



LINKAGE BETWEEN FSC CERTIFICATION AND CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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FSC...

An independent, non-governmental, not for profit organization guided by its multi-stakeholder membership

Founded in 1993 after the 1992 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, by concerned *business* representatives, *social* groups, and *environmental* organizations to promote:

environmentally appropriate,

socially beneficial, and

economically viable

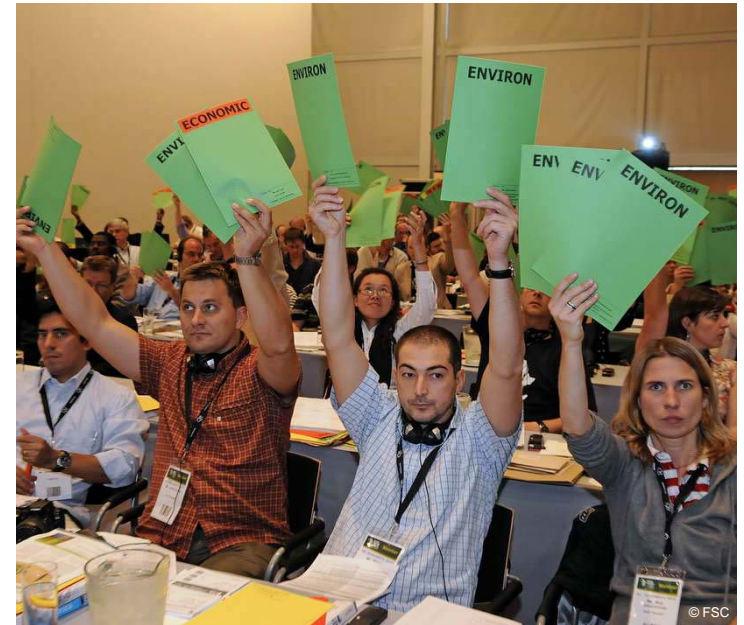
...management of the world's forests

It does this through...

Consensus oriented and democratic decision-making

The General Assembly of FSC members is the highest decision-making body.

Equal voice and power for: social, environmental, and economic interests, North and South



It does this through...

a market driven
mechanism

to improve forest
management
worldwide.



It does this through...

- **Setting standards** that reflect agreed principles for responsible forest management
- An **accreditation/certification system** that monitors adherence to FSC standards
- A **product labelling system** that rewards responsible forest managers.



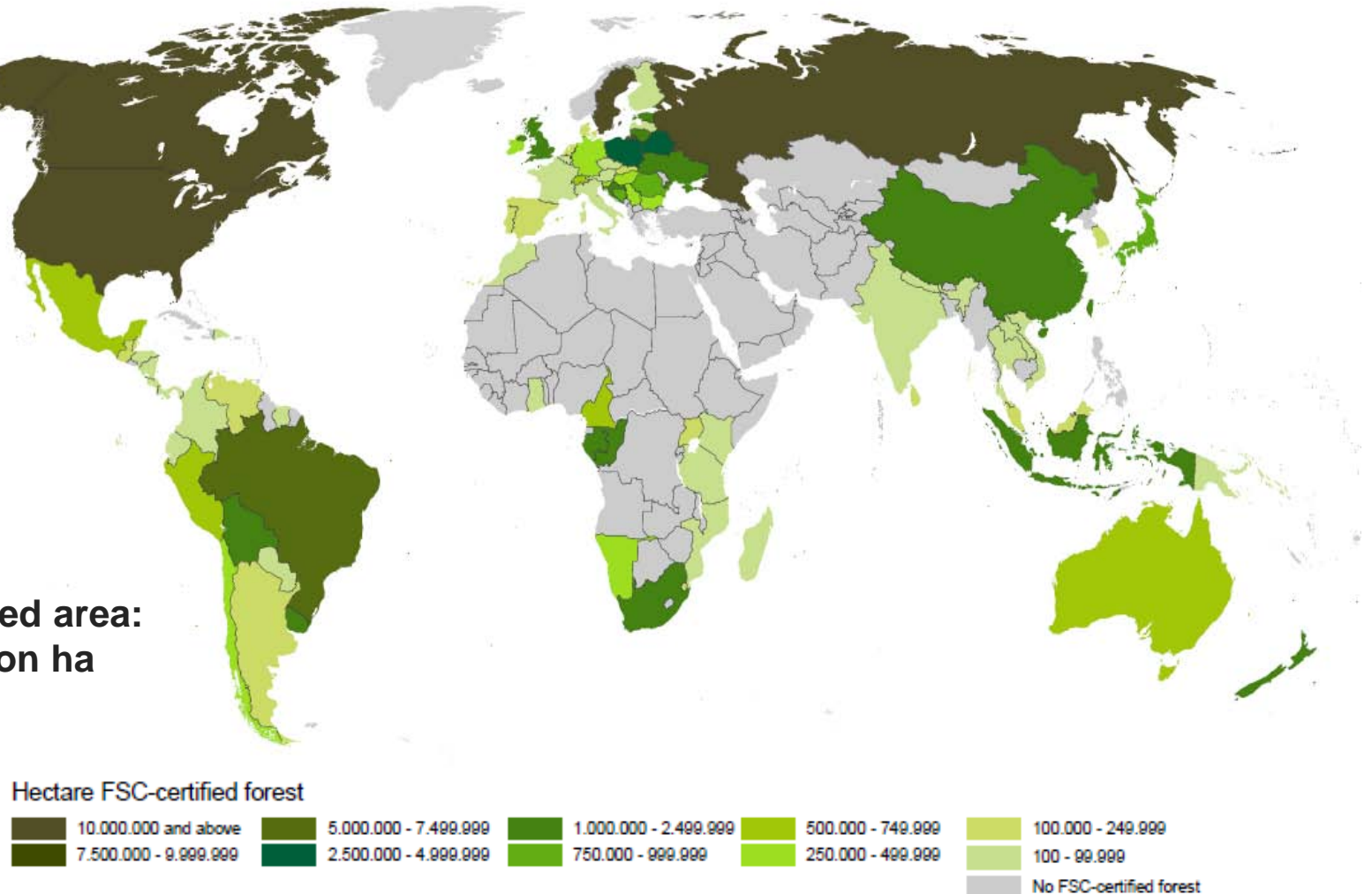
Truly Global...

- 800 members in 70 countries
- 20,777 certificates in 105 countries
- **144,607 million** ha certified in 81 countries
- National Initiatives in 65 countries
- International accreditation of 24 independent certification bodies, auditors in 80 countries



FSC Certified Area

**Global certified area:
144.6 Million ha**





Status of FSC certification in Africa (August 2011)

Country/Region	Total Area FM/CoC (ha)	FM/CoC certificates	CW	CoC
Cameroon	824,730	5	1	16
Congo	2,430,996	3	2	2
Gabon	1,873,505	3	4	15
DRC	0	0	1	1
Central Africa	5,129,231	11	8	34
Mozambique	46,240	1	1	1
Namibia	270,028	13	0	3
South Africa	1,624,616	22	22	118
Swaziland	114,465	3	0	2
Southern Africa	2,055,349	39	23	124
Madagascar	1,000	1	0	1
Kenya	2,557	2	0	3
Tanzania	32,462	2	0	1
Uganda	101 272	3	0	0
Eastern Africa	137,291	8		5
W. Africa (Ghana)	1,778	1	3	3
N. Africa (Morocco)	29,347	1	2	5
TOTAL AFRICA	7 352 996	60	36	171

FSC Principles and Criteria

- Internationally recognized forest management standard
- Applicable to all types of forests worldwide (both natural forests and plantations; tropical and temperate; large and small scale and intensity)
- 10 Principles and 56 Criteria
- Locally developed indicators
- Revision ongoing, vote due in November 2011
- Amendments to become 'carbon sensitive'



PRINCIPLES

- | |
|---|
| <p>1. Compliance with laws and FSC Principles: Forest management shall respect all applicable laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC Principles and Criteria.</p> |
| <p>2. Tenure and use rights and responsibilities Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.</p> |
| <p>3. Indigenous peoples' rights: The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own, use and manage their lands, territories, and resources shall be recognized and respected.</p> |
| <p>4. Community relations and worker's rights: Forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.</p> |
| <p>5. Benefits from the forest Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.</p> |



PRINCIPLES

6. Environmental impact: Forest management shall conserve biological diversity and its associated values, water resources, soils, and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes, and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and the integrity of the forest.

7. Management plan: A management plan -- appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations -- shall be written, implemented, and kept up to date. The long term objectives of management, and the means of achieving them, shall be clearly stated.

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

9. Maintenance of high conservation value forests: Management activities in high conservation value forests shall maintain or enhance the attributes which define such forests. Decisions regarding high conservation value forests shall always be considered in the context of a precautionary approach.

10. Plantations: While plantations can provide an array of social and economic benefits, and can contribute to satisfying the world's needs for forest products, they should complement the management of, reduce pressures on, and promote the restoration and conservation of natural forests.

Why FSC certification?

Promote responsible forestry to reduce footprint and improve the livelihoods of local communities



Environmental benefits

Minimize environmental impacts (RIL)



Reduced impact logging



**Principles 1, 5, 6
7, 8 & 9**



Ensure natural regeneration



Environmental benefits

- Protection of threatened and endangered species

**Principles 1, 5, 6,
7, 8 & 9**



Social benefits



Health & Security



Principles 1 et 4

**Shift from logger company to
responsible manager company**

Social benefits

Corporate social responsibility benefits



Social infrastructures



Principles 3, 4



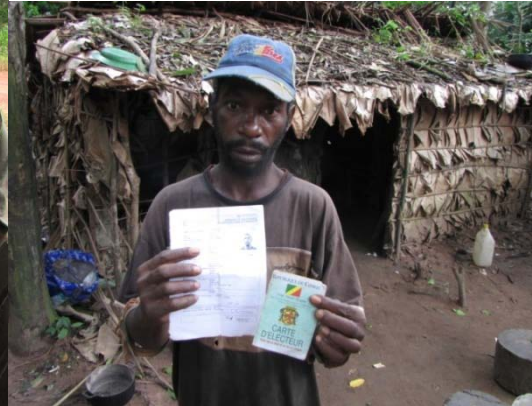
Social benefits

Access right of local communities to logging concessions



Social benefits

Access rights to forest and forest services by indigenous people



Principles 1 to 4

CONCLUSIONS

FSC forest certification system strengthens the conservation of biodiversity and respect of rights of local community in various ways including:

- **Enforcement of national legislation and international conventions and agreements pertaining to forestry, including the CBD, by requiring compliance to them;**
- **Monitoring the effects of management activities and ensure that the results are fed back into planning and forest management practices;**
- **Identification of areas within the Forest Management Unit (FMU) that will be protected or their management improved (HCVs)**
- **Protection of threatened and endangered species.**
- **Prevention of avoidable damage to the ecosystem by implementing reduced-impact logging (RIL) technologies.**
- **Protection of the rights of local communities and indigenous people**



Some quotes acknowledging the role of FSC certification in conservation of biodiversity

According to WCS the FSC certified FMUs are better controlled than the legally “protected” areas *In 1999, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), CIB, and the Congolese Ministry in charge of forestry created the partnership to manage wildlife in logging concessions. More than ten years later, elephants and apes roam the concessions at densities that rival or surpass the adjacent Nouabalé- Ndoki National Park (Clark et al. 2009).*

WCS found that the FSC-certified companies were far better than non certified companies in almost all aspects of the evaluation. Certified companies applied an average of 86% of the elements of the best practices, while non-certified companies applied an average of 29% (Rayden and Essono, 2010).

CIFOR findings confirmed that forest certification has the potential to improve weak normative frameworks that allow the unsustainable use of forests (Cerutti et al., 2010).



Thank you

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