

Advice Note on the development of indicators for the protection of IFLs/ICLs in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia

ADVICE-20-007-018	Development of indicators for the protection of IFLs/ICLs in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia
Normative reference	FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship: Principle 9 FSC-STD-60-004 V1-1 Draft 1-0 International Generic Indicators Motion 65, General Assembly 2014 Motion 83, General Assembly 2014 BM 72.31 Board Decision on IFL cut-off date
Effective date	01 January 2017
Scope	This Advice Note applies to Network Partners, Standard Development Groups, certificate holders and Certification Bodies operating in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia
Terms & definitions	<p>Intact Forest Landscape: A territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).</p> <p><u>Data source:</u> Greenpeace, University of Maryland, World Resources Institute and Transparent World. "Intact Forest Landscapes. 2000/2013" Accessed through Global Forest Watch. www.globalforestwatch.org</p> <p>Indigenous Cultural Landscape: Indigenous Cultural Landscapes (ICLs) are living landscapes to which Indigenous Peoples attribute social, cultural, environmental and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora, and spirits and their present and future importance to cultural identity. An ICL is characterized by features that have been maintained through long term interactions based on land-care knowledge and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which Indigenous Peoples exercise responsibility for stewardship (Drafted by PIPC 2016).</p> <p>Congo basin: In this Advice Note, Congo basin refers to Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p> <p>Core area of IFL: At least 80% of the intact forest landscape falling within the management unit.</p>
Background	The FSC Board of Directors (BM 72.31, July 2016) has concluded that the Motion 65 default clause cannot be implemented as written in the motion, due to the significant undesired side effects in some of the most important countries for FSC. Therefore, the Board has mandated the Secretariat to revise the default clause as laid out in the 'proposal for the Motion 65 Default Clause' together with the involved Network Partners and the participants in the IFL Solutions Forum held in Bonn on July 6-8 2016.
Advice	<p>1. By January 2017, Certification Bodies shall send a notice to the Certificate Holders requiring them to maintain and/or enhance the intactness of IFL areas within the Management Unit, with minimal further destruction of IFLs. The notice shall require that:</p> <p>1.1. No later than 3 months after receiving the notice, Certificate holders shall notify their CBs about any planned logging in IFLs over the next two years.</p>

	<p>1.1.1 Amendments to forest management plans, which increase logging in IFLs shall not be permitted.</p> <p>1.1.2 No operations (including logging and road building) shall occur which degrade an IFL to the extent that it loses its IFL status.</p> <p>1.2. Certificate holders shall make publicly available the maps of their management units, of IFLs within these management units, and of any planned logging in IFLs.</p> <p>2. Standard Development Groups (SDGs) in Brazil, Canada, Congo Basin and Russia shall use the default generic IFL indicators (as presented in FSC-STD-60-004 V1-1) for the development of national indicators for the protection of IFLs.</p>
	<p>Option 1: Adapting the International Generic Indicators</p> <p>NOTE: Option 1 shall be implemented by SDGs as the default option</p> <p>1.1 By 31 January 2017, SDGs shall provide updated work plans with defined and timetabled deliverables for the process of developing IFL indicators, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Description how the IFL indicator development process will be accelerated. b) Plans for engaging Indigenous Peoples (through FPIC). <p>1.2 SDGs shall complete the transfer of national forest stewardship standard (NFSS) to P&C V5, or amend the existing NFSS with IFL indicators and submit the NFSS to PSU before 31 July 2017 for approval.</p> <p>1.3 The approved NFSS shall be published by 01 October 2017 to become effective on 01 January 2018.</p> <p>1.4 A communications plan shall be launched with all affected certificate holders in each country/sub-region, ensuring a dialogue on IFL areas that leads to clear maps being developed before the end of 2017 (maps shall be based on existing maps provided through Global Forest Watch, but with the flexibility to update to current situation in cases where new information is available).</p> <p>1.5 Communications shall be initiated with governments explaining the IFL process, what it aims to achieve and how it may impact on concession holders.</p> <p>Option 2: Adopting the International Generic Indicators</p> <p>NOTE: Option 2 only applies when Network Partner or SDGs fail to implement Option 1.</p> <p>2.1 For countries where national IFL indicators have not been submitted to PSU by the end of July 2017, the following shall apply:</p> <p>2.2 The Network Partner or SDG shall incorporate the default generic IFL indicators (as presented in FSC-STD-60-004 V1-1) into the existing NFSS.</p> <p>2.3 The revised NFSS shall be submitted to PSU for approval by the end of July 2017.</p> <p>2.4 The approved NFSS shall be published by 01 October 2017 to become effective on 01 January 2018.</p>