural resource management, NEPCon is in a good position to guide partners in the design of what information/indicators should be collected/monitored.

One output could be defining the forms (data-points) to be monitored/collected/submitted by stakeholders or local communities and making that form available in one or more formats for data collection. We can also assist in provide a suggestion for applicable technologies and create guides/training information to help partners / organisations get started. In some cases, it can be relevant for us to host the data and making it available (and possibly downloadable) alongside other geographical data-sets from us.

2. Examples of technologies

Mapping services

Carto <http://carto.com> (the engine that GFW runs on)

ArcGIS (GIS software now with a range of online functionalities)

QGIS (GIS software with almost the same functionalities as ArcGIS – but freeware)

Mapbox (mapping software for online maps)

Frameworks

Global Forest Watch: Online map with a range of forest related data

Open Data <http://doc.arcgis.com/en/open-data/>

VitalSigns.org Conservation International in <http://www.vitalsigns.org/> using Ushahidi <https://www.ushahidi.com/>

Detective.io: an example of another system for crowdsourcing data used by eg. <http://greatripoffmap.globalwitness.org/#!/explore/companies>

Systems with smartphone apps for data collection

ODK Collect (open source system)

Do forms (integrated app and server - commercial)

Magpie (integrated app and server - commercial)

123survey (ArcGIS)

Collector (ArcGIS)

ArcGIS links

<https://blogs.esri.com/esri/arcgis/2014/09/25/the-geoform-graduates/>

<https://learn.arcgis.com/en/projects/get-started-with-survey123-for-arcgis/>

<https://doc.arcgis.com/en/arcgis-online/apps/arcgis-apps.htm>

<http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcgisonline/arcgis-open-data>

3. Examples of potential uses

- An app in the smartphone will allow for traceability as it is already the case in the “Origens Brasil” initiative (see <http://origensbrasil.org.br/>)
- The self-assessment would be accessible from web and/or smartphones (html5 with offline capability Enketo or ArcGIS)
- A generic platform with potential for cartographic sync and connection with the main databases systems (e.g. Global Forest Registry etc), and where forms/pictures upload can be set so that it’s tailored for each community to the use they want to make of it, that would depend on their organizational structure for internal monitoring. The communities or their local expert support when relevant would be able also to upload the internal FMU(s) information on e.g. occurrence of most common HCVs and maintenance/monitoring activities. E.g. the women doing NTFP collection would be checking this tool when going to a specific area and if needed taking some specific measures in a certain period of the year.
- This internal can also make this system available online, or some parts of, for auditors and potentially customers as well.

4. Examples of Training Platforms on Geographic Information Systems

There several options easy accessible to increase the knowledge on how to use the existing GIS tools, as e.g.:

- https://www.preventionweb.net/files/13932_ACF2.pdf
- <https://serc.carleton.edu/NAGTWorkshops/gis/activities2/48016.html>
- <https://www.lynda.com/search?q=GIS>
- <http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/newtogis.html>

5. Testing FOREST+, a specific tool

2 persons from Earth Observation participated during the field test in Bolivia and the workshop, to contribute ideas and demonstrations at different levels on how to integrate the technology available, specifically FOREST+, the application they are developing.

The potential uses, some still to be developed, would include:

1. Traceability.
2. To make tree censuses that can be digitized instantaneously. It would also save costs when it comes to tracing routes to locate and cut trees or design lanes for the skidder.
3. It can streamline procedures with government, through shared platforms where authorities can monitor advances or annuity results automatically.
Contribute to the identification in the field of IFL (see section HVC in 5.4.).
4. Carry out genetic maps that facilitate checking the authenticity of the origin in this way.
5. Changes in land use, mainly focused on unforeseen changes. In addition, it is assumed that it would have sufficient definition to identify individual trees, in the case of species with very high value.
6. Marketing.
7. Facilitate relations with the buyer, who can see almost in real time the progress of extraction, available volumes and species, possible incidents.
8. Report complaints by the community or third parties (i.e. local NGOs) in cases where illegality, change of land use, conflicts in territorial limits, etc. are recorded.
9. Facilitate Self-evaluation to the community, e.g. integrating the forms, so that it helps them present evidence in a guided way: upload photos or documents, record a video, a compliance checklist, etc. In the same way, it can facilitate the auditing of local auditors.

It is to be noted that in this case the tool is not open source, so it would have a cost and thus it would need to be considered how this would impact the CFO. Some ideas include that for these cases the way could be to sell the technology to governments, cooperation agencies, NGOs, so that they can compensate offering it to communities at a much lower price. In general, off course, the more adoption there is of the specific technology, the lower the costs for all can go. E.g. making an inventory can be cheaper when you digitize information instantly, plus it can reduce surveillance costs, bureaucracy and even "paperwork" for a government.

Another question would be if a government would recognize this way of presenting information, when it is commonly necessary to present information personally signed by the legal representatives, but it seems there are already systems in other countries that allow the presentation of official documentation by these means, including personnel electronic signatures.

Annex I: Application template²⁸

FORMATO DE APLICACIÓN Certificación FSC en pueblos indígenas y comunidades tradicionales	
Información general: la Comunidad.	
Nombre de la Organización/Entidad:	
Grupo Étnico o Pueblo Indígena o Pueblo/comunidad tradicional:	
Nombre de la Comunidad o Comunidades Evaluadas:	
¿Posee El Grupo/Comunidad/Pueblo algún tipo de reconocimiento legal para ejercer sus derechos ante las instituciones del Estado?	<i>Por ejemplo: Personería jurídica, Títulos de propiedad, contrato de manejo forestal con el Estado. Es válido presentar documentos o constancias de los procesos en marcha hacia la obtención de los documentos oficiales.</i>
¿Cómo está organizada la Comunidad?	
Ubicación (Departamento, Municipio):	
Nombre de la persona Líder Comunitaria:	
Nombre de la Persona de Contacto para certificación FSC:	
Dirección:	
Número de Teléfono:	
Email/correo electrónico:	
Información general: Territorio y Bosque.	
¿Su territorio cuenta con algún número de registro nacional?	<i>Por ejemplo, "Licencia TIOC (Territorio Indígena Originario Campesino)", Numero registrado de Empresa u otro, o "No existe".</i>
Superficie del Territorio de la Comunidad/Comunidades (Hectáreas):	
Superficie de bosque de la Comunidad:	
Superficie a certificar:	
¿Excluye alguna parte de su bosque de la certificación? <i>Si sí, explique el motivo.</i>	

²⁸ Note that an operational Excel version of the Application, Self-Assessment, and Action Plan can be found at nepcon.org and www.forestsoftheworld.org/programs/regional-initiatives

Manejo forestal.	
¿Maneja su bosque natural para obtener bienes y/o servicios que comercializa y desea certificar?	
Describa su bosque	<i>Selva, bosque templado, etc. Bosque primario, bosque secundario, etc.</i>
¿Cuántas unidades de manejo posee la Comunidad?	
¿Qué productos obtiene de su bosque? <i>Mencione también aquellos distintos a madera y para uso doméstico.</i>	
¿Qué productos que obtiene de su bosque desea certificar?	<i>Por ejemplo, madera, castaña u otros productos forestales no maderables, servicios ecosistémicos (agua, turismo, conservación de la biodiversidad, conservación del suelo, carbono)</i>
¿Actualmente vende sus productos del bosque?	
¿Cuál es la tasa de cosecha anual en promedio de los productos que desea certificar?	
¿Han identificado un mercado o a clientes potenciales interesados en sus productos certificados? <i>En caso de que sí, describa especies, precios, dimensiones, volúmenes, frecuencia de entrega, condiciones de secado, logística de transporte, etc.</i>	
¿La Comunidad tiene actualmente medios para comercializar el producto terminado?	<i>Por ejemplo: caminos, procesamiento primario, etc.</i>
¿Cuenta con plantaciones comerciales?	
¿Se utiliza algún tipo de pesticida en el bosque?	
Desarrollo del manejo forestal.	
Describa la historia de aprovechamiento en la/s Comunidad/Comunidades: <i>¿Cómo comenzó?, ¿cuándo?, ¿quiénes?</i>	
¿La Comunidad vive en el bosque o cerca de él?	<i>Explique la situación física de la Comunidad respecto a su bosque.</i>
¿La Comunidad realiza directamente las actividades de manejo forestal?	<i>En caso de que sí, describa cómo se organiza la Comunidad para llevar a cabo la operación. Si la Comunidad no realiza la operación, describa quién la realiza y su relación con la Comunidad.</i>
¿Cuentan con el apoyo de una Organización técnica externa a la Comunidad para la implementación del manejo forestal?	<i>¿Cuál? ¿Cómo es la relación?</i>

Valores del bosque.	
¿Conoce si su bosque se encuentra dentro de un Área Protegida? <i>Mencione el nombre del Área Protegida, si aplica.</i>	
¿Reconoce algún valor relevante en su bosque?	<i>Por ejemplo:</i> - Importancia religiosa o cultural para la comunidad. - Presencia de especies de fauna o flora protegida. - Dependencia de la comunidad en alguno de los bienes o servicios que el bosque provee.
¿La Comunidad ha identificado alguna amenaza para su bosque?	<i>Por ejemplo: incendios, tala ilegal, ocupaciones, etc.</i>

Criterios para la elegibilidad:

- 1 Es Grupo Étnico, Pueblo Indígena, o Pueblo/comunidad tradicional.
- 2 Posee o maneja un bosque.
- 3 Tiene derechos/reconocimiento sobre la tierra en el largo plazo (o se encuentra en trámite o lo demanda).
- 4 Existen derechos colectivos sobre la propiedad, el uso, o/y el manejo del bosque
- 5 Tiene control sobre el manejo realizado.

Annex II: Self-assessment template²⁹

AUTO-EVALUACIÓN

Por favor, complete la siguiente auto-evaluación sobre el manejo forestal realizado en su Comunidad o Comunidades. Para ello, tenga en cuenta el siguiente contenido para las preguntas:

- **Columna “Pregunta”:** se formula la pregunta para cada uno de las etapas a cumplir para lograr la certificación FSC. Tenga en cuenta en todas las preguntas deben estar justificadas.
- **Columna de “Cumplimiento”:** indique si la Comunidad cumple actualmente con lo solicitado en la pregunta o no cumple con ello. También se puede indicar si no se sabe o si no se entiende la pregunta, o si no procede responder a la pregunta (No aplica).
- **Columna “Respuesta”:** indique cuáles son sus hallazgos. Escriba lo mayor información posible para explicar la situación plenamente. En cursiva, se indican algunas aclaraciones como ayuda. Si en **Cumplimiento** respondió distinto a “Sí se cumple”, indique el motivo.
- **Columna “Evidencia”:** indique dónde encontró esa información, por ejemplo: en entrevista a una persona (indicar quién), en la revisión de documentación o de registros (indicar cuáles) o si lo observó en el bosque (indicar dónde).

Primera Etapa: Origen Comunitario

FUENTE: Los Principios y Responsabilidades del Sistema de Verificación de “Origens Brasil”, IMAFLORA.

NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Primera Etapa para obtener el primer certificado de Origen Comunitario

Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias
1.1: Se puede garantizar la identificación de los productos desde su origen en el bosque hasta el punto de venta?		<i>Describe el sistema de rastreabilidad y mencione si el sistema atribuye a un producto específico. Para madera, no maderables y artesanías.</i>	
1.2: ¿El modo de cosecha respeta las normas tradicionales de la Comunidad?			
1.3: ¿La producción forestal comercial no afecta negativamente a las actividades tradicionales ni a la seguridad alimentaria de los miembros de la Comunidad?		<i>Se consideran actividades tradicionales: chaqueo, cacería, pesca, recolección de leñas y hongos, etc.</i>	<i>Uso propio Entrevistas, observación directa.</i>
1.4: ¿Existe un mecanismo de reparto (al menos una parte) de los beneficios recibidos para mejoras colectivas en la Comunidad?			
1.5: ¿Existen contratos con los compradores que reconocen un precio justo para los productos comprados, negociados a la satisfacción de la Comunidad?			
1.6: ¿Se acompaña y monitorea la cosecha para asegurar que no daña el bosque?		<i>Describe el sistema: ¿Cómo? ¿Quién? ¿Cuándo?</i>	

²⁹ Note that an operational Excel version of the Application, Self-Assessment, and Action Plan can be found at nepcon.org and www.forestsoftheworld.org/programs/regional-initiatives

Segunda Etapa: Legalidad			
FUENTE: Evaluación Nacional de Riesgos Centralizada para Bolivia FSC-CNRA-BO V1-0 ES. NOTA: Se ha tomado como ejemplo el caso de este estándar para Bolivia. La aplicación en otros países requerirá de la adaptación de la Categoría 1 de Centralized National Risk Assessment para dicho país. NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Segunda Etapa para hacer declaraciones de Legalidad.			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias
2.1: ¿Conocen toda la legislación forestal nacional aplicable a la actividad forestal que realizan?	Categoría 1: Material Aprovechado Legalmente. Ver sección arriba: Legalidad.		
2.2: ¿Tiene Título de Propiedad emitido por el Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA)?			
2.3: ¿Tiene Certificado de Sanidad emitido por el Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria (INRA)?			
2.4: ¿Tiene aval de la Organización Matriz para acceder y utilizar sus recursos?		<i>Indicar si la comunidad es parte de un conglomerado, una federación o un título de derecho colectivo (Organización Matriz).</i>	<i>Aval de la organización matriz. Acta de asamblea en caso de asociación.</i>
2.5: ¿Tiene Plan General de Manejo Forestal (PGMF) aprobado por el ABT?			
2.6: ¿Tiene Plan de Manejo Integral de Bosques (PMIB –para maderables) o Plan de Gestión Integral de Bosques y Tierra (PGIBT –incluyendo ganado o cultivos si aplica), aprobado por el ABT?		<i>Explique por cuánto tiempo, quien los escriben, si tienen copias, etc.</i>	
2.7: ¿Tiene Plan Operacional Anual Forestal (POAF) aprobado por el ABT?			
2.8: ¿Tiene inventario y mapas del Área Anual de Aprovechamiento (AAA) para 20 años, aprobado por el ABT?			
2.9: Si ya están aprovechando, ¿tienen recibos para evidenciar el pago de las Patentes de Aprovechamiento y la Tasa de Regulación Forestal (8% del valor total para Comunidades)?			
2.10: Si ya están aprovechando, ¿tienen informes de monitoreo que demuestren que el aprovechamiento forestal sigue lo especificado en el POAF aprobado?			
2.11: Si ya están aprovechando, ¿tienen Informes de Rodeo para madera aprovechada antes de transportarla, aprobados por el ABT?			
2.12: ¿No existen terceros ocupando alguna área del bosque sin el consentimiento de la Comunidad?			

2.13: ¿No existe ningún límite en conflicto con la Comunidad o Propietario vecino?		<i>Si existe, explique el conflicto, por cuánto tiempo existe, cómo se resolverá, etc.</i>	
2.14: Si se comercia con especies CITES, ¿se cuenta con los permisos necesarios emitidos por el Vice-Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Biodiversidad, Cambios Climáticos y de Gestión y Desarrollo Forestal (VMABCCGDF)?		<i>CITES II: Swietenia macrophylla, Bulnesia sarmientoi, y CITES III: Cedrella fissilis, Cedrela Lilloi, Cedrela odorata.</i>	
2.15: ¿Se mantienen registros de consultas internas e procesos de participación por la Comunidad en la definición de las actividades de aprovechamiento?			
2.16: ¿Recibe Certificados Forestales de Origen, aprobado por el ABT?			
2.17: ¿Emiten facturas para productos vendidos que especifican especie, volumen, origen y precio?			
2.18: ¿Se conocen y se respeten los Diámetros Mínimos de Corta?			
2.19: ¿Se mantienen 20% de los arboles como semilleros?			
2.20: ¿No se realiza extracción forestal en tierras con 45% o más de gradiente ni con alto potencial erosivo?			
2.21: ¿Los cuerpos de agua dentro de la zona de explotación y/o cercanos están protegidos y cuentan con una franja de protección?		<i>Cuerpos de agua: fuentes, ríos, humedales, lagos, etc.</i>	
2.22: ¿No se aprovecha fauna ni flora endémica, amenazada o en peligro de extinción?		<i>Liste si conoce las especies de fauna y flora endémica, amenazada o en peligro de extinción presentes en el bosque de la Comunidad.</i>	
2.23: ¿Las actividades de aprovechamiento están de acuerdo con los requisitos mínimos estipulados en el Reglamento de la Ley General del Trabajo?			

Tercera Etapa: Madera Controlada			
FUENTE: Evaluación Nacional de Riesgos Centralizada para Bolivia FSC-CNRA-BO V1-0 ES. NOTA: Se ha tomado como ejemplo el caso de este estándar para Bolivia. La aplicación en otros países requerirá de la adaptación del CNRA para dicho país (Excepto la Categoría 1. Legalidad, incluida en la Segunda Etapa). NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Tercera Etapa para hacer declaraciones de Madera Controlada.			
Categoría 1: Material Aprovechado Legalmente. Ver sección arriba: Legalidad.			
Categoría 2: No Violación de los Derechos Humanos y Tradicionales			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias
3.2.1: ¿No existen conflictos armados en el bosque?			
3.2.2: Se saben y respetan los 8 Convenios Fundamentales de la Organización Internacional de Trabajo?	Solo completar en "Respuesta" y "Evidencias".	Mencione si conoce alguno de ellos: - Convenio 29 sobre el Trabajo Forzoso u Obligatorio, 1930; - Convenio 87 relativo a la Libertad Sindical y la Protección del Derecho de Sindicación, 1948; - Convenio 98 relativo al Derecho de Sindicación y de Negociación Colectiva, 1949; - Convenio 100 relativo a la Igualdad de Remuneración, 1951; - Convenio 105 relativo a la Abolición del Trabajo Forzoso, 1957; - Convenio 111 relativo a la Discriminación en Materia de Empleo y Ocupación, 1958; - Convenio 138 sobre la Edad Mínima de Admisión al Empleo, 1973; - Convenio 182 sobre las Peores Formas de Trabajo Infantil, 1999.	
3.2.3: ¿No existe ningún impedimento a los miembros de la Comunidad que trabajen en la actividad forestal al derecho de asociarse libremente a un sindicato y negociar colectivamente?			
3.2.4: ¿No hay ningún trabajo forzado, ni de adultos ni de niños, en el bosque?			
3.2.5: ¿Los niños que trabajan apenas realizan trabajos ligeros, siempre supervisados y cuidados, con finalidad de aprender de los adultos y sin impedir ir a sus clases?			
3.2.6: Las mujeres y hombres reciben el mismo pago cuando realizan el mismo trabajo?			Evidencia que las mujeres han sido involucrada en la evaluación de esta pregunta.
3.2.7: ¿Conocen el Convenio 169 de la Organización Internacional de Trabajo (OIT) y de la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas?	Solo completar en "Respuesta" y "Evidencias".		
Categoría 3: Protección de los Altos Valores de Conservación presentes en el bosque			

3.3.1: ¿Tiene identificada la presencia de especies amenazadas en mapas y sobre el terreno y estos definidos como Áreas de Protección?			
3.3.2: ¿El personal de campo están capacitados para identificar especies de flora y fauna amenazadas que pudieran encontrarse en áreas de operaciones y se notificará todas las especies que se identifiquen?			
3.3.3: ¿Las prácticas de aprovechamiento se realizan considerando las áreas protegidas y las especies amenazadas, sin ponerlas en riesgo?		<i>Serían acciones adicionales al hecho de no aprovechar dichas especies (que es el 2.22). Por ejemplo, en el caso de árboles, si se considera su ubicación al hacer el derribo y/o al trazar carriles de arrastre; o en el caso de fauna, si se consideran su presencia/nidos/madrigueros.</i>	
3.3.4: ¿Se ha establecido zonas amortiguadoras alrededor de todos los Altos Valores de Conservación identificados?			
3.3.5: ¿Se verifica, con la participación de las partes interesadas locales (ej. ONGs) si la Unidad de Manejo se ubica en alguno de los siguientes hábitats: - Corredor Ambororo Madidi, - Llanos de Moxo, - Bosque yungueño, - Selva amazónica del Alto Madera, - Selva amazónica Chiquitana, - Serranías de Sunsa en el departamento de Santa Cruz, - Sitios RAMSAR?			
3.3.6: ¿Se ubican los cursos de agua, los humedales y sus áreas de protección en los mapas?			
3.3.7: ¿Se prohíbe que los residuos de la tala sean depositados a los cursos de agua?			
3.3.8: ¿Las carreteras y rutas de extracción están diseñadas para minimizar: - el tránsito a través de áreas protegidas y áreas de refugio de vida silvestre, - evitar la fragmentación de bosques nativos y - evitar los deslizamientos de tierra e inundaciones?			
3.3.9: ¿Se crean corredores para fomentar el tránsito de poblaciones de animales y proteger las especies y los paisajes?			
3.3.10: ¿El acceso de personas no autorizadas está controlado para evitar el riesgo de incendio y caza?			

3.3.11: ¿Se toman medidas para proteger el bosque de robo de los recursos de los que la Comunidad depende para sus necesidades alimentares, materiales, culturales o artísticas?			
3.3.12: ¿Se elaboran mapas de las zonas de interés cultural, lugares sagrados o donde se practican rituales, masas de agua, colinas o montañas, piedras, plantas o animales importantes) y establecen zonas amortiguadoras alrededor para su protección?			
Categoría 4: No conversión de bosque a usos no forestales ni plantaciones			
3.4.1: ¿Se hace alguna conversión de bosque a agricultura o otros usos no forestales, incluyendo plantaciones? NOTA: sólo permitido en Tierras de Uso Múltiple, no en Tierras de Producción Forestal Permanente.			
3.4.2: ¿La conversión cuenta con un Plan de Ordenamiento Predial, aprobado por el ABT?			
Categoría 5: Madera no proveniente de árboles genéticamente modificados			
3.5.1: ¿No se usa árboles o plantas genéticamente modificados?		En la legislación Boliviana no está permitido usar organismos GM, por lo que sería un requerimiento de Legalidad. Se deja aquí como ejemplo.	

Cuarta Etapa: Certificación FSC Comunidades			
FUENTE: Herramienta para la certificación FSC de Comunidades, versión Julio 2018 NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos indicados en verde para hacer declaraciones FSC Comunidad. NOTA: La versión Julio 2018 de la Herramienta introduce el concepto de "aplicación crítica" para guiar el enfoque de riesgo (p.e. en auditoría, o en evaluación de este formato), sin embargo de no es vinculante en términos del cumplimiento de los requerimientos, dado que todos serían de obligado cumplimiento (a no se que no apliquen). NOTA: Otras reglas sobre el periodo en que cumplir con el resto de requisitos y la posible emisión de no conformidades aún no han sido definidas.			
Primer Objetivo: Legalidad y Gobernanza Comunitaria			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias (los indicados solo se muestran como ejemplo)
4.1.1. ¿La comunidad tiene un compromiso a largo plazo sobre el uso y conservación de los recursos del bosque, para mantener y mejorar su forma y calidad de vida?			Declaración de compromiso, acuerdos o contratos de manejo forestal, actas y acuerdos de asamblea comunal.
4.1.2. ¿La estructura organizativa y función de la organización responsable para la gestión de recursos naturales, es definida en asamblea comunitaria?			Actas y acuerdos de las organizaciones o fuerzas vivas de la comunidad/Acuerdos o

			Actas de las Federaciones indígenas
4.1.3. ¿Existe documentación o acuerdos orales donde se describe como se encuentra organizada la comunidad?		<i>En casos de comunidades indígenas comúnmente no se manejan acuerdos escritos, es aceptable que tengan normas orales que puedan ser ratificadas en una asamblea.</i>	Asambleas, actas, normas internas o reglamentos. Entrevistas en el caso de acuerdos orales.
4.1.4. ¿La comunidad tiene reglamentos internos (escritos u orales) donde se definen claramente: la forma de convivencia, la participación, elección, los sistemas productivos y otros aspectos para su desarrollo?			Reglamentos internos generales y específicos.
4.1.5. ¿Existen acuerdos escritos u orales para que todos los miembros de la comunidad tengan los mismos derechos, oportunidades y participen en la toma de decisiones para su desarrollo?			Entrevistas, actas, normas internas, reglamentos.
4.1.6. ¿Las funciones, responsabilidades, deberes y límites de los miembros de la organización que ejecuta el aprovechamiento de los recursos y beneficios del bosque se han acordado y comunicado en asamblea comunal?		<i>Un Organigrama cuando no hay reglamento interno.</i>	Libro de actas. reglamento o normas internas, escritas u orales.
4.1.7. ¿Las autoridades de la comunidad dan a conocer al menos una vez al año los reglamentos internos y su cumplimiento?			Libro de actas. reglamento o normas internas. Entrevistas
4.1.8. ¿Se han acordado y comunicado a los miembros de la comunidad en asamblea las formas de elección de sus autoridades y representantes?			Libro de actas, reglamento o normas internas, entrevistas con la comunidad.
4.1.9. ¿La asamblea es la instancia máxima para la toma de decisiones y cuenta con un libro de actas donde registran las resoluciones o mandatos?			Libro de actas, reglamento o normas internas, entrevistas
4.1.10. ¿Posee la comunidad algún tipo de reconocimiento legal para ejercer sus derechos ante las instituciones del Estado?		<i>Debido a la lentitud y complejidad de los trámites para obtener documentos de legalidad es válido presentar documentos o constancias de los procesos en marcha hacia la obtención de los documentos oficiales.</i>	Personería jurídica, Títulos de propiedad, contrato de manejo forestal con el Estado
4.1.11. ¿El aprovechamiento de los bienes y servicios del bosque con fines comerciales y no comerciales ha sido aprobada por la asamblea comunitaria y se enmarca en las leyes nacionales respectivas?			Planes u otros instrumentos y/o documentos requeridos por las leyes nacionales vigentes
4.1.12. ¿El aprovechamiento de los bienes y servicios del bosque con fines comerciales se realiza según planes que aseguran su permanencia y dentro de las leyes nacionales respectivas?			Planes u otros instrumentos y/o documentos requeridos por la ley nacional, normas para el manejo forestal nacional

4.1.13. ¿La comunidad ha reglamentado la distribución de los beneficios económicos de los recursos del bosque?			Actas de asamblea, Reglamentos, Normas, Estatutos, Plan de manejo forestal
4.1.14. ¿Existe una forma de comprobar que se cumple con la distribución de beneficios?			Actas de asamblea, informes económicos, entrevistas.
4.1.15. ¿La comunidad está conforme con la distribución de beneficios?			Entrevistas, observación directa.
4.1.16. ¿La comunidad tiene identificados a sus vecinos y otros actores con los que se relaciona?		Explicar "otros actores" si hubiera.	Actas de asamblea, Mapas parlantes, entrevistas.
4.1.17. ¿La comunidad mantiene buenas relaciones con los vecinos y actores con los que se relaciona sobre temas comunes?		Por ejemplo: Caminos, ríos, corredores ecológicos, sitios especiales, colindancias, mojones, protección.	Actas de asamblea, acuerdos, convenios y entrevistas.
4.1.18. ¿Los conflictos con vecinos o actores relacionados se resuelven según un proceso previamente acordado?		En el caso que se hayan dado conflictos	Actas de asamblea, acuerdos y convenios, entrevistas con miembros de la comunidad, vecinos y actores relacionados.
4.1.19. ¿La organización responsable del manejo de los recursos forestales gestiona la elaboración de planes productivos del bosque?		Los documentos o planes pueden tener diferentes nombres según el país donde se aplique la evaluación, en el caso de PNMB y/o servicios ecosistémicos bastará con un acuerdo de asamblea comunitaria.	Planes de manejo forestal, planes de gestión forestal, planes de aprovechamiento, planes de corta, Acuerdos comunitarios especiales para No maderables
4.1.20. ¿La organización responsable del manejo de los recursos forestales cumple con sus obligaciones administrativas y de impuestos, según la normativa forestal del gobierno local y la ley nacional vigente?		En algunos casos puede haber guías y/o manuales para los trámites legales-administrativos.	Evidencia de pago de tasas e impuestos forestales en todas las instancias según ley, Certificados otorgados por la(s) institución competente según la ley nacional vigente.
Segundo Objetivo: Desarrollo Comunitario			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias (los indicados solo se muestran como ejemplo)
4.2.1. ¿La comunidad cuenta con una zonificación del bosque y sus recursos para el acceso, uso y manejo?		Sobre el nivel para cumplir, puede ser de diferentes formas: un dibujo acordado en asamblea, un Plan de Vida con mapas, planes de manejo forestal de madera y no maderables.	Acta de asamblea, mapas parlantes, Planes de ordenamiento territorial, planes de desarrollo integral, mapas hablados con la comunidad y otros si existen.

4.2.2. ¿Los representantes de las organizaciones comunitarias se involucran en la elaboración e implementación de los planes productivos de sus recursos forestales?		<i>Esto es que al menos las autoridades de la comunidad estén informados sobre la elaboración de los planes y puedan entender su contenido y tener acceso a los documentos si lo requieran, y esto conste en un acuerdo.</i>	<i>Acuerdos internos, Actas de asamblea, entrevistas, planes</i>
4.2.3. ¿La comunidad elige en asamblea los miembros de la organización interna responsable de la gestión y ejecución del aprovechamiento de los recursos forestales?		<i>"La organización interna responsable de la gestión" puede llamarse equipo técnico, grupo forestal, cooperativa, empresa forestal comunitaria u otro según el país donde se aplique la herramienta.</i>	<i>Actas de asamblea comunitaria, contrato de manejo forestal comunitario</i>
4.2.4. ¿La organización interna responsable de la gestión de los recursos forestales cumple los acuerdos comunitarios y las funciones específicas para el aprovechamiento según los planes productivos y las leyes correspondientes?		<i>Idem anterior</i>	<i>Normas internas, manual de funciones, entrevistas, observación directa.</i>
4.2.5. ¿Las ganancias de la implementación de los planes productivos, son invertidas en la cadena productiva y el desarrollo comunitario?			<i>Actas de asambleas, Informe económico, observación directa, entrevistas, planillas, depósitos, facturas,</i>
4.2.6. ¿La comunidad prioriza a sus miembros para realizar trabajos en el aprovechamiento de los recursos del bosque de acuerdo a sus habilidades e intereses?		<i>En las actas o acuerdos consta se involucra personas de afuera solo después que se ha convocado y buscado los miembros de la comunidad, para desarrollar las actividades.</i>	<i>Acta de asamblea, lista de trabajadores, entrevistas, observación directa.</i>
4.2.7. ¿El monto de los pagos por mano de obra y compensación económica por servicios han sido definidos en asamblea de acuerdo a las capacidades personales de quienes las ejecutan?			<i>Acta de asamblea, entrevistas, observación directa, Recibos</i>
4.2.8. ¿Hay acuerdos comunitarios sobre cómo cubrir gastos y servicios de salud para la seguridad de los comunarios que realizan trabajos en las actividades de aprovechamiento?			<i>Convenios con servicios de salud, ordenes de atención recibos de pago del servicio de salud, entrevistas.</i>
4.2.9. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable del aprovechamiento ha gestionado y recibido el entrenamiento necesario para realizar sus actividades según los planes y/o procedimientos establecidos?		<i>Solo en caso de que sea necesario</i>	<i>Plan de capacitación, diplomas, certificados de entrenamiento, entrevistas. Notas de solicitud. Verificación en el campo</i>
4.2.10. ¿La comunidad y la organización responsable del aprovechamiento ha gestionado asistencia técnica para apoyar la implementación de los planes productivos?			<i>Acta de Asamblea, Contrato firmado, en caso que sea un requisito legal, Resolución de aprobación del Plan de Manejo</i>

4.2.11. En el caso de la contratación de un profesional forestal, ¿el contrato contempla lineamientos de control, seguimiento, ejecución y transparencia en la gestión de los planes productivos?		<i>Solo cuando sea un requisito legal para la producción.</i>	<i>Contrato, observación directa, entrevista, plan de manejo forestal.</i>
Tercer Objetivo: Planes Productivos			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias (los indicados solo se muestran como ejemplo)
4.3.1. ¿Cualquier actividad de comercialización a partir de un producto y/o beneficio del bosque se desarrolla bajo un plan productivo y en base a la normativa local y las leyes requeridas para el uso sostenido de los mismos?			<i>Planes de manejo forestal, inventarios, censos, estudios de las especies.</i>
4.3.2. ¿Los planes productivos son elaborados con la información disponible y de fuentes reconocidas por las leyes nacionales para garantizar la permanencia de los recursos maderables y no maderables?		<i>En el caso de Productos Forestales No Maderables (PFNM) donde no hay parámetros técnicos para el manejo, valdrá la planificación en base a estudios de otros países que sean familiares con los PFNM que estamos evaluando o considerando evaluar.</i>	<i>Planes de manejo forestal, inventarios, censos, estudios de las especies.</i>
4.3.3. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable del mismo hace el control y seguimiento de las actividades descritas en el plan, durante y después del aprovechamiento?		<i>Referido a la implementación del aprovechamiento del recurso (actividades técnicas).</i>	<i>Reporte de supervisión de campo de la autoridad técnica pertinente, observación directa, informes económicos, entrevistas.</i>
4.3.4. ¿La organización responsable del aprovechamiento de los recursos forestales presenta informes técnicos y económicos periódicamente a la comunidad de las actividades que se llevan a cabo en cada uno de los planes productivos y propone acciones correctivas si fuera necesario?		<i>"La organización responsable" puede llamarse equipo técnico, grupo forestal, cooperativa, empresa forestal comunitaria u otro según el país donde se aplique la herramienta. En el caso de aprovechamiento de baja escala p.ej. de no maderables pueden tomarse en cuenta simples informes orales en asambleas.</i>	<i>Actas de asambleas, Informe técnico y económico.</i>
4.3.5. ¿La Comunidad adapta sus prácticas y procedimientos tomando en consideración los resultados del monitoreo y aplicando su conocimiento tradicional?		<i>La frecuencia del monitoreo podría adaptarse a la normativa técnica vigente.</i>	
4.3.6. ¿La comunidad realiza su actividad forestal a través de terceros?		<i>Si sí, explique la relación con el tercero, las fases productivas que realiza, el acuerdo, etc.</i>	
Si no se realiza la actividad forestal a través de terceros, pasar a la pregunta 4.3.14.			

4.3.7. ¿Los contratos de compra-venta de productos forestales son conocidos, aprobados y firmados en asamblea comunitaria, para asegurar la transparencia de todas las transacciones dentro del mismo?			Acta de asamblea, contratos de manejo forestal; Acuerdos tribales para comunidades indígenas
4.3.8. ¿Los contratos de compra venta de bienes y servicios forestales garantizan el cumplimiento de los planes productivos y definen claramente obligaciones, deberes y sanciones por incumplimiento de las partes?		Los planes productivos son parte integral de los contratos de compra venta.	Acta de asamblea, contrato.
4.3.9. ¿El contrato describe formas para asegurar que las transacciones económicas sean transparentes y para crear capacidades locales?			Acta de asambleas, contrato, evaluación de cierre, informe tecnico de supervision.
4.3.10. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión de los recursos busca información sobre los antecedentes del comprador antes de firmar contratos?		Para saber si hubo oportunidad de indagar los antecedentes antes de la firma.	Entrevistas o consultas con personal de la autoridad forestal nacional, experiencia con otros usuarios, observación directa.
4.3.11. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable supervisa y evalúa las actividades que realiza el comprador y/o proveedor de servicios durante el aprovechamiento de los bienes o servicios forestales?		Esto no debe ser un reporte técnico, sino un reporte sencillo de observación que registre datos que evidencien la presencia en el campo. Por ejemplo No. de árbol, rasgos específicos de la ubicación del mismo, etc.	Informes del equipo técnico de supervisión (Elaborar formato de informe).
4.3.12. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión forestal detiene y/o suspende el contrato si el comprador ha incumpliendo las cláusulas del mismo?		La comunidad debe asegurarse de que el contrato permite que la comunidad suspende el contrato en el caso de incumplimientos.	Acta de asamblea, contratos, observación directa, denuncia, evidencias
4.3.13. ¿De existir daños en el bosque, se obliga al comprador a corregir con acciones concretas para reponerlos?		P.e. caminos reparados, infraestructura existente reparada.	Observación directa, informe, entrevistas, denuncias, evidencias.
4.3.14. ¿Los comunitarios que hacen labores de aprovechamiento han sido capacitado para ejecutar sus tareas con el fin de reducir los daños en el bosque?			Contenido de temas de capacitación, listas de participantes, entrevistas, observación, inventario de equipo de protección y seguridad
4.3.15. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión forestal tiene e implementa un sistema de control para el seguimiento de los productos hasta su comercialización?		Un sistema o una guía sencilla sobre como se aseguran que los productos que se extrajeron en el bosque son los mismos que llegan al comprador final.	Sistema de control descrito, libro de registro de la producción
4.3.16. ¿La organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión de los recursos conoce y controla cada una de las etapas del aprovechamiento de productos forestales maderables y no maderables?		Referido al sistema de control.	Registros de control, formatos de control para transporte, informes de rodeo, reportes de supervisión técnica de la autoridad forestal

4.3.17. ¿Los registros del sistema de control se usan para evaluar y mejorar los procesos de la cadena productiva?		<i>Cadena productiva: cada uno de los pasos del aprovechamiento y/o extracción del producto maderable o No maderable.</i>	<i>Registros del sistema de control, reportes</i>
4.3.18. ¿Los registros del sistema de control se presentan a la comunidad como herramienta de transparencia en las diferentes etapas y procesos del aprovechamiento?		<i>Si existe un Sistema de control, la comunidad sabe y entiende ¿Qué es y como funciona?</i>	<i>Actas de asamblea comunitaria, documentos con registros del control</i>
4.3.19. ¿Cuándo el aprovechamiento se realiza mediante un contrato con un actor externo de la comunidad, la organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión de los recursos mantiene el control del sistema?		<i>Revisar en el contrato ¿Como y hasta donde se mantiene el control del sistema? Qué sistema? Como funciona?</i>	<i>Informes de control y seguimiento al tercero, contrato o convenios con comprador y/o proveedor de servicios</i>
4.3.20. ¿La Organización responsable para la gestión de recursos naturales es responsable por el cumplimiento de las medidas de limpieza acordadas en los planes productivos y esta se lleva a cabo?		<i>No dejar residuos de ningún tipo en las áreas donde se extrae, carga, acopia y transporta los productos y en el bosque alrededor</i>	<i>Reglamento, manuales, guías. En campo se haría revisión.</i>
4.3.21. ¿Los miembros de la organización responsable de las actividades dentro del área de manejo forestal tienen equipos de protección personal según las actividades que realizan?		<i>Guía elaborada con la participación de la comunidad - equipo mínimo según trabajo.</i>	<i>Observación, lista dotación de EPP.</i>
4.3.22. ¿Los miembros de la organización comunitaria responsable de la gestión de los recursos saben cómo actuar en caso de emergencia por accidentes durante sus labores de aprovechamiento?			<i>Memorias de reuniones, actas de acuerdos</i>
4.3.23. ¿La Organización forestal comunitaria cuenta con un fondo para responder a la seguridad y emergencias de los miembros que realicen trabajos en las actividades de aprovechamiento?			<i>Acta de asamblea, presupuesto asignado, informe económico.</i>
4.3.24. ¿Los miembros de la Organización forestal comunitaria cumplen las actividades para la regeneración y mantenimiento de los beneficios del bosque contenidas en los planes productivos?		<i>Describir actividades para regeneración y mantenimiento del bosque.</i>	<i>Informe de evaluación, evidencia de los tratamientos silviculturales aplicados</i>
Cuarto Objetivo: Protección y Conservación del Bosque			
Pregunta	Resultado evaluación		
	Cumplimiento	Respuesta	Evidencias (los indicados solo se muestran como ejemplo)
4.4.1. ¿Los planes productivos, incluyen una lista de las especies de árboles y animales considerados raros y en peligro que no serán aprovechadas?			<i>Planes de manejo forestal, Certificado CITES, listas de especies identificadas y contenidas en los planes según las leyes de cada país</i>

4.4.2. ¿Se implementan actividades para proteger las especies de animales y plantas importantes para el refugio, crecimiento y la alimentación de las demás especies, antes, durante y después del aprovechamiento?			Planes de manejo , Observación directa, lista de especie, mapas Se debería elaborar una lista por tipo de bosque a nivel de cada país.
4.4.3. ¿Las actividades de protección contempladas en los planes productivos son implementadas?			Plan de protección, plan productivo.
4.4.4. ¿Se tienen acuerdos, manuales, guías o cartillas para la implementación de acciones de protección y minimización de daños del aprovechamiento que son conocidos por la comunidad?		Describir detalladamente con manuales o dibujos técnicas de aprovechamiento de bajo impacto.	Manuales, guías, procedimientos.
4.4.5. ¿Los reglamentos de la organización forestal comunitaria (escritos u orales) definen claramente las sanciones por el incumplimiento de las medidas de protección dentro de las áreas que son aprovechadas?			norma interna, informes, observación directa, deslindes, mapas.
4.4.6. ¿Los planes productivos y/o dibujos sobre los recursos del bosque indican los sitios de interés y áreas de protección y conservación que ha identificado la comunidad?			Planes de manejo forestal, mapas hablados, acuerdos y actas
4.4.7. ¿Los planes productivos tienen información sobre el uso y acceso a los sitios de interés ambiental, cultural y/o espiritual para su protección?			Planes de manejo forestal, mapas, acuerdos y actas, guía.
4.4.8. ¿Se implementan acciones de protección y conservación de los sitios especiales identificados por la comunidad en el área de manejo?			Señalética, coordenadas, mapas, entrevistas y observación directa.

³⁰Annex III: Action Plan template

PLAN DE ACCIÓN

En las siguientes tablas, complete, para cada etapa, aquellos requisitos que por el momento no se cumplen para la Certificación. Agregue cuantas filas sean necesarias.

Primera Etapa: Origen Comunitario							
NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Primera Etapa para obtener el primer certificado.							
Nº de pregunta (auto evaluación)	Descripción del incumplimiento	Acciones previstas para el cumplimiento	Posibles riesgos que pueden afectar la implementación	Responsable para implementar	Año previsto para cumplir	Costo estimado	¿Qué fondos serán usados?
					1		
					1		
					1		

Segunda Etapa: Legalidad							
NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Segunda Etapa para hacer declaraciones de Legalidad.							
Nº de pregunta (auto evaluación)	Descripción del incumplimiento	Acciones previstas para el cumplimiento	Posibles riesgos que pueden afectar la implementación	Responsable para implementar	Año previsto para cumplir	Costo estimado	¿Qué fondos serán usados?

³⁰ Note that an operational Excel version of the Application, Self-Assessment, and Action Plan can be found at nepcon.org and www.forests-of-the-world.org/programs/regional-initiatives

Tercera Etapa: Madera Controlada							
NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos de la Tercera Etapa para hacer declaraciones de Madera Controlada.							
Nº de pregunta (auto evaluación)	Descripción del incumplimiento	Acciones previstas para el cumplimiento	Posibles riesgos que pueden afectar la implementación	Responsable para implementar	Año previsto para cumplir	Costo estimado	¿Qué fondos serán usados?

Cuarta Etapa: Certificación FSC Comunidades							
NOTA: Hay que cumplir con todos los requisitos indicados en verde para hacer declaraciones de FSC Comunidad. NOTA: Otras reglas sobre el periodo en que cumplir con el resto de requisitos y la posible emisión de no conformidades aún no han sido definidas.							
Nº de pregunta (auto evaluación)	Descripción del incumplimiento	Acciones previstas para el cumplimiento	Posibles riesgos que pueden afectar la implementación	Responsable para implementar	Año previsto para cumplir	Costo estimado	¿Qué fondos serán usados?

Annex IV: Communities Certification Tool

The Motion 83, approved in 2014, aims to develop FSC certification mechanisms for communities that integrate their ancestral and customary knowledge in a participatory manner.

The Honduran Council for Voluntary Forest Certification (CH-CFV), the National Association of Forest Managing Indigenous Communities (AFIN-Bolivia) and Timberwolf Consulting in partnership with Forest of the World developed the project: "Delivering social and environmental benefits through community participation in the FSC system (2014-2018), which will result in a mechanism for communities and indigenous peoples to have access to FSC certification. The main component of the project was to design a Tool, similar to a standard but aiming to be more accessible to the communities, to assess their ability to be certified in a language that was closer to them by using a bottom-up approach. This could get or not closer to what FSC already has a standard but would in any case legitimate it considerably.

Timeline: Before and after Motion 83

- May 2013, Tropical Forestry Strategy meeting at FSC IC in Bonn, a number of participants challenged FSC to show that it was really committed to community forestry in the South. From this event a team emerged committed to investing resources in 2013 & 2014 to exploring the current problems in the applicability of FSC standards and systems to community forestry in the tropics and the potential impact of the IGI's on this target group. The team included: Altropico, Forests of the World, Coop SIPBAA, FSC Social Policy Program, IMAFLORA and SSC Americas.
- November 2013, a 1st round of IGI field-testing was carried out in Honduras. Field-testing followed by a Working Group meeting to identify limitations and bottlenecks in the current FSC rules for SLIMF certification, and brainstorm solutions that would both modernize & dynamize the system.
- November 2013, Board Meeting, Nicaragua. Presented paper "Community Certification for the Future"
- February 2014, a 2nd round of field-testing was carried out with an indigenous community in Bolivia, concentrated on 79 of the 2nd draft of the IGI's, released in January 2014. The field-test was followed by a two day Working Group to analyse the results, compare with the results from Honduras and draw some initial conclusions. Soil Association Woodmark would also be field-testing the IGI's in a community forestry certificate in Tanzania during the week of March 10th, as part of the official field-tests funded by PSU FM program. A common methodology was developed by the Forests of the World, Social Policy Manager & Soil Association Woodmark to ensure that the results were comparable, and this was submitted to the IGI Project Manager for approval prior to use.
- April 2014, Working Group meeting to review the conclusions of both field-tests and Working Group meetings in more detail and begin to outline the structure for a Community Forestry standard and certification system ready to present at the General Assembly in September 2014. Three related place-holder motions have been drafted to support this work: 1) to approve the development of a community forestry standard for the South, 2) to revise/renew the SLIMF certification systems in line with new P&C, and 3) to produce a long-term strategy for the tropics.
- September 2014: Motion 83 approved during the FSC General Assembly, Seville. Spain
- 2015: The launch of the project "Delivering social and environmental benefits through the involvement of communities in the FSC system" by Forests of the World.
- 2015-2016: Elaborating a tool for FSC certification in communities and indigenous peoples by communities in Bolivia, Borneo, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
- 2016: NEPCON, IMAFLORA and Rainforest Alliance develop an alternative proposal for the verification and implementation of FSC standards in local communities and indigenous peoples.

- 2017: National field tests in Bolivia and Honduras with the National Association of Forest Managing Indigenous Communities (AFIN) and the Honduran Council for Voluntary Forest Certification (CH-CFV), respectively.
- 2017: International field tests in Brazil (September) and Mexico (November) with NEPCON, Rainforest Alliance, and Imaflora
- 2017: The proposed tool for FSC certification in communities and indigenous peoples is presented & distributed at the General Assembly, Vancouver (October)
- 2018: Forest Community Verification System Field test and Workshop in Bolivia (April) with the participation of NEPCON and Rainforest Alliance

The numbers

- Over 10 Countries involved (including Bolivia, Honduras, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico, Malaysia, Denmark)
- Over 80 Communities (Indigenous and Traditional) participated in the field tests, participatory forums and workshops.
- 7 Filed Tests were held in Bolivia, Honduras, Brazil, and México
- USD 500.000 Investment estimated in the period 2014-2017

Main other partners involved

- Bolivia: Asociación Forestal Indígena Nacional – AFIN Bolivia, 9 comunidades del Pueblo Tacana-CIPTA, Comunidad San Pedro, Comunidad Yaminagua, Comunidad San Joaquin, Comunidad Chacobo, Comunidad Pacahuara, 26 comunidades del Pueblo Guarayo –AFIG, Comunidad Santa Monica, Comunidad Rio Blanco, Comunidad 16 de Agosto, Comunidad Palestina, 24 Comunidades de la TCO Monteverde, 7 Comunidades Chiquitanas – COINFO, CFV Consejo Forestal Voluntario, FCBC Fundacion para la conservación del Bosque Chiquitano, APCOB Apoyo Pueblos Chiquitanos del Oriente Boliviano, IBIF Instituto Boliviano de Investigación Forestal.
- Honduras: Consejo Hondureño de Certificación Forestal Voluntaria (CH-CVF), Cooperativa Colon, Atlantida Honduras Limitada COATLAHL, Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Agroforestales FEHCAFOR, Union de Cooperativas Agroforestales de la Reserva de la Biosfera de Rio Platano (UNICAF-BRP), Asociacion Nacionales de Productores Forestales del Bosque Latifoliado ANPFOR-BL, Centro Universitarios Regional del Litoral Atlantico CURLA-UNAH, Comunidad de Tinkyu Raya, Comunidad de Brus Laguna, Asociación de Productores Agroforestales Rio Viejo, Cooperativa de Producción Agroforestal “Fronteras de Oriente” Limitada, Cooperativa Agroforestal “Villa Santa Limitada”, Cooperativa CODA y Tinki Dawan, La Moskitia.
- Other countries: Povo Paiter Suruí, Brazil, Comunidad de Tumbira, Amazonas, Brazil, Comunidad de Callerias, Peru, Comunidades SIPBAA, Nicaragua, Comunidad Layasiksa, Nicaragua, Wik, Wik Waya and Kugu homelands, Australia, Haida Nation Council, Haida Gwaii, Red de Productores de Servicios Ambientales (Repseram), Mexico, Altropico, Ecuador

Where to find the Communities Certification Tool

The last version is thus designed as a set of organized questions that currently includes 4 main Objectives, 20 Basic Principles, and 69 questions. The last version can be found at nepcon.org and forestsoftheworld.org/programs/regional-initiatives

Annex V: Timber legality analysis

I. Evaluación de la Legalidad Forestal en Comunidades Indígenas y Campesinas Bolivianas

J. 1. Introducción

Este procedimiento tiene como objetivo la evaluación de los aspectos relacionados con la legalidad forestal en comunidades indígenas y campesinas bolivianas.

Para el desarrollo de este procedimiento, NEPCON ha revisado y comparado los siguientes documentos y estándares:

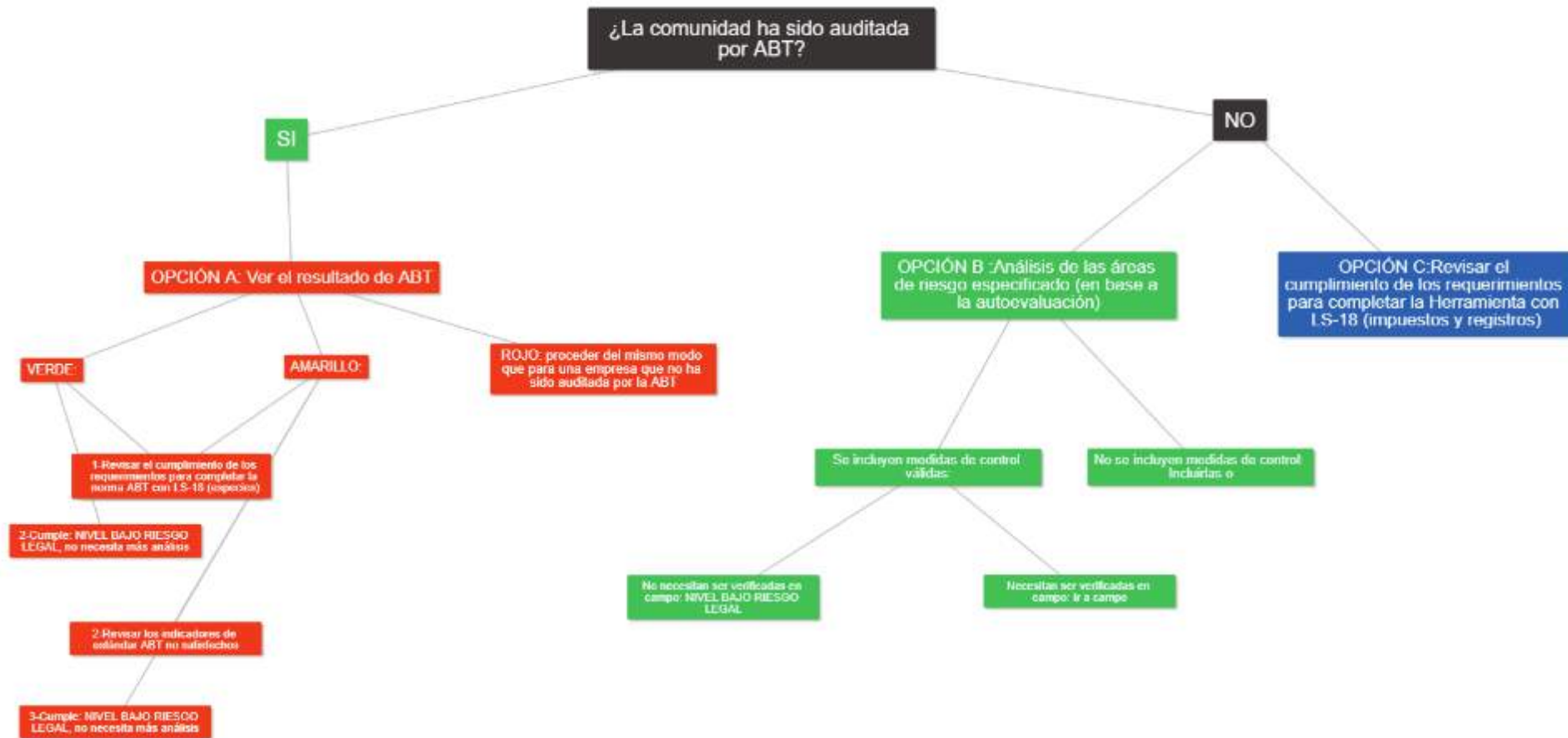
- Herramienta para la certificación FSC en comunidades indígenas, versión 7 abril 2018 ("la Herramienta")
- Documento de evaluación de estándares de legalidad de NEPCON (LS-18), disponible aquí: <https://www.nepcon.org/certification/tools-and-guidance/legalsource-due-diligence-system>
- Análisis de Riesgos de la Legalidad Forestal de NEPCON para FSC (Noviembre 2017): <https://www.nepcon.org/sites/default/files/library/2017-11/NEPCON-TIMBER-Bolivia-Risk-Assessment-EN-V1.2.pdf>
- Directriz ABT-005-2014: Reglamentación para la Implementación del Sistema Boliviano de Certificación de Bosques e Incentivos – SBCBI: <http://tools.cfb.org.bo/downloads/directriz-abt-005-2014-reglamentacion-sistema-certificacion-bosques-incentivos-sbcbi.pdf>

K. 2.RESUMEN OPERATIVO

Basándose en las conclusiones de la revisión y comparación de los sistemas arriba citados (ver Anexo 1 para más detalle sobre los resultados³¹), se propone el siguiente procedimiento a implementar en el terreno por los auditores forestales:

³¹ Nota: esta comparación ha estado basada en evaluación de documentación y entrevistas con expertos en certificación forestal en Bolivia. No se ha procedido a una evaluación exhaustiva de la implantación del estándar de la ABT en el terreno.

1. 2.1 Esquema de la propuesta



2. 2.2 Explicación de la propuesta

EL proceso comienza preguntando si la comunidad ha sido auditada y/o certificada por la ABT:

- Si la respuesta es SI (correspondiendo a la Opción A en el gráfico), se debe contestar a las siguientes preguntas y comprobar evidencias:
 - 1) La comunidad ha sido auditada por la ABT siguiendo el Anexo 2 del SBCBI (directriz ABT 005-2014): Estándar para la certificación de bosque: en comunidades indígenas y campesinas? → sí (anotar fecha de la última auditoria) /no
 - a. Si "sí": qué nivel de desempeño ha obtenido? (certificación verde, certificación amarilla, certificación roja):

Nivel de desempeño	Calificación	Acciones
Certificación verde	Mayor o igual a 70 puntos, recibe certificado de desempeño alto.	Serán evaluados en el transcurso de 2 años, firmando un compromiso de mantener su desempeño.
Certificación amarilla	Entre 50 y 69 puntos, recibe certificado de desempeño medio.	Tendrá un tiempo máximo de 2 años para cumplir con todas las observaciones de las auditorías, firmando un compromiso de mejorar el desempeño.
Certificación roja	Menor a 50 puntos, recibe certificado de desempeño bajo.	Estará sujeto a un mayor control operativo y tendrán un tiempo máximo de 1 año para mejorar su nivel de desempeño, firmando un compromiso.

- 2) La comunidad ha recibido la certificación ABT siguiendo el Anexo 4 del SBCBI (directriz ABT 005-2014): Estándar para la certificación de comercializadoras y exportadoras? → sí (anotar fecha de la última auditoria) /no
 - a. Si "sí": que nivel de desempeño ha obtenido? (certificación verde, certificación amarilla, certificación roja)
 - 3) Si el resultado ha sido "certificación verde" para los dos Anexos (2 y 4) → hay que comprobar que las especies aparecen detalladas con los nombres científicos³² → si es así se considera que la comunidad cumple con el nivel BAJO RIESGO PARA LEGALIDAD
 - 4) Para un resultado "certificación amarilla" (en cualquiera de los Anexos 2 o 4), el auditor puede optar por
 - a. revisar los indicadores de estándar ABT no satisfechos y verificarlos en terreno y después proceder con los criterios e indicadores de la herramienta. **NB: Queda por aclarar si estos resultados son públicos o fácilmente accesibles** → hay que comprobar que las especies aparecen detalladas con los nombres científicos³³ → si es así se considera que la comunidad cumple con el nivel BAJO RIESGO PARA LEGALIDAD
 - b. proceder del mismo modo que para una empresa que no ha sido auditada por la ABT (es decir, que ha respondido "no" a la pregunta 1
 - 5) Para un resultado "certificación roja", se considera que no se han satisfecho los requisitos de la ABT para la certificación de bosques y comercios y se debe proceder del mismo modo que para una empresa que no ha sido auditada por la ABT (es decir, que ha respondido "no" a la pregunta 1). Ver segundo paso.
- Si se contesta "NO" a la pregunta: "¿La comunidad ha sido auditada por la ABT?, existen dos opciones:
 - 1) Opción B: La comunidad quiere centrarse por ahora en alcanzar el paso de legalidad). Del análisis de la autoevaluación, se desprende que
 - a. Las medidas de control sobre los aspectos de riesgo especificado están detalladas. Si:

32 Único hueco encontrado en el análisis preliminar de la norma ABT al compararla con el LS-18

33 Único hueco encontrado en el análisis preliminar de la norma ABT al compararla con el LS-18

- i. No requieren visita de campo→ se considera que la comunidad cumple con el nivel BAJO RIESGO PARA LEGALIDAD
 - ii. Si requieren visita de campo, hay que proceder a verificarlas para determinar si se puede o no clasificar en este nivel
- 2) Opción C: La comunidad quiere ir directamente a ser verificada respecto de toda la herramienta para poder ser certificada FSC comunidades. Para, en caso de no conseguirlo, poder comprobar si al menos podría ser colocada en el nivel de legalidad, se ha comparado la Herramienta con el estándar de legalidad de NEPCON (LS-18), incidiendo en las áreas de riesgo especificado para la situación forestal boliviana³⁴. El proceso en este caso sería el siguiente
 - 1) El equipo auditor procederá verificando el cumplimiento con los criterios e indicadores desarrollados en la Herramienta
 - 2) Adicionalmente, el auditor comprobará que se cumplen los siguientes puntos:
 - Pago de IVA y otros impuestos relacionados con la comercialización de productos forestales
 - Comercio y transporte: registro de productos, volúmenes (debe ser coherente con FMP y permisos de cosecha), especies (debe incluir nombre, debe haber procedimientos para asegurar que concuerdan con especies de FMP), descripción del producto, proveedores (origen FMU)

³⁴ Siguiendo el Análisis de Riesgos de la Legalidad Forestal de NEPCON para FSC (noviembre 2017)

L Anexo A: Comparación de los estándares ABT con estándar de legalidad de NEPCon

LS-18		Yes/ No/ Partial y	ABT Std (unless otherwise specified, the indicators below are from Annex 2 of the ABT standard: "Estándar Para La Certificación De Bosques: En Comunidades Indígenas – Campesinas", Nov 2014)
Legal compliance	The system shall contain a legality definition, including applicable legislation related to harvesting, trade and transport enabling efficient evaluation of legal compliance where needed. The Standard shall clearly specify the applicable laws that shall be complied with in order for harvesting and trade of timber to be considered legal. In this regard it shall not be considered adequate to include only a generic statement such as "all relevant laws and regulations shall be met". The Standard shall contain requirements that relate to or cover applicable legislation as defined by the categories below.		PRINCIPIO 1: CUMPLIMIENTO DE LEGALIDAD DEL MANEJO DE BOSQUES EN COMUNIDADES
Legal rights to harvest			Criterio 1.1: La Comunidad o TIOC titular del derecho del territorio, está legalmente habilitada y tiene el respaldo documentado para el acceso, uso y manejo del bosque, respetando legal y legítimamente a la Organización Productiva (OP) para la implementación del Plan Integral de Manejo del Bosque (PIMB) (actualmente Plan General de Manejo Forestal PIMB) y no tiene procesos Legales pendientes.
Land tenure and management rights	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering land tenure rights, including customary rights as well as management rights incorporating the use of legal methods to obtain tenure rights and management rights. The standard should also cover legal business registration and tax registration, including relevant legal required licenses. There shall be requirements to ensure that licenses, right of tenure and management rights have been issued according to the legally prescribed procedure and excluding corrupt practices.	Yes: 1.1.1	Objetivo: Verificar que el titular del derecho del bosque cuenta con documentación legal que acredite el derecho de acceso, uso y manejo del bosque, además de verificar la situación legal de la Organización Productiva (OP).
Concession licenses	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating procedures for the issuing of concession licenses, including use of legal methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are recognised issues in connection with concession licenses.	Yes 1.1.2,	Indicadores: 1.1.1: La Comunidad o TIOC tiene la documentación legal que la acredita como titular del derecho del territorio 1.1.2: La Comunidad o TIOC tiene el respaldo documentado para el acceso, uso y aprovechamiento del bosque, a través del Plan Integral de Manejo del Bosque (PIMB).
Management and harvesting planning	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation and legal requirements for management planning, including conducting forest inventories, having a forest management plan and related planning and monitoring, as well as approval of these by competent authorities.	Yes: 1.3.1	1.1.3: Los representantes de la Organización Productiva (OP), han sido nombrados por su comunidad mediante instrumentos legales vigentes o usos y costumbres y cuentan con documentación de respaldo. 1.1.4: La Comunidad o TIOC está organizada para implementar el PIMB mediante su O.P. 1.1.5: La OP no tiene procesos administrativos y/o deudas pendientes referidas al pago de patentes, multas y/o contravenciones surgidas de las actividades de implementación del PIMB.
Harvesting permits	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation regulating the issuing of harvesting permits, licenses or other legal documents required for specific harvesting operations. This requirement includes the use of legal methods to obtain the permit. Corruption is a well-known issue in connection with the issuing of harvesting permits.	Yes 1.1.2	Criterio 1.2: En caso que la Organización Productiva (OP), responsable del manejo del bosque, utilice a Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF) para implementar el Plan Integral de Manejo del Bosque (PIMB), estos cumplen la normativa forestal vigente.
			Objetivo: Verificar que los prestadores de servicios forestales que ejecutan actividades en el área de manejo de la Comunidad o TIOC, estén legalmente habilitados.
			Indicadores: 1.2.1: Existe un contrato de prestación de servicio entre la OP y ellos Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF) para el acceso, uso y aprovechamiento del bosque, en el cual se establece el cumplimiento de las prácticas operacionales establecidas en el PIMB y POAF. 1.2.2: El o los Prestador(es) de Servicios Forestales (PSF) cumplen con los requisitos legales de funcionamiento y se encuentran registrados en la ABT. 1.2.3: El o los Prestador(es) de Servicios Forestales (PSF) no tienen deudas pendientes con la ABT.
			Criterio 1.3: El Plan Integral de Manejo de Bosque, ha sido actualizado bajo un nuevo inventario de reconocimiento según la norma técnica específica y es de conocimiento de la comunidad.
			Objetivo: Verificar que el PIMB esté actualizado y vigente y que la comunidad lo conozca.
			Indicadores: 1.3.1: La Comunidad o TIOC tiene un Plan Integral de Manejo de Bosque (PIMB), vigente y aprobado por la ABT. 1.3.2: El Plan Integral de Manejo fue actualizado a través de un nuevo inventario de reconocimiento y se ha incorporado la experiencia comunitaria y/o los resultados de investigaciones y monitoreo, bajo los principios de sustentabilidad. 1.3.3: La Organización Productiva (OP) mantiene informada a la Comunidad sobre la vigencia y resultados de la actualización del Plan Integral de Manejo del Bosque.
			Criterio 1.4: Los miembros del directorio de la OP que desarrollan actividades de manejo integral de bosque, no forman parte de la función pública.
			Objetivo: Verificar que se cumpla con lo establecido en la Normativa Forestal y otras leyes relevantes, que no permitan que servidores públicos se estén beneficiando con los derechos de aprovechamiento en comunidades.
			Indicadores: 1.4.1: Las personas que se encuentran en función de gobierno (nacional, departamental o municipal), no forman parte del Directorio de la OP. 1.4.2: Los miembros del Directorio de la OP que se encontraban en función de gobierno (en el sector nacional, departamental o municipal), han presentado su renuncia o excusa al cargo.

Taxes and fees Payment of royalties and harvesting fees Value-added taxes and other sales taxes	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering payment of all legally required forest harvesting-specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This requirement includes payments of the fees based on correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. It also considers taxes related to the maintenance of the legal rights to harvest and manage the forest (e.g. area-based taxes). The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation covering different types of sales taxes that apply to the material being sold, including selling material as growing forest (standing stock sales).	Yes: 1.1.5	
Timber harvesting activities Timber harvesting regulations Protected sites and species Environmental requirements	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legal obligations for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regeneration, clear felling, transport of timber from felling sites and seasonal limitations etc. Typically, this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities and elements that shall be preserved during felling etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges etc. shall also be considered as well as planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices shall be considered. The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to protected areas as well as protected, rare or endangered species, including their habitats and potential habitats. Note that protected areas may include protected cultural sites, including sites with historical monuments. The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to environmental impact assessment in connection with harvesting, acceptable levels of damage and disturbance of soil resources, establishment of buffer zones (e.g. along watercourses, open areas, breeding sites), maintenance of retained trees on felling sites, seasonal limitations on harvesting, and environmental requirements for forest machinery.	Yes: 2.1, 2.2 Yes: 4.1 Yes: 2.3 (additionally 4.2, 4.3)	PRINCIPIO 2: IMPLEMENTACION DEL PLAN INTEGRAL DE MANEJO DE BOSQUES Criterio 2.1: Se ejecuta el censo forestal tomando en cuenta la normativa forestal en vigencia y la reglamentación interna de la comunidad. Objetivo: Garantizar que el censo forestal genere información necesaria y confiable para la ejecución del aprovechamiento forestal. Indicadores: 2.1.1: Se verifica el cumplimiento de los objetivos descritos en el PIMB y es de conocimiento de toda la comunidad y la OP. 2.1.2: Los miembros de la comunidad y la OP conocen y tienen la opción de participar parcial o totalmente en las actividades del levantamiento de información del censo. 2.1.3: Los árboles censados cuentan con numeración que permiten hacer la verificación antes, durante y después del aprovechamiento. 2.1.4: Los árboles aprovechables y remanentes son seleccionados tomando en cuenta los criterios referidos a la calidad, sanidad y diámetro mínimo de corta. 2.1.5: Se verifica que en el censo se realiza el levantamiento de las especies de árboles claves y de importancia ecológica. 2.1.6: Los árboles remanentes han sido seleccionados de acuerdo a la distribución natural de la especie y las recomendaciones en la norma técnica. Criterio 2.2: Las operaciones del aprovechamiento y manejo realizadas por la OP y/o los Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF) son ejecutadas, dirigidas y supervisadas de acuerdo al PIMB y al POAF. Objetivo: Asegurar que las acciones realizadas por el personal de la OP o de los PSF respeten la planificación del Plan de Manejo de Bosque y la ejecución descrita en el POAF. Indicadores: 2.2.1: Las áreas de aprovechamiento anual se ejecutan con base al ciclo de corta y a la corta anual permisible. 2.2.2: Se verifica el cumplimiento de la planificación propuesta en el PIMB sobre la continuidad de las unidades de aprovechamiento, además de las áreas productivas, áreas de reserva y de protección. 2.2.3: La OP o el PSF tienen un plan de trabajo para la ejecución de las actividades descritas en el contrato y en el cronograma de trabajo del POAF y hay evidencia de cumplimiento en el terreno. 2.2.4: Los trabajadores de la OP y/o los trabajadores de los PSF, reciben entrenamiento para desarrollar todas las actividades del POAF y el Plan de trabajo. 2.2.5: Existen y se utilizan en campo los mapas operativos y estos cumplen con las especificaciones de la norma técnica. 2.2.6: Se verifica que los árboles potenciales, claves y de importancia ecológica son conocidos por el personal de campo. 2.2.7: La OP y/o los PSF llevan un registro de actividades realizadas en las distintas operaciones de aprovechamiento forestal y están acorde al plan de trabajo. 2.2.8: Se verifica el aprovechamiento de nuevas especies maderables que diversifica la oferta del bosque. 2.2.9: Los árboles aprovechados corresponden a las especies de la "canasta" del Plan Integral de Manejo del Bosque. 2.2.10: Existe un sistema de monitoreo implementado, donde se evalúa el crecimiento y rendimiento de los árboles y la regeneración natural de las especies aprovechadas. 2.2.11: Las actividades de acceso al área de aprovechamiento, uso y protección de los recursos del bosque realizada por los PSF, son verificadas por la OP, según lo establecido en el contrato o convenio. 2.2.12: En el aprovechamiento, una vez sanreadas las trozas, se logra transportar todo el volumen autorizado en el tiempo establecido en el cronograma del POAF. 2.2.13: En el aprovechamiento, la OP se asegura que las áreas culturales y/o espirituales sean respetadas durante la intervención por ellos Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF). 2.2.14: Se evita la re intervención de las áreas anuales de aprovechamiento de años anteriores a la gestión autorizada. 2.2.15: Si durante las operaciones de aprovechamiento ellos Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF) provocan daños al bosque, este/os se responsabilizan por la reposición según el contrato establecido. 2.2.16: Finalizadas las operaciones de aprovechamiento, la OP verifica el cumplimiento del contrato por parte de los PSF y existe conformidad de partes. 2.4.17: Se realiza el aprovechamiento integral del árbol.

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="890 244 1177 309"> Criterio 2.3: Los caminos, pistas de arrastre y rodeos son construidos causando el mínimo impacto al Bosque (suelo, agua, flora y fauna). </td><td data-bbox="1177 244 1474 309"> Objetivo: Verificar que la construcción de caminos, pistas de arrastre y rodeos, no hayan provocado daños al bosque. </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="890 315 1474 338"> Indicadores: </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="890 349 1474 398"> 2.3.1: Los caminos, las pistas de arrastre y rodeos son construidos en función a técnicas de impacto reducido, se respetan las pendientes mayores a 45 %, se evita la erosión hídrica y no se obstruyen los cursos de agua. </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="890 405 1474 448"> 2.3.2: Los caminos, las pistas de arrastre y rodeos son construidos fuera de las áreas de protección, servidumbres o reservas ecológicas. </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="890 454 1474 504"> 2.3.3: Se aplican medidas 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Indicadores:		2.5.1: Existe un reglamento escrito para el uso de productos no maderables para el consumo tradicional (plantas medicinales, miel, carne silvestre, frutos, residuos de madera en rodeo, etc.) y este se encuentra descrito en el PIMB.		2.5.2: Las cantidades extraídas de los productos para uso tradicional no ponen en riesgo la sustentabilidad de las especies utilizadas ni la viabilidad económica.		2.5.3: Los residuos (ramas, pedazos de trozas en rodeo y árboles dañados por las actividades del aprovechamiento), son recuperados para uso doméstico y/o artesanal y es de conocimiento de la ABT.		Criterio 2.6: El sistema agrícola tradicional de la comunidad, no amenaza la sustentabilidad del manejo integral del bosque.	Objetivo: Evitar que el sistema agrícola tradicional de la comunidad amenace la sustentabilidad del bosque.	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	PRINCIPIO 4: IMPLEMENTACION DE MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACION, PROTECCION Y RESTAURACION DEL BOSQUE Criterio 4.1: En las operaciones forestales se realizan acciones concretas para proteger las servidumbres y reservas ecológicas, especies amenazadas o en vías de extinción, especies claves, fauna silvestre, además de reducir la degradación de suelos y ambientes acuáticos. Objetivo: Incentivar y asegurar acciones de protección, conservación y restauración en las áreas de servidumbres y reservas ecológicas, además de implementar acciones concretas para la conservación de especies forestales, fauna silvestre, suelos y ambientes acuáticos que forman parte de estas áreas. Indicadores: 4.1.1: Se establecen y protegen las áreas representativas de los diferentes tipos de bosques, reservas y servidumbres ecológicas con restricciones de uso en un mínimo de 10 % de la superficie total de la Unidad de Manejo Forestal (UMF), la cual debe incluir los sitios de importancia arqueológica o cultural si existiesen. 4.1.2: En las áreas de aprovechamiento, se establecen medidas para prevenir y reducir el impacto sobre especies claves para la alimentación y refugio de diferentes animales silvestres (árboles fruteros, palmeras, árboles huecos para refugios, árboles con nidos). 4.1.3: Existen medidas o acciones para evitar la cacería y pesca ilegal y/o con fines comerciales dentro de la UMF. 4.1.4: Existe un reglamento para la cacería y pesca de subsistencia de la comunidad. 4.1.5: La canasta de especies maderables comerciales, no considera especies listadas en los convenios y tratados internacionales de los cuales el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia es signatario, tales como aquellas establecidas en el Apéndice I de CITES, además de especies amenazadas y en peligro según la UICN. 4.1.6: En caso de aprovechar especies listadas en CITES II y CITES III, la OP cuenta con un estudio con justificación técnica para su aprovechamiento, y es de conocimiento de las autoridades correspondientes. 4.1.7: Los PSF presentan a la OP informes periódicos sobre acciones de conservación y protección de las especies claves, salitrales, palmares u otros que están descritos en el PIMB y POAF. 4.1.9: La OP realiza el seguimiento a las medidas de protección y mitigación de impactos al bosque residual implementadas por los PSF (incluyendo construcción de caminos, rodeos y aprovechamiento de árboles). 4.1.10: Se lleva adelante un registro de avistamiento de la fauna silvestre.
	Criterio 4.2: En las operaciones de aprovechamiento, se aplican medidas para mitigar el impacto al medio ambiente. Objetivo: Reducir el impacto negativo al agua, suelo y biodiversidad durante las operaciones del aprovechamiento. Indicadores: 4.2.1: Durante el aprovechamiento se realizan acciones concretas para minimizar daños al suelo y al bosque residual, interviniendo el bosque en base a técnicas de impacto reducido. 4.2.2: Los residuos sólidos y líquidos en campamentos y en las áreas de aprovechamiento son manejados adecuadamente para evitar contaminación ambiental (agua, suelo, biodiversidad). 4.2.3: Se utilizan lugares específicos para el clasificado y almacenamiento de residuos sólidos y líquidos. 4.2.4: Los residuos sólidos y líquidos reciben tratamientos según su categoría. 4.2.5: Los caminos, pistas de arrastre y rodeos están libres de residuos contaminantes. 4.2.6: La OP verifica periódicamente en los campamentos y áreas de aprovechamiento si el manejo de residuos se cumple de acuerdo a lo establecido previamente en los contratos. 4.2.7: La OP realiza seguimiento a las medidas de mitigación de impacto al medio ambiente y al bosque residual implementadas por los PSF.
	Criterio 4.3: La OP realiza la reinvención en el bosque mediante tratamientos silviculturales y prácticas para asegurar la regeneración natural y la calidad del bosque remanente en las áreas intervenidas. Objetivo: Incentivar a la participación de la OP y los PSF en las prácticas y tratamientos favorables para la regeneración natural del bosque con énfasis en las especies aprovechadas. Indicadores: 4.3.1: En el POAF o en documento separado, existe un plan quinquenal de actividades silviculturales para favorecer la regeneración del bosque bajo aprovechamiento. 4.3.2: Existe un plan de trabajo silvicultural aprobado por la AST donde se describe los tratamientos a implementar, restricciones y limitaciones. 4.3.3: El POAF contempla la asignación de recursos económicos para la reinvención al bosque, a ser utilizado en la ejecución de los tratamientos y prácticas silviculturales por parte de la OP. 4.3.4: La OP verifica que se hayan realizado los tratamientos silviculturales y prácticas de regeneración natural según el presupuesto asignado y hay evidencia documentada de esto. 4.3.5: La OP realiza monitoreo de los resultados de los tratamientos silviculturales y sistematiza la información generada para ser incluida en el reformulado o en el nuevo PIMB.
	Criterio 4.4: La Comunidad o TIOC a través de la OP aplican medidas para la protección física del área bajo manejo y ejecutan acciones para evitar el ingreso de personas no autorizadas, la extracción ilegal de madera y otras amenazas antrópicas. Objetivo: Proteger la unidad de manejo para asegurar su conservación, evitando el ingreso de personas que ocasionen daños al bosque. Indicadores: 4.4.1: La Comunidad o TIOC a través de la OP tienen un plan de protección para la unidad de manejo forestal, que se encuentra en el PIMB o en documento separado. 4.4.2: La Comunidad o TIOC, ejecuta las medidas y acciones para proteger el área bajo manejo, de daños que puedan ocasionar terceras personas.

			4.4.3: La OP y/o los PSF cumplen con el plan de protección definido para la unidad de manejo forestal. 4.4.4: El plan de protección contemple las medidas de prevención y control de incendios forestales. 4.4.5: La Comunidad o TIOC a través de la OP cuenta con un fondo económico específico para la protección del área de manejo. 4.4.6: No existen asentamientos humanos posteriores a la fecha de otorgación del derecho forestal. En caso de que existieran, el titular del derecho ha realizado las acciones y denuncias a las instancias correspondientes para hacer efectivo el desalojo de acuerdo a ley.
			Criterio 4.5: En el manejo de bosque se implementan acciones de restauración en áreas que hayan sufrido daños por efecto de incendios, huracanes u otro desastre natural. Objetivo: Incentivar las prácticas favorables para la restauración de áreas afectadas por desastres naturales. Indicadores: 4.5.1: Si en la unidad de manejo se encuentran áreas afectadas por algún tipo de desastre, estas se encuentran identificadas y localizadas. 4.5.2: Se realizan acciones de restauración mediante la regeneración natural de las áreas afectadas por algún tipo de desastre. 4.5.3: El titular de derecho, la OP y el/los Prestadores de Servicios Forestales (PSF) realizan actividades para favorecer a la regeneración del bosque en los casos de desastre y estos procesos están documentados.
Health and safety	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation related to personal protective equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, use of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of protection zones around harvesting sites, and safety requirements relating to machinery used, and legal and safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that shall be considered relate to operations in the forest, including in-forest processing (not office work, or activities other than actual forest operations).	Yes: 5.7	
Legal employment	The standard shall include requirements that ensure compliance with legislation for employment of personnel involved in harvesting (and in forest processing) activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurances, requirements for certificates of competence and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Furthermore, the requirements shall cover observance of the minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and discrimination and freedom of association.	Yes: 5.5	Criterio 5.5: La OP y/o los PSF cuentan con contratos de trabajo y/o acuerdos transparentes para con el personal de trabajo de acuerdo a las leyes nacionales. Objetivo: Asegurar que los trabajadores y operadores gocen de seguridad laboral y social. Indicadores: 5.5.1: La OP y los PSF tienen contratos o convenios de trabajo y/o acuerdos escritos con el personal, que establecen las obligaciones y los beneficios. 5.5.2: La escala salarial de los trabajadores se basa en el salario mínimo nacional. 5.5.3: Dentro de los trabajos de las operaciones forestales, no se incluyen menores de edad en ninguna de las actividades laborales. Criterio 5.6: Las condiciones de alimentación y habitabilidad de los campamentos en el bosque son las adecuadas. Objetivo: Garantizar el bienestar de los trabajadores en sus lugares de trabajo. Indicadores: 5.6.1: La alimentación de los trabajadores es proporcionada en base a sus usos y costumbres, tanto en calidad, cantidad y valor nutritivo. 5.6.2: El agua que consume el personal recibe tratamiento para hacerla potable. 5.6.3: Se proporciona a los trabajadores las condiciones de habitabilidad, servicios y saneamiento en los campamentos dentro del área de manejo. Criterio 5.7: Se cumplen con medidas de seguridad y salud ocupacional para evitar accidentes en el lugar de trabajo. Objetivo: Disminuir los riesgos de accidentes laborales y fortalecer una cultura de protección del recurso humano. Indicadores: 5.7.1: El personal dispone de algún tipo de seguro médico, contratos y/o convenios con centros de salud cercanos al área de manejo. 5.7.2: Existe un lugar específico y personal capacitado para los primeros auxilios en los campamentos. 5.7.3: Se facilita a los trabajadores la indumentaria y equipos de seguridad industrial necesarios para el desarrollo de las actividades laborales. 5.7.4: En los campamentos se implementan medidas de prevención y control de incendios forestales. Criterio 5.8: Existe una política de resolución y manejo de conflictos de la comunidad con cualquier otro actor circunstancial, además de contemplar la reposición de daños si estos fueron ocasionados en las actividades propias del manejo de bosque. Objetivo: Contar con un mecanismo de resolución de conflictos y reposición de daños, ante posibles problemas que surjan de la actividad del aprovechamiento. Indicadores: 5.8.1: El titular del derecho y la OP han desarrollado y ponen en práctica mecanismos de resolución de conflictos en el cumplimiento de los contratos o acuerdos con terceros. 5.8.2: Existe un mecanismo intercomunal para evaluar el impacto (positivo o negativo) del manejo de bosque en áreas con bienes comunes (ríos, caminos, bosque de protección, reservas u otros). 5.8.3: En caso de producirse daños por las actividades del manejo de bosque en áreas con bienes comunes (ríos, caminos, bosque de protección, reservas u otros), la OP realiza acciones de mitigación y/o compensación por los daños provocados.

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Indicadores: 5.1.1: La ficha técnica del POAF es socializada por la OP a los miembros de la comunidad para la toma de decisiones. 5.1.2: Existe una normativa interna (reglamento interno) construida en consulta con la comunidad para la correcta implementación del Manejo Integral de Bosque 5.1.3: La normativa interna tiene un capítulo específico sobre la distribución de beneficios para todos los miembros de la comunidad y el bien común. 5.1.4: El contenido de la norma interna no contradice los lineamientos descritos en el PIMB, en lo particular a lo referido a la implementación del manejo y distribución de beneficios. 5.1.5: El aprovechamiento forestal, toma en cuenta la normativa interna existente sobre la implementación del manejo y la distribución de beneficios. 5.1.6: Al finalizar las operaciones de aprovechamiento del POAF, se analiza en asamblea el cumplimiento de las decisiones acordadas en la socialización de la FT. Criterio 5.2: Los ingresos y utilidades económicas generadas por el manejo de bosque, se encuentran estipulados en un plan de distribución de beneficios consensuado y aprobado por la comunidad. Objetivo: Asegurar que la comunidad tenga un plan de distribución de beneficios consensuado y aprobado en asamblea. Indicadores: 5.2.1: Existe un plan de distribución de beneficios consensuado en asamblea y aprobado por la mayoría de los miembros de la comunidad. 5.2.2: El plan de distribución de beneficios, detalla la distribución porcentual de las ganancias y se especifica el destino de dichos fondos (salud, educación, entrega en efectivo a los miembros u otros) y se tiene documentación que respalda la entrega. 5.2.3: El plan de distribución de beneficios contemple el fortalecimiento y crecimiento de las operaciones forestales (maquinaria propia, inversiones para avanzar en la cadena productiva, compra de instrumentos de medición, y otros). 5.2.4: La distribución de beneficios incluye un porcentaje destinado a un fondo social para riesgos en la salud, el trabajo y/o riesgos de eventos o desastres naturales (incendios, inundaciones, huracanes). 5.2.5: Existe un mecanismo de reclamos en la normativa interna, para cuando se presenten inconformidades de parte de los miembros de la comunidad respecto a la distribución de beneficios. 5.2.6: El informe de distribución de beneficios es presentado a la ABT. Criterio 5.3: Los contratos entre la OP y los compradores del producto forestal fueron elaborados de forma consensuada y participativa con la comunidad. Objetivo: Asegurar que los contratos para la venta del producto resultante del aprovechamiento, hayan sido consensuados por la mayoría de los miembros de la comunidad. Indicadores: 5.3.1: Existe constancia que durante la elaboración de los contratos entre la OP y los compradores, se han realizado las consultas a la comunidad y ésta ha dado su aprobación por escrito. 5.3.2: El contrato establece que los miembros de la comunidad, se beneficiarán laboralmente en la ejecución del aprovechamiento, según sus capacidades y disponibilidad. Criterio 5.4: Los contratos de compra - venta de los productos del aprovechamiento del bosque son justos y equitativos. Objetivo: Asegurar que los acuerdos y/o contratos de aprovechamiento forestal con terceros sean equitativos. Indicadores: 5.4.1: Existe un contrato firmado entre la OP y los compradores del producto forestal y este se encuentra vigente antes de comenzar las actividades del manejo de bosque. 5.4.2: En el contrato entre la OP y el comprador se establece que éste será sujeto de supervisión por parte de la OP. 5.4.3: El contrato (compra y venta) contiene detalles del área a manejar, volumen a aprovechar, especies, obligación de cumplir las normas forestales, cumplir con el POAF u otro instrumento de gestión aprobado por la autoridad competente, montos, tipo de moneda y formas de pago, plazos de pago, características del producto con la medida forestal y otras cláusulas que se determinen entre partes. 5.4.4: El contrato o acuerdo comercial se encuentra registrado ante una Notaría de Fe Pública y ha sido presentado a la ABT. 5.4.5: Existen alianzas estratégicas entre la OP y los clientes que reflejan interés en el manejo sustentable y beneficio mutuo a mediano y largo plazo, además existe documentación que respaldan las propuestas.
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Indicadores: 2.1.1. Existe un sistema de registros que permite ver y obtener reportes de cantidad de productos ingresados incluyendo su procedencia, códigos de trazabilidad, especie, documentación de respaldo y datos del proveedor. 2.1.2. El sistema de trazabilidad de la empresa mantiene un registro periódico del balance de los productos ingresados y egresados, para garantizar que la cantidad producida y/o vendida es compatible con la cantidad ingresada. 2.1.3. La información generada en el sistema de trazabilidad es almacenada de forma histórica acumulativa y se mantiene disponible durante las inspecciones por parte del ente regulador. 2.1.4. El sistema de trazabilidad de la empresa se actualiza periódicamente con nuevos procedimientos e insumos informáticos. PRINCIPIO 3: COMERCIALIZACION O EXPORTACION DE PRODUCTOS DEL BOSQUE Criterio 3.1: Las ventas de los productos del bosque están respaldadas con documentación legal y estos contienen los códigos de su sistema de trazabilidad. Objetivo: Asegurar que la comercialización de productos del bosque está documentada y mantiene un etiquetado en almacén acorde a la trazabilidad. Indicadores: 3.1.1. En la documentación de ventas se proporciona información del producto, basado en su sistema de trazabilidad. 3.1.2. La documentación de ventas contiene documentos legales como facturas, CFOs, acompañados de planillas con detalles del producto. 3.1.3. La documentación de ventas es archivada y está disponible para ser auditada en cualquier momento. Criterio 3.2: Si la empresa exporta productos del bosque, se cuenta con documentación de respaldo legal y se cumplen las normas nacionales e internacionales de comercio. Objetivo: Asegurar que en la exportación de los productos del bosque se cumplen los requisitos exigidos en el Código de Comercio, procedimientos de exportación y otras leyes conexas. Indicadores: 3.2.1. En la exportación, el despacho y transporte de los productos del bosque se cuenta con todo el respaldo legal y normativa nacional e internacional. 3.2.2. Los productos para exportación tienen todos los registros sanitarios que correspondan y que estén vigentes. 3.2.3. Los productos que serán exportados cuentan con un etiquetado estándar que muestre el origen, código de certificación y características del mismo. 3.2.4. En caso de exportación de alguna especie listada en los Apéndice 2 ó 3 de la Convención sobre Comercio Internacional de Especies en Peligro de Fauna o Flora Silvestre (CITES), la documentación de ventas deberá incluir la autorización de la autoridad CITES. 3.2.5. La exportadora cuenta con un sistema de gestión de calidad basada en normas nacionales o internacionales.
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This may be done via different types of systems, but there shall be a well-documented process to assure that materials are not mixed in cases where several different material categories (origins or risks) are handled.</td></tr><tr><td>Where applicable, the System shall require the tracking of certified or verified legal wood along the supply chain, using appropriate inventory methods and documented controls where necessary to ensure that risks of mixing are managed.</td><td>Chain of Custody system requirements shall be formulated and implemented to assure that material carrying the certification or verification claim can be traced through processing and transport.</td></tr></table>	Chain of Custody	The System shall include requirements to ensure that material included in the scope of certification/verification will not be mixed with unknown or non-compliant material, irrespective of the method applied. The requirements below, therefore, do not require tracking of all timber from the forest, but allow for risk-based systems to manage risk of contamination with illegal or unknown material.	The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the country of origin of the material, and where applicable to a higher level of detail, such as the sub-national region or concession level.	Depending on the System's approach to tracking and sourcing, there shall be systems in place either to track all material (product certification systems) or to track and trace products to a level of detail appropriate to the level of risk identified in the supply chain (risk-based Due Diligence Systems).	The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the species included in materials or products included in the scope of certification.	The names of the species of trees included in all products in the scope of certification shall be available and identified by common or trade name, as well as scientific name (genus and species).	The System shall include clear and effective measures to prevent material from specified risk, unverified or potentially illegal sources from entering the supply chain.	Systems to assure segregation of materials from unknown or potentially illegal sources shall exist. This may be done via different types of systems, but there shall be a well-documented process to assure that materials are not mixed in cases where several different material categories (origins or risks) are handled.	Where applicable, the System shall require the tracking of certified or verified legal wood along the supply chain, using appropriate inventory methods and documented controls where necessary to ensure that risks of mixing are managed.	Chain of Custody system requirements shall be formulated and implemented to assure that material carrying the certification or verification claim can be traced through processing and transport.	Yes to this section : 3.1, 3.2 To check how tree species are registered (scientific name?)	PRINCIPIO 3: SISTEMA DE TRAZABILIDAD DEL ORIGEN DEL PRODUCTO Criterio 3.1: La OP y/o el Prestador de Servicios Forestales (PSF) tienen y aplican un sistema de trazabilidad en la cadena productiva del bosque y cuenta con documentación respaldatoria. Objetivo: Asegurar y garantizar que la cadena productiva sea documentada y verificable, bajo un sistema de trazabilidad. Indicadores: 3.1.1: Se tiene y aplica un sistema de trazabilidad, conocido como cadena productiva del bosque, que permite rastrear el producto desde su origen hasta su despacho. 3.1.2: Las trozas están siendo numeradas con los mismos códigos que se han usado en el censo forestal y esto permite rastrearlas hasta el tocón del cual provienen. 3.1.3: El sistema de trazabilidad para el control y seguimiento de la cadena productiva del bosque, genera datos e insumos para el Informe del Plan Operativo Anual Forestal (IAPCAF). 3.1.4: Si el PSF tiene y aplica su propio sistema de trazabilidad, la OP conoce de este sistema. Criterio 3.2: El transporte de los productos forestales está respaldado con documentación que acredite su origen legal. Objetivo: Cumplir con los requisitos legales para el transporte de productos provenientes de bosque. Indicadores: 3.2.1: Existe el registro de los vehículos que transportan madera desde la UMF hacia los centros de procesamiento y está disponible en cualquier momento. 3.2.2: En las áreas de aprovechamiento, los rodeos, rodeos intermedios y/o campamentos de despacho, existe documentación respaldatoria preparada para el transporte de los productos forestales acopiados. 3.2.3: El transporte de productos forestales tiene respaldo documental que acredite la legalidad del producto. 3.2.4: La OP conoce y/o participa del despacho de trozas.
Chain of Custody	The System shall include requirements to ensure that material included in the scope of certification/verification will not be mixed with unknown or non-compliant material, irrespective of the method applied. The requirements below, therefore, do not require tracking of all timber from the forest, but allow for risk-based systems to manage risk of contamination with illegal or unknown material.											
The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the country of origin of the material, and where applicable to a higher level of detail, such as the sub-national region or concession level.	Depending on the System's approach to tracking and sourcing, there shall be systems in place either to track all material (product certification systems) or to track and trace products to a level of detail appropriate to the level of risk identified in the supply chain (risk-based Due Diligence Systems).											
The System shall require systematic processes to enable the identification of the species included in materials or products included in the scope of certification.	The names of the species of trees included in all products in the scope of certification shall be available and identified by common or trade name, as well as scientific name (genus and species).											
The System shall include clear and effective measures to prevent material from specified risk, unverified or potentially illegal sources from entering the supply chain.	Systems to assure segregation of materials from unknown or potentially illegal sources shall exist. This may be done via different types of systems, but there shall be a well-documented process to assure that materials are not mixed in cases where several different material categories (origins or risks) are handled.											
Where applicable, the System shall require the tracking of certified or verified legal wood along the supply chain, using appropriate inventory methods and documented controls where necessary to ensure that risks of mixing are managed.	Chain of Custody system requirements shall be formulated and implemented to assure that material carrying the certification or verification claim can be traced through processing and transport.											

M. Anexo B: Resumen del Análisis de Riesgos de Legalidad de NEPCon para Bolivia 2017:

Nivel de desempeño en legalidad forestal: 20 / 100 en 2017

Este informe concluye que los principales riesgos de legalidad son los siguientes:

- La legalidad de los derechos y permisos para la cosecha
- El impago de impuestos y honorarios,
- El respeto a los derechos de terceros y
- Los aspectos relacionados con el transporte y comercio de la madera

En la siguiente tabla se proporcionan los detalles:

Specified Risk Area	Covered/mitigated by ABT standard? Reference to indicator and comments for auditor to mitigate this risk	Covered/mitigated by Herramienta? Reference to indicator and comments for auditor to mitigate this risk
Legal Rights to Harvest		
• conflicting land use claim exist (1.1)	Annex 2, 1.1. Check that these rights were obtained legally (and no through bribery, fake documentation)	Consideración básica 3: comprobar que los títulos y documentos son validos
• third parties enter and occupy forestry concessions (1.1)	Annex 2, 4.4.	Consideración básica 19
• Lack of official land registration can lead to another person registering the territory under his/her name by using influences or tricks, and the real owner may lose his/her territory (1.1)	Annex 2, 1.1. Check that these rights were obtained legally (and no through bribery, fake documentation)	Consideración básica 3: comprobar que los títulos y documentos son validos
• inventory data is inflated to get extra volume recorded in the forest management plan, so that the timber from non-authorized sources can be laundered through legally approved areas (1.3, 1.4)	Annex 2, 1.3 and 2.4:	Consideración básica 11: auditor to check this point on-site
• owners of forests with management plan request the cancellation of plans before the cutting cycle is over (1.3)	Low risk for communities?	Low risk for communities?
• Annual operational plan (POAF) are not implemented in the field or what is implemented does not correspond to what is defined in the management plan. Non conformances include: change of species, exploitation outside the authorized area, overestimation of volumes in small instruments (1.3)	Annex 2, 1.3 and 2.4:	Consideración básica 11: auditor to check this point on-site
• forestry engineers do not conduct the necessary monitoring in the field; This mainly relates to private properties (1.3)	N/A?	N/A?

• more transport permit (CFO) are applied for than required to sell timber from nonauthorized sources (misuse of the authorisation) (1.3)	Annex 2, 2.2 → carefully check onsite	Consideración 15 → carefully check onsite
• forestry exploitation happens in non-authorized areas (1.4).	Annex 2, 2.2 → carefully check onsite	Consideración 15 → carefully check onsite
• timber is obtained from illegal forest clearing activities and is commercialized in the black market, sometimes being covered up with legal timber	Annex 2, 2.2, Annex 4, 1.2 → carefully check onsite	Consideración 15 → carefully check onsite
• Misuse of documents to launder timber (buying transport permit - CFOs, fraud in management plans, illegal forest clearing) (1.4)	Annex 2, 2.2 → carefully check onsite	Consideración 15 → carefully check onsite
Taxes and Fees		
• non-payment of VAT takes place (1.6)	Annex 4, 3.1	Consideración 7, numero 25
invoicing is avoided. This is a risk often in the informal economy, which includes small and medium timber enterprises and well as retail transactions of timber in the national market (1.6)	Annex 4, 3.1	No cubierto explícitamente, comprobar en terreno
• communities do not register as companies as legally required (1.6)	Annex 2, 1.1 and 1.2	Consideración básica 1, numero 2
• non-payment of income tax takes place (corporate profits tax is a calculated based on sales invoices (1.7)	Annex 2, 1.1	Consideración 7, numero 25
Timber Harvesting Activities		
• Silvicultural treatments are not applied onsite (1.8)	Annex 2, 4.3?	Consideraciones 18-21
• Requirements on protected sites and species are violated (1.9)	Annex 2, 4.1	Consideración 18
• Environmental requirements are not in place, such as; protections in place for conservation easements (protection strips on watercourses, waterlogged sites, sites with slopes greater than 45%, etc.) (1.10)	Annex 2, 4.2	No explícitamente mencionado (podría verificarse con consideraciones 18-21)
• polluting materials such as batteries, plastics, etc. are left behind (1.10)	Annex 2, 4.2	No explícitamente mencionado (podría verificarse con consideraciones 18-21)
	Annex 2, 2.3	No explícitamente mencionado (podría verificarse con

in streams, the flow of water is blocked to make roads and at the end of the operation the water is used to facilitate drainage (1.10)		consideraciones 18-21, también consideración 6)
lack of affiliation with any health insurance provider, mainly due to the absence of workers' identity cards (1.11)	Annex 2, 5.7	Consideración 9
The requirements for safety equipment demanded by law, as well as sanitary conditions in the on-site camps, are frequently not complied with in the field (1.11)	Annex 2, 5.7	Consideración 16 → carefully check onsite
Requirements on safety, lodging, health, insurance and other social coverage are not complied with (1.11)	Annex 2, 5.7	Consideración 16 → carefully check onsite
In the management plans of <u>indigenous or peasant communities</u>, compliance with labour law is minimal or zero. There is no provision for first aid, although a medicine box is present (1.11)	Annex 2, 5.5, 5.7	Consideración 16 → carefully check onsite
contracts are verbal, on-site camps are improvised and devoid of comforts (1.12)	Annex 2, 5.5	No se mencionan contratos y condiciones laborales?
payments are delayed	Annex 2, 5.5 → check if the law includes timely payments	No se mencionan contratos y condiciones laborales, consideración 9?
Third Parties' Rights		
Companies take contracts directly to communities and sign them there and then, and the community become witnesses rather than decision-makers because they do not often know or understand the scope of the contract. The price, volume, species and other variables are negotiated previously between leaders and the company, without the community. This is not considered to be the case with management plans in private properties (1.14)	Annex 2, 5.2	Consideraciones básicas 1, 2, 5
rural communities do not have management plans (1.15)	Annex 2, 1.1	Consideraciones básicas 11-17
indigenous peoples lose actual control over forest operations, when private logging companies under third-party harvesting contracts finance the management plans (1.15)	Annex 2, 5.4 , N/A for CFEs?	Consideración 13
indigenous peoples are violated in forest harvesting by, amongst others (1.15): fixing the price of timber, non-compliance with contracts,	Annex 2, 5.4, 5.8 , N/A for CFEs?	Consideración 13

making it impossible to change contracts, the non-purchase of all agreed wood volumes, hiring of people from the community without considering legal labour requirements.		
Trade and transport		
• species are incorrectly classified, despite the log being legally sourced (1.16)	Annex 4, 2.1 → auditor should carefully check onsite	To be checked onsite
• volumes are greater than reported in the certificates of origin (CFO) when measuring and loading the wood in the truck (1.16)	To be checked during audit	To be checked onsite
• species are not included in the group of commercial species outlined in the management plan (1.16)	To be checked during audit	To be checked onsite
• using legal documents (the forestry certificates of origin (CFO)), issued by the ABT for the transport of wood from authorized sources, to extract wood from unauthorized (illegal) sources (1.17).	To be checked during audit	Consideración 15
• transport wood takes place without a CFO concealing the load under a fruit load (1.17).	To be checked during audit	To be checked onsite
• the police and civil servants in the checkpoints are bribed by the offender so that the truck is allowed to keep going without a CFO (1.17).	No specific indicators to avoid bribery, to be checked onsite	To be checked onsite
• transfer pricing can take place (1.18)	Low risk for CFEs?	N/A?
• There is a risk of violation of customs regulation (1.19)	Annex 4, 3.2	N/A?

Annex VI: Details on the IMALOGO system



Bem-vindo ao nosso passo a passo!!!

Esse é um guia que o Imaflora desenvolveu especialmente para os seus empreendimentos certificados FSC® visando facilitar a navegação pelo novo sistema de aprovação de logomarca - IMALOGO, num esforço de inovar diariamente para oferecer um atendimento de qualidade.

Esse guia vai lhe mostrar os processos que envolvem o uso das marcas registradas do FSC, e você conseguirá as respostas para as seguintes perguntas:

1. Como obter as etiquetas no site do FSC?
2. Como navegar pelo sistema do Imaflora?
3. Como conseguir com o Imaflora aprovação para o uso?

PRÓXIMO ➔



DUAS ETAPAS

ETAPA 1 - Obter as etiquetas FSC
ETAPA 2 - Sistema de Aprovação

Recomendamos que acompanhe a Etapa 1 deste guia para baixar as últimas versões das etiquetas do FSC.

No entanto se você já possui os arquivos com as etiquetas e somente gostaria de encaminhar os materiais para aprovação, siga pela ETAPA 2.

Conheça os detalhes deste processo de gerar as etiquetas e logomarcas pelo site FSC®

ETAPA 1 - DETALHES

Se você já obteve os arquivos e fez as aplicações desejadas, avance para a ETAPA 2.

ETAPA 2 - IMAFLORA ➤ ➤



Forest Stewardship Council

Home » Be part of the solution

FSC Certificate Database

Search for FSC certified products and species and certificate holders online here. This is the only site with up-to-date information on the validity of an FSC certificate.

Certificate holder:

Show Sites/Members: ☒

Certificate Code:

FSC License Code:

Product classification:

Level 1:

Level 2:

Level 3:

Species:

State/Country:

Country:

Status:

Sort By:

[Test the new FSC Marketplace!](#)

[Search](#) [Reset](#)

ETAPA 1 - SITE FSC®

1º PASSO: Acesso ao site

Para gerar etiquetas é necessário acessar o site do FSC® em:

<http://info.fsc.org/>

ANTERIOR

PRÓXIMO

ETAPA 1 - SITE FSC®

2º PASSO: Login e Senha

No menu da esquerda,
clique na opção
Certificate Holder Login

FSC Certificate Holder Portal Login

This section is for **FSC Certificate Holders only** to access the online FSC label generator and some other useful resources.

If you have trouble logging in, please click on the "Forgot your password" link below.

Username:

Password:

[Login](#)

[Forgot Your Password?](#)

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ETAPA 1 - SITE FSC®

2º PASSO: Login e Senha

No menu da esquerda,
clique na opção
Certificate Holder Login

Certificate Database

Help and FAQ

Certificate Holder Login

Facts and Figures

List of certified projects

Contact Us

FSC Certificate Holder Portal Login

This section is for FSC Certificate Holders only to access generator and some other useful resources.

If you have trouble logging in, please click on the "Forgot your password?" link.

Username:	
Password:	
Login	
Forgot Your Password?	

ATENÇÃO!

Utilize os dados de sua organização que foram enviados por e-mail (e-mail em inglês) diretamente pelo FSC em conjunto com instruções adicionais.

USERNAME: o e-mail do contato de certificação FSC

SENHA: caso não se recorde, clique em "Forgot your password?" para que o sistema lhe envie uma nova senha por e-mail.

Antes de solicitar uma nova senha, verifique primeiramente junto ao departamento de TI de seu empreendimento se esse e-mail não se encontra bloqueado em caixas de spam.

*Dica: anote seu login e senha!

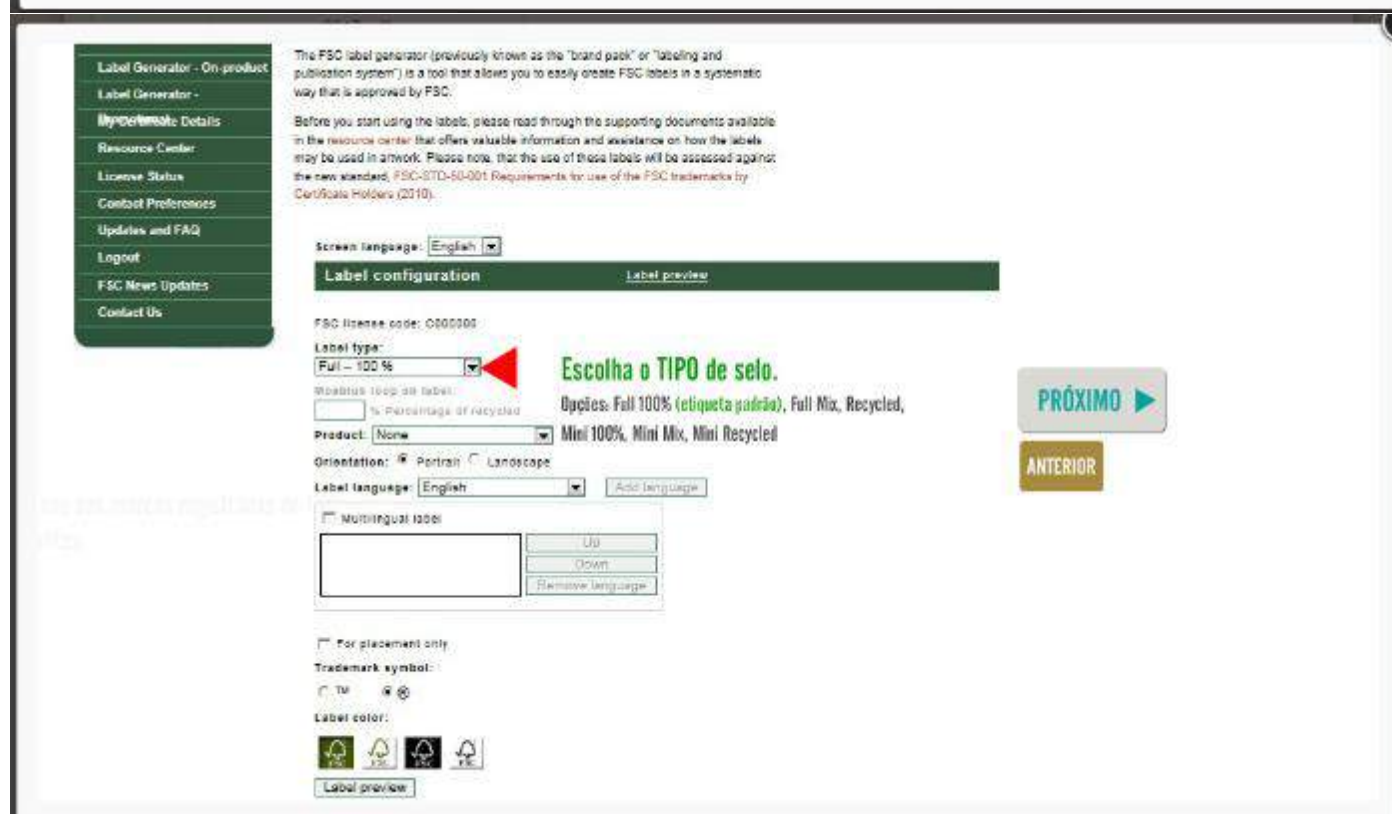
PRÓXIMO ►

Instruções para gerar ETIQUETAS DE PRODUTO

O selo de produto pode ser aplicado no produto, em sua embalagem ou em ambos.
Não esqueça que toda uso deve ser previamente aprovado pelo Intallora.

(FSC® Label Generator) - On Product

PRÓXIMO ►



Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

My Profile Details

Resource Center

License Status

Contact Preferences

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FSC News Updates

Contact Us

The FSC label generator (previously known as the "brand pack" or "labeling and publication system") is a tool that allows you to easily create FSC labels in a systematic way that is approved by FSC.

Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the [resource center](#) that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in artwork. Please note, that the use of these labels will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders (2010).

Screen language: English

Label configuration Label preview

FSC license code: 000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Recycled loop on label: 0 % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: English Add language

☐ Multilingual label

Up
Down
Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: TM ® ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Colocar o percentual de Material Recuperado (se necessário)

Somente para etiquetas mistas com material recuperado e recicladas, neste caso, colocar 100%

PRÓXIMO

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Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

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Screen language: English

Label configuration Label preview

FSC license code: 000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Recycled loop on label: 0 % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: Bamboo
Bark
Board (Card/Paperboard)
Charcoal
Cork
Envelope
Essential oil
Label
None
Packaging
Paper
Pulp
Rubber
Synup
Wood

Label language: English Add language

☐ Multilingual label

Up
Down
Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: TM ® ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Escolha o TIPO de PRODUTO.

Exemplos: Paper (papel), Wood (Madeira), etc.

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Label Generator - On-product

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screen language: English

Label configuration [Label preview](#)

FSC license code: 0000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Woodless loop on label: % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: English [Add language](#)

☐ Multilingual label

Up

Down

Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: ☐ TM ☒ ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Escolha a orientação desejada para a etiqueta

Landscape = paisagem (horizontal) e Portrait = retrato (vertical)

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screen language: English

Label config [Label preview](#)

FSC license code: 0000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Woodless loop on label: % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: Portuguese - Brazil [Add language](#)

☒ Multilingual label

Up

Down

Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: ☐ TM ☒ ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Você pode gerar a etiqueta em até 4 idiomas diferentes

1. Marque a opção "MULTILINGUAL LABEL"
2. Selecione o idioma desejado no menu acima e adicione clicando em "ADD LANGUAGE"

PRÓXIMO

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Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

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screen language: English

Label configuration **Label preview**

FSC license code: 000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Modulus loop on label: % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: Portrait Landscape

Label language: English Add language

☐ Multilingual label

Up Down Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: TM ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Qual a marca registrada que deverá ser utilizada?

Consulte o ANEXO 1 da norma FSC-STD 50-001(V1-2) para fazer a opção correta.

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Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

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Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the resource center that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in artwork. Please note, that the use of these labels will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders (2010).

screen language: English

Label configuration **Label preview**

FSC license code: 000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Modulus loop on label: % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: Portrait Landscape

Label language: English Add language

☐ Multilingual label

Up Down Remove language

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol: TM ®

Label color:    

Label preview

Escolha uma das cores preferenciais do FSC®

Verde Pantone 626C (negativo ou positivo) e variações de preto e branco.

ANTERIOR PRÓXIMO

[Contact Preferences](#)
[Updates and FAQ](#)
[Logout](#)
[FSC News Updates](#)
[Contact Us](#)

Screen language: English

Label configuration Label preview

FSC license code: C000000

Label type: Full - 100 %

Modbus loop on label
 % Percentage of recycled

Product: None

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: English Add language

☐ Multilingual label

☐ For placement only

Trademark symbol:
☐ TM ☐ ®

Label color:
☒    

Label preview

Clique no botão "Label Preview" para visualizar os resultados.
 Este é o momento de conferir as informações da etiqueta a ser gerada!

ANTERIOR PRÓXIMO

[Byproduct Details](#)
[Resource Center](#)
[License Status](#)
[Contact Preferences](#)
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[Logout](#)
[FSC News Updates](#)
[Contact Us](#)

Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the resource center that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in a mark. Please note, that the use of these labels will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by Certificate Holders (2018).

Screen language: English

Label configuration Label preview

Change label Download apps (ROB)

Here you can see how your label



Pronto! Agora você já pode conferir o layout da etiqueta para aplicações em produtos.

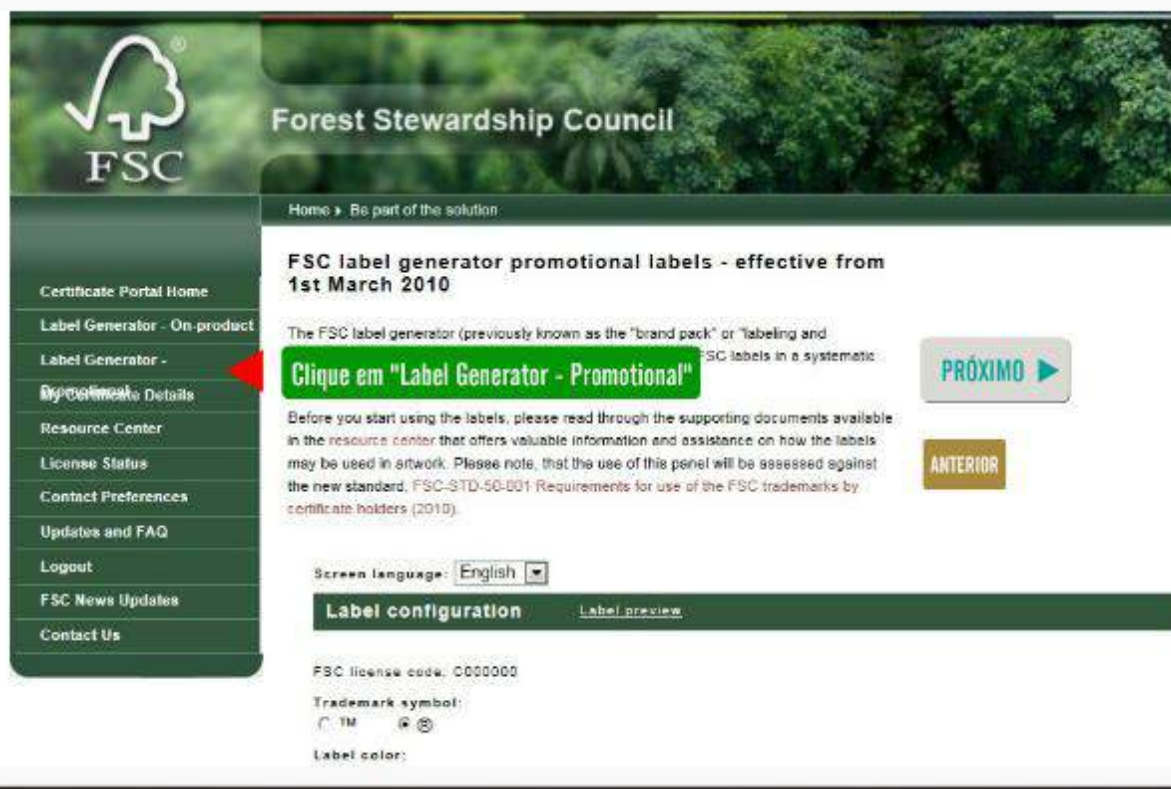
INÍCIO DA ETAPA 1 PRÓXIMO

Instruções para gerar LOGOMARCAS PROMOCIONAIS

Você pode promover a certificação de seu empreendimento e seus produtos com a logomarca promocional do FSC, explicitando seu engajamento com as questões sócio-ambientais que envolvem o manejo de florestas no Brasil e no mundo. Aplique a logo em seu site, catálogos, materiais institucionais, revistas, brindes, etc. Divulgue sua certificação, é um diferencial de seu empreendimento.

Não esqueça que todo uso deve ser previamente aprovado pelo Imaflorea.

PRÓXIMO ►



Forest Stewardship Council

Home ► Be part of the solution

FSC label generator promotional labels - effective from 1st March 2010

The FSC label generator (previously known as the "brand pack" or "labeling and FSC labels in a systematic

Clique em "Label Generator - Promotional"

Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the resource center that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in artwork. Please note, that the use of this panel will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders (2010).

Screen language:

Label configuration [Label preview](#)

FSC license code: 0000000

Trademark symbol: ☐ TM ☒ ® ☐ ®

Label color:

[Certificate Portal Home](#)
[Label Generator - On-product](#)
[Label Generator -](#)
[My Certificate Details](#)
[Resource Center](#)
[License Status](#)
[Contact Preferences](#)
[Updates and FAQ](#)
[Logout](#)
[FSC News Updates](#)
[Contact Us](#)

FSC label generator promotional labels - effective from 1st March 2010

The FSC label generator (previously known as the "brand pack" or "labeling and publication system") is a tool that allows you to easily create FSC labels in a systematic way that is approved by FSC.

Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the [resource center](#) that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in artwork. Please note, that the use of this panel will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-50-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders (2010).

Screen language: English

Label configuration
Label preview

FSC license code: C000000

Trademark symbol: ☐ TM ☒ ® ▶ Escolha o tipo de símbolo de marca registrada (® ou TM).

Label color: ☒ FSC ☐ FSC ☐ FSC ☐ FSC ▶ Consulte o ANEXO 1 da norma FSC-STD 50-001(V1-2) para fazer a opção correta.

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: English

Label preview
PRÓXIMO ▶

ANTERIOR

[Certificate Portal Home](#)
[Label Generator - On-product](#)
[Label Generator -](#)
[My Certificate Details](#)
[Resource Center](#)
[License Status](#)
[Contact Preferences](#)
[Updates and FAQ](#)
[Logout](#)
[FSC News Updates](#)
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Screen language: English

Label configuration
Label preview

FSC license code: C000000

Trademark symbol: ☐ TM ☒ ®

Label color: ☒ FSC ☐ FSC ☐ FSC ☐ FSC ▶ Escolha uma das cores preferenciais do FSC.

Orientation: ☒ Portrait ☐ Landscape

Label language: English

Label preview
PRÓXIMO ▶

ANTERIOR

Certificate Portal Home

Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

My Certificate Details

Resource Center

License Status

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FSC News Updates

Contact Us

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Screen language:

Label configuration

FSC license code:

Trademark symbol:

Label color:

Orientation:

Label language:

Label preview

English

Estonian

Euskera

Finnish

French

Galician

German

Greek

Hebrew

Hungarian

Icelandic

Indonesian

Italian

Japanese

Korean

Latvian

Lithuanian

Malay

Neo Norwegian

5. Escolha o idioma na qual o selo será gerado.

ANTERIOR

PRÓXIMO

Certificate Portal Home

Label Generator - On-product

Label Generator -

My Certificate Details

Resource Center

License Status

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Updates and FAQ

Logout

FSC News Updates

Contact Us

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Screen language: English

Label configuration

FSC license code: 0000000

Trademark symbol:

Label color:

Orientation: Portrait Landscape

Label language: English

Label preview

Label preview

Clique no botão "Label Preview" para visualizar os resultados.

Este é o momento de conferir as informações da etiqueta a ser gerada!

PRÓXIMO

[My Profile Details](#)
[Resource Center](#)
[License Status](#)
[Contact Preferences](#)
[Updates and FAQ](#)
[Logout](#)
[FSC News Updates](#)
[Contact Us](#)

Before you start using the labels, please read through the supporting documents available in the [resource center](#) that offers valuable information and assistance on how the labels may be used in artwork. Please note, that the use of this panel will be assessed against the new standard, FSC-STD-89-001 Requirements for use of the FSC trademarks by certificate holders (2010).

Screen language: English

Label configuration

Label preview

Change label

Download

eps (RGB)

eps (CMYK)

eps (CMYK)

pdf

png

svg

Here you can see how your label will look:



Pronto! Agora você já pode conferir o layout da logomarca para aplicações promocionais.

Confira as informações, se desejar alterar a etiqueta clique em "Change Label"

A marca do manejo florestal responsável

INÍCIO DESTA ETAPA

PRÓXIMO ▶




Após gerar as etiquetas, aplique-as na arte final de seu material!

Retornar para ETIQUETAS DE PRODUTO

Retornar para ETIQUETAS PROMOCIONAIS

Avançar para o Sistema de Aprovações de Imagem




O próximo passo é enviar a arte final do material para a análise do IMAFLORA!

Retornar para
ETIQUETAS DE PRODUTO

Retornar para
ETIQUETAS PROMOCIONAIS

Avançar para o Sistema
de Aprovações do Imaflora

IMALOGO

Sistema de Aprovação de Logomarcas do Imaflora



É com grande satisfação que apresentamos a nova versão do sistema de aprovação de logomarcas do Imaflora - Imalogo.

Ao longo desses 3 últimos anos utilizando o sistema, pudemos avaliar a funcionalidade do sistema e analisar nosso histórico de aprovações desde agosto de 2010, o qual indica uma média mensal de 470 processos, dado este que não inclui as aprovações genéricas, concedidas a empreendimentos que demonstraram histórico de bom uso da marca.

O prazo de análise em 1 dia útil, implementado em outubro de 2012 e essa nova versão do sistema fazem parte do processo de busca de melhoria contínua empreendido pelo Imaflora, o qual valoriza as necessidades dos empreendimentos certificados por agilidade, segurança e eficiência no processo de aprovação.

As premissas de desenvolvimento desse sistema prevêem uma maior interação e comunicação com os empreendimentos certificados, personalizando o atendimento e trazendo informações que estimulem o bom uso das marcas registradas do FSC® e suas reais garantias.

Esperamos com isso contribuir para que os empreendimentos possam divulgar a sua certificação, ressaltando as garantias trazidas pela certificação socioambiental, e com isso gerar boas oportunidades de negócios e por consequência um fortalecimento de todo sistema FSC.

O Imaflora agradece as contribuições recebidas em nossa pesquisa direcionada aos usuários, as quais foram fundamentais na concepção das melhorias incluídas nesta nova versão do sistema de aprovação.

PRÓXIMO ▶

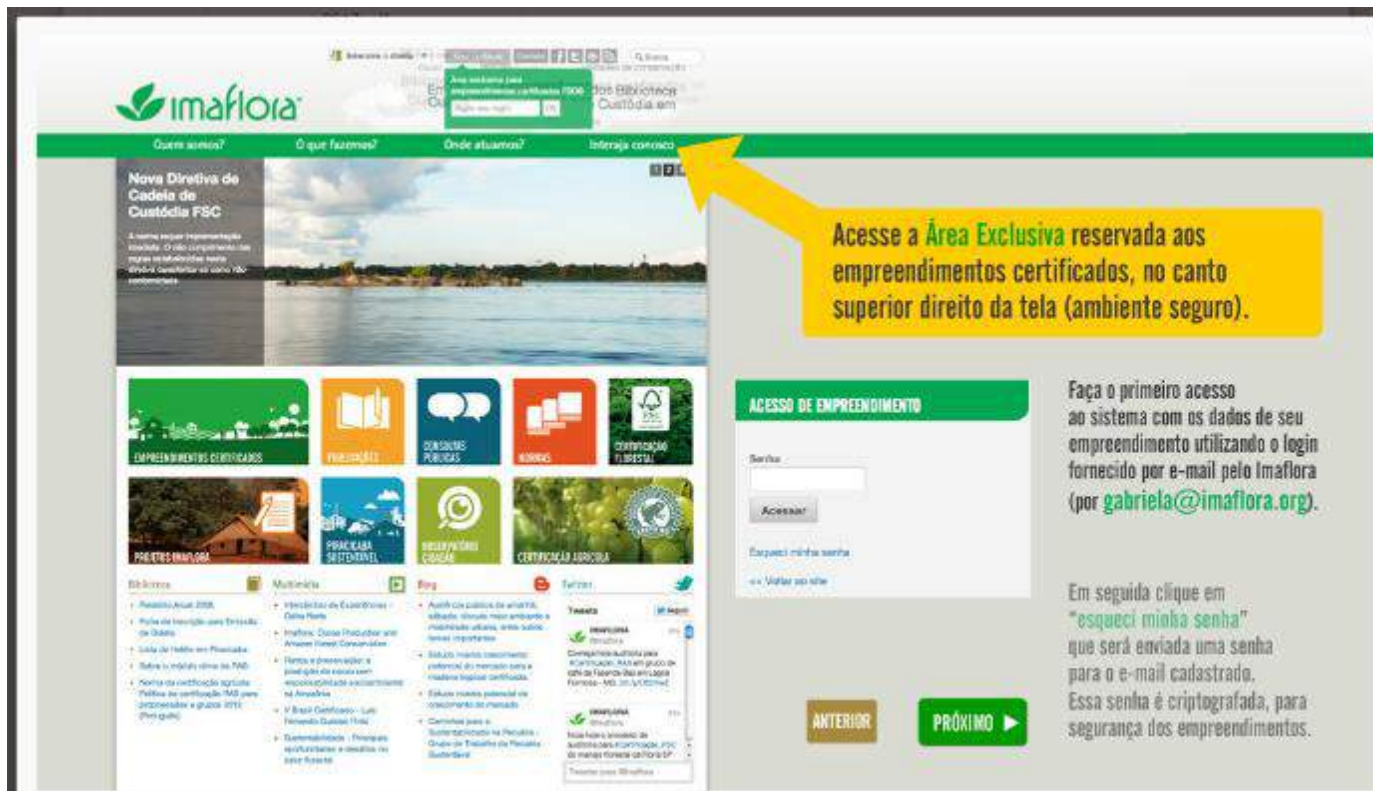
ACESSO AO NOVO SISTEMA



A partir de agora, você terá acesso
ao IMALOGO na home do site do Imaflora:
<http://www.imaflora.org/>

Você poderá conhecer um pouco mais do Imaflora, nossas ações, nossos projetos, enfim um trabalho que envolve não somente a certificação florestal, mas o incentivo a promoção de mudanças nos setores agrícola e florestal visando o uso sustentável dos recursos naturais e a geração de benefícios sociais.

PRÓXIMO ►



Imaflora

OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE SAIR

Home » Dados cadastrais

E-mail de contato da certificação:
usuario@servidor.com.br

Alterar o e-mail

Nova senha:

Confirme a senha:

Alterar a senha

DICA: utilize a navegação breadcrumb presente no topo das páginas

PRÓXIMO

ATENÇÃO!

O campo e-mail é o contato principal e para onde serão enviadas as trocas de senha do sistema.

Portanto, no caso de se alterar o e-mail do contato de certificação, esse e-mail deve ser alterado.

2015
M A J J A S O N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Veja outros documentos

Veja a FAQ completa

Imaflora

OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE SAIR

CADASTRO DE CONTATOS

Agora, precisamos cadastrar os contatos que necessitam receber as notificações das aprovações e reprovações do sistema por e-mail.

No menu clique em "CONTATOS" e em seguida "INSERIR CONTATO".

Adicione os dados das pessoas que receberão os e-mails das notificações. Clique no botão: INSERIR CONTATO

INSERIR CONTATO

2015
M A J J A S O N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Veja outros documentos

Veja a FAQ completa







OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE

Processos

Maneja de 1 a 6 de 6 registros

DATA	PROCESSO	MATERIAL	STATUS	ÚLTIMA CONVERS
09/04/2013	2013-003	FSCChemoVCoerUoJ	Material enviado pelo cliente	O cliente enviou um novo material

Comunicados

- Importante: Registro das aprovações

FERIADOS (Calendário)

Aqui você poderá se informar dos dias úteis do Imaflora e poderá se programar para o envio dos materiais. Fique atento às datas e programe antecipadamente seus materiais.

Feridos

MAIO 2013

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Biblioteca

- Aplicação do selo em fotos fotográficas
- Nome FSC-STC-60-001N1-2013 - Requisitos para uso das marcas registradas do FSC para portadores de certificados

F.A.Q

- Qual o tamanho mínimo de cada tipo de selo?
- Quando devo usar etiqueta de produto e a logomarca promocional? Qual a diferença entre essas selos?

Passo a passo

Seja o primeiro para a utilização de novo sistema

PRÓXIMO

PROCESSO DE APROVAÇÃO

OLÁ, "SEU NOME AQUI" SAIR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

» Home

Processos

Mostrando de 1 à 5 de 9 registros

Filtrar:

DATA	PROCESSO	MATERIAL	STATUS	ÚLTIMA CONVERSA
13/05/2013	2013-016	FSCGKHhiJ.pdf	Material Reprovado	O material "FSCGKHhiJ.pdf" foi REPROVADO e as alt...
13/05/2013	2013-015	FSCREveBt.pdf	Aprovado	O material "FSCREveBt.pdf" foi APROVADO e o proces...
13/05/2013	2013-014	FSCN3vtZC.pdf	Aprovado	O material "FSCN3vtZC.pdf" foi APROVADO e o proces...
13/05/2013	2013-008	FSCPromoVBport.pdf	Processo em análise pela área técnica	O material "FSCPromoVBport.pdf" está sendo analisa...
09/05/2013	2013-009	FSCMixPapelVB.pdf	Material enviado pelo empreendimento	O empreendimento enviou um novo material

« Anterior 1 2 Próxima »

VER TODOS INSERIR PROCESSO

Comunicados

- Importante: Registro das aprovações

PAINEL

No centro da página, encontra-se o painel dos processos onde você pode visualizar os últimos processos inseridos no sistema.

A seguir, demonstraremos como inserir um novo processo.

CLIQUE no botão INSERIR PROCESSO

OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE SAIR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:

-- Seleção --

Grupo da produtor:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)

No file chosen

Remetente:

-- Seleção --

Selecione no campo "Uso da logomarca" o tipo de uso.

ANTERIOR PRÓXIMO



OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE SAIR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:
-- Selecione --

Grupo de produto:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)
 No file chosen

Remetente:
-- Selecione --

Anterior **Próximo**

Digite o grupo de produto (no caso de selo de produto) que se refere o selo.



OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE SAIR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:
-- Selecione --

Grupo de produto:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)
 No file chosen

Remetente:
-- Selecione --

Anterior **Próximo**

Se a empresa vai rotular com o código de outra empresa e fez um acordo de rotulagem, marque a opção "acordo de rotulagem".



OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE **SAIR** [DADOS CADASTRAIS](#) | [PROCESSOS](#) | [CONTATOS](#) | [BUSCA AVANÇADA](#)

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:
-- Selecione --

Grupo de produtos:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)
 No file chosen

Remetente:
-- Selecione --

**Selecione o material para envio.
Esse arquivo deve estar em .PDF e deve ter no máximo 5Mb.**



OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE **SAIR** [DADOS CADASTRAIS](#) | [PROCESSOS](#) | [CONTATOS](#) | [BUSCA AVANÇADA](#)

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:
-- Selecione --

Grupo de produtos:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)
 No file chosen

Remetente:
-- Selecione --

**Selecione o nome do contato, responsável pelo envio do material.
Esse contato deve estar na lista de contatos que você cadastrou anteriormente.
Caso contrário, clique no + e cadastre-se!**



OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE
SAIR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

» Home » Processos » Novo processo

Uso da logomarca:

-- Selecione --

Grupo de produto:

☐ Há acordo de rotulagem?

Material (somente PDF até 5 MB)

Choose File

No file chosen

Remetente:

-- Selecione --

+

Inserir

Se todos os campos desta página estiverem devidamente preenchidos, clique no botão INSERIR

ANTERIOR

PRÓXIMO



CONVERSA

À sua direita, disponibilizamos uma tela "Conversa". Nessa tela deve ser inserido comentários adicionais referentes ao material enviado para análise, como onde será colocado o selo, dimensões do selo, pedidos de urgência na aprovação ou qualquer outra observação referente ao material. Você deve digitar seus comentários e clicar em "POSTAR".

Essa tela poderá ser utilizada para adicionar comentários tanto por parte dos empreendimentos como do responsável pela aprovação.

Orientações de uso e recomendações ficarão armazenadas no processo com o **histórico (+)** dos comentários.

PRÓXIMO

ANTERIOR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

CONVERSA

POSTAR

21/05/2013 14:59 sistema: O empreendimento enviou um novo material

+

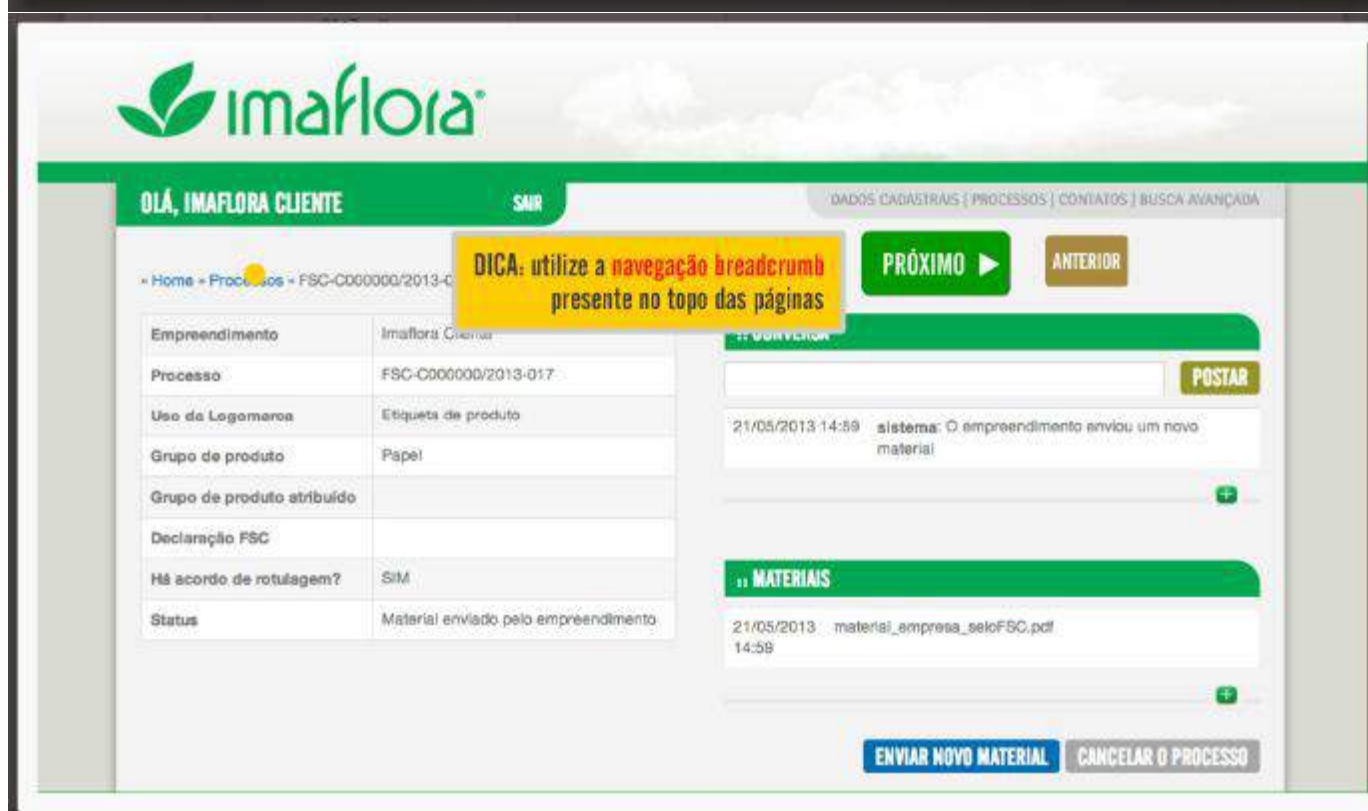
MATERIAIS

21/05/2013 14:59 material_empresa_seloFSC.pdf

+

ENVIAR NOVO MATERIAL

CANCELAR O PROCESSO



Home » Processos

25 registros por página

Q. Filtrar:

DATA PROCESSO MATERIAL STATUS ÚLTIMA CONVERSA

FILTRO DE BUSCA

Tivemos uma preocupação em identificar e gerar melhorias ao sistema e uma das prioridades foi o **sistema de busca inteligente.**

29/04/2013	2013-006	Tamanho logomarca promocional.pdf	Aprovado	O material "Tamanho logomarca promocional.pdf" foi APROVADO e o processo foi enc...
26/04/2013	2013-006	FSCN3v2C.pdf	Material Reprovado	O material "FSCN3v2C.pdf" foi REPROVADO e as alterações devem ser feitas no ma...
25/04/2013	2013-004	FSC7LJ8FL.pdf	Material enviado pelo empreendimento	O empreendimento enviou um novo material

Mostrando de 1 a 10 de 10 registros

Anterior 1 Próxima

INSERIR PROCESSO

Imaflora

OLÁ, IMAFLORA CLIENTE

SAR

DADOS CADASTRAIS | PROCESSOS | CONTATOS | BUSCA AVANÇADA

Home » Processos

25 registros por página

Q. Filtrar: papel

DATA	PROCESSO	MATERIAL	STATUS	ÚLTIMA CONVERSA
09/05/2013	2013-009	FSCMixPapelVB.pdf	Material enviado pelo empreendimento	O empreendimento enviou um novo material
30/04/2013	2013-007	FSCMixPapelVB.pdf	Processo Cancelado pelo Imaflora	O processo referente ao material "FSCMixPapelVB.pdf" foi CANCELADO. Material foi...

Confira este exemplo de busca pelo termo "papel"

ANTERIOR PRÓXIMO

Anterior 1 Próxima

INSERIR PROCESSO

© Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola - Imaflora - 19 3429 0829 - Área de Logomarcas

Home > Processos > Busca avançada

Material:

☐ Somente processos pendentes

Período:

BR05/2013

até

31/05/2013

Grupo de produto: (nenhum) >

Declaração FSC:

100% FSC

100% Recycled

100% Mix

100% Recycled

100% product

PRÓXIMO

ANTERIOR

25

1 registro por página

BUSCAR

BUSCA AVANÇADA

Para uma busca mais elaborada, você pode acessar no **menu superior** a **BUSCA AVANÇADA** e fazer uma pesquisa incluindo um período de envio, o grupo de produtos, o tipo de declaração, etc.

Se clicar em **somente materiais pendentes**, a busca listará somente os processos que foram reprovados, que ainda não foram analisados e que estão em análise pela área técnica. Se não clicar, a pesquisa envolverá os processos finalizados (aprovados ou cancelados).

Mostrando de 1 a 6 de 6 registros

Anterior

1

Próximo

MATERIAIS APROVADOS

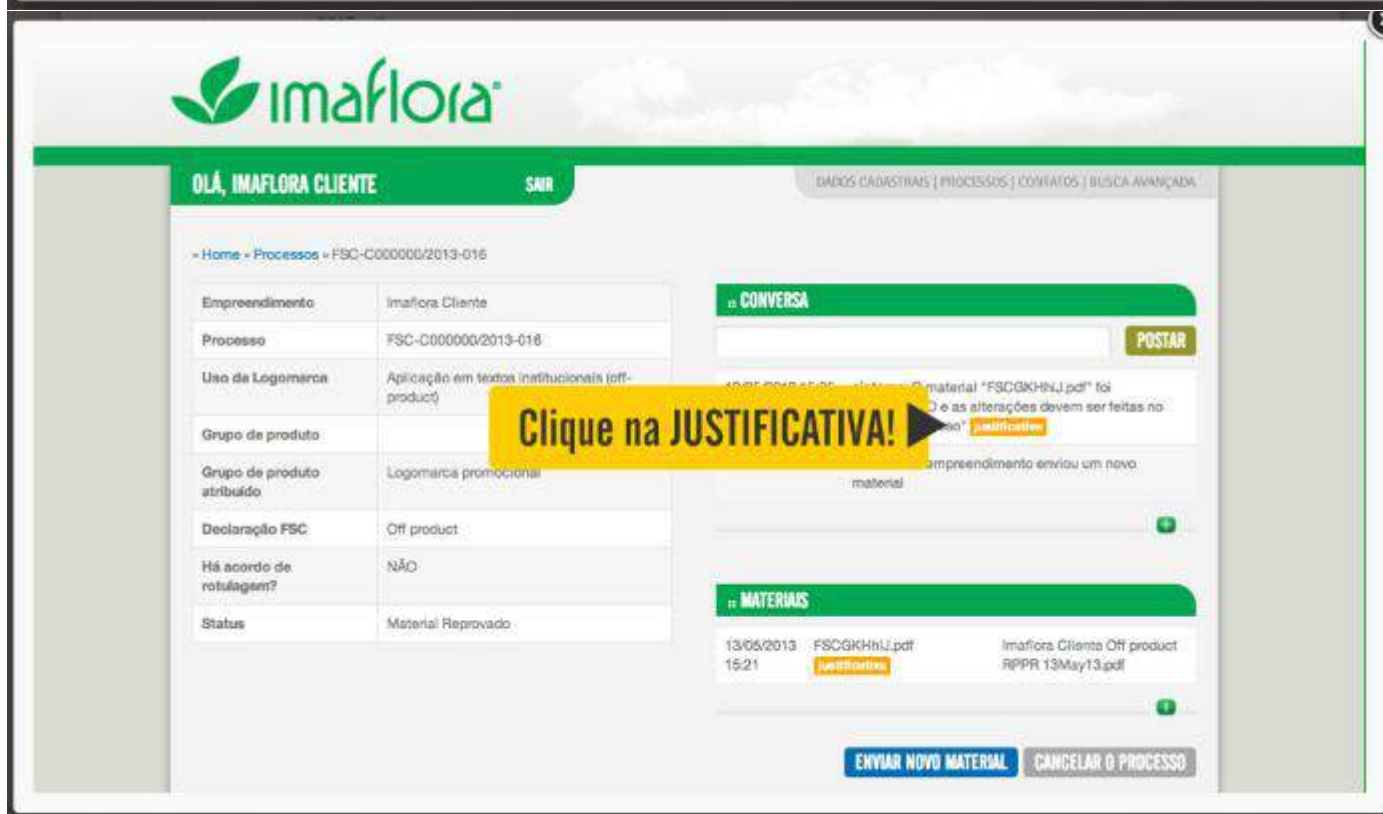
PRÓXIMO

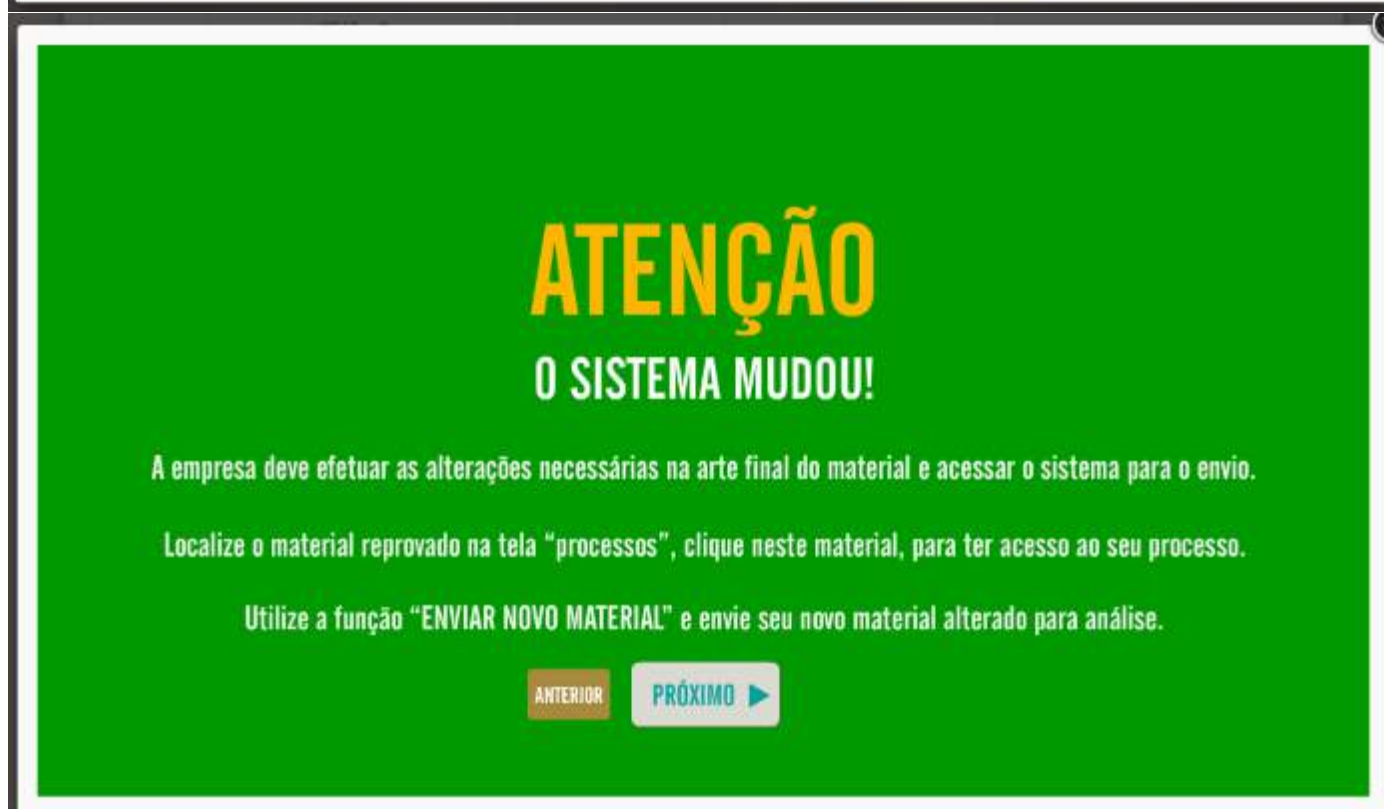
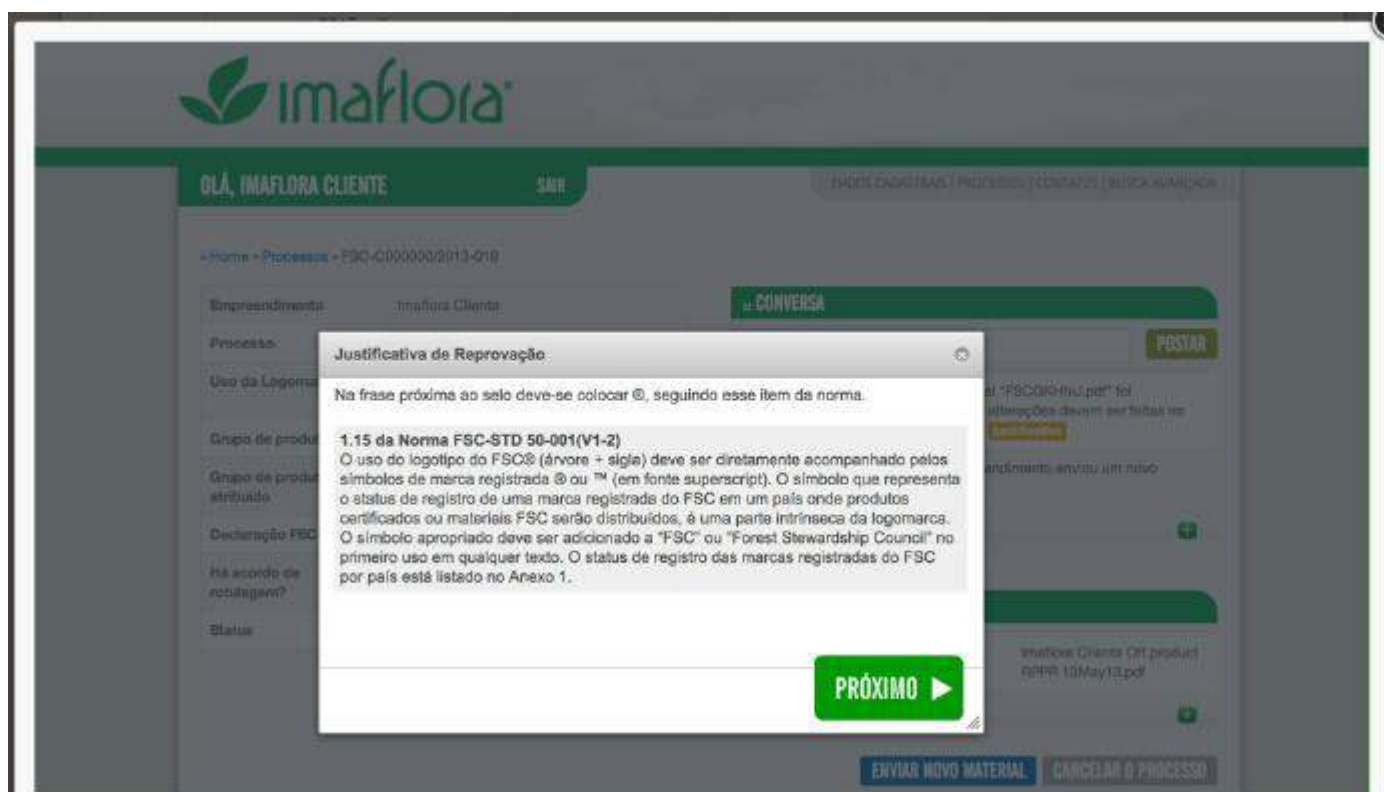
ANTERIOR

88

Alternatives to Facilitate FSC Certification for Community Forestry Operations (CFE)







Não há mais a necessidade de abrir um novo processo.

O sistema armazena todo o histórico de reprovações dos materiais até que o material seja aprovado.

PRÓXIMO ►

Material enviado para ÁREA TÉCNICA

Neste caso, o processo envolve uma análise da área técnica e será encaminhada uma **justificativa** do aprovador quanto ao prazo para o retorno ou demais orientações.

Material Cancelado

Caso ocorra alguma divergência no envio do material, como material enviado sem logomarca, ou processo aberto de maneira indevida, o aprovador enviará uma **justificativa** e uma orientação ao cliente sobre o processo.

PRÓXIMO ►



Annex VII: Detailed findings from the field test and workshop discussions on the verification system in Santa Cruz, Bolivia

About Forests of the World

For more than 30 years we have been working to preserve forest resources for the benefit of the climate, environment, local communities, and the international society alike.



In Forests of the World, we are aware that forest conservation is unlikely to be effective, sustainable and fair if it happens at the expense of local, forest-dependent communities.

Our Vision

... IS A WORLD WITH RICH FOREST NATURE

The world's pristine forests are home to over half of the Earth's terrestrial animals and plant species. They give us clean air, water, food, genetic resources and they mitigate global climate change. But the rainforest and other types of pristine forests are disappearing at an alarming rate. We are therefore working to preserve the forests of the world.

Our Mission

...To achieve our goals, Forests of the World work to...

Ensure ecologically, socially and economically sustainable use of the world's forests to conserve and regenerate valuable biologically diverse forests.

Support indigenous people and other local forest communities in their struggle to secure their dignity and empower them to preserve their forests and way of life.

Engage citizens in protection of the environment, put the forest on the political agenda, and inform about the negative consequences of forest destruction and the disappearance of biodiverse natural environments.

Put the forest on the global agenda concerning climate, inequality and development.

Our work

Forests of the World supports and promotes sustainable use of forests through a rights-based approach. We support forest conservation initiatives in the form of advocacy, sustainable consumption and production as well as sustainable management of natural Resources. We have hands on experience with FSC-certified community forest management, sustainable agroforestry and sustainable tourism. We develop innovative projects, together with local NGOs and forest-dependent communities.

In Bolivia we focus on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience through forest protection and strengthening the leadership, management, monitoring and value chains in indigenous territories. We also support the documentation of forest-destructive industries and illegal timber trade.

In Honduras we work to safeguard the indigenous peoples' rights to land titles and involvement in Honduran process of entering a Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the European Union related to Forest Law Enforcement,

Governance and Trade (FLEGT). We support the conservation and management of the National Park Pico Bonito and sustainable economic activities among local communities, forest cooperatives and private businesses.

In Nicaragua we support a commission of the country's indigenous peoples to strengthen their voice in solving forest and land titling conflicts. We support the establishment of a field research station and alternative economic activities, inclusive sustainable tourism development in the South-eastern Biosphere Reserve as a forest conservation strategy.

In Panama we support the country's 7 indigenous peoples in their defense of territorial rights, including territorial land titling and the ratification of the ILO Convention 169, as a strategy for forest preservation.

Contact

André Mildam

Forest of the World
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DK-1456 København
Phone: +45 86165232
Cel: +45 26144044
am@verdensskove.org

About NEPCon

NEPCon (Nature Economy and People Connected) is an international non-profit organisation that works to build capacity and commitment for mainstreaming sustainability. For over 20 years, we have worked to foster sustainable land use and responsible trade in forest commodities. We do this through innovation projects, capacity building and sustainability services.

We are accredited certifiers for sustainability schemes such as FSC™, PEFC, RSPO and SBP. We offer Chain of Custody certification according to the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard. We also certify to our own LegalSource™ Standard and Carbon Footprint Management standards. A self-managing division of NEPCon promotes and delivers our certification services. Surplus from certification activities supports the NEPCon's non-profit activities.

NEPCon is recognised by the EU as a Monitoring Organisation under the EU Timber Regulation.

Contact

Full name. Mateo Cariño Fraisse
Title: Land-Use Program Manager
Email: mcf@nepcon.org
Phone: +34 682 88 53 10

Or the NEPCon head office's contact details

FSC™ A000535 | PEFC/09-44-02



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with our latest
news & events*



NEPCon Update

www.nepcon.org/newsletter