

ADAPTATION SUMMARY
THE FSC INTERIM FOREST STEWARDSHIP STANDARD FOR LIBERIA, DRAFT 1,
LIST OF ADAPTED INDICATORS

Public Consultation: From 20 February 2024 to 20 April 2024

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Draft 1.0	Consultation First Public	Comments contact oseijw@gmail.com
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PRINCIPLE 1

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
1.1.1	Legal registration* to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.	Organisation or manager has Legal registration* with the Government of Liberia/ or recognized by the Forestry Development Authority (FDA)	This reflects the context in Liberia for forest management as specified in the General Business Law No. 4.3 to 4.5 and the Chain of Custody System Standard Operating; and Procedure No.4 of Liberia Legality Assurance System.
1.2.1	Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.	Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented and owner(s) of organisation not barred from holding forest license.	The National Forestry Reform Law 2006, of Liberia among other legislations provides for basic qualification for permission to conduct commercial forest Operations and to hold forest license.
1.4.2	Where protection* is the legal* responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with	A system is implemented to work with the FDA and other regulatory bodies to identify, report,	General forest protection is the responsibility of the FDA but organisations and

	these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.	control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.	managers among others are required to report offenses.
NTFP 1.5.2.1	Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any NTFP species.	Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of applicable permits for harvesting and trade in any NTFP as required by FDA Regulation on the Commercial and Sustainable Extraction	FDA Regulation on the Commercial and Sustainable Extraction of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) Regulation No. 111-08 has specific NTFP provisions in the harvesting and trade in NTFPs specific to the Liberian
SLIMF 1.7.1.1	A written or verbal declaration not to give or receive bribes (money) or to engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to neighbours and customers.	A written declaration not to give or receive bribes (money) or to engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to workers and customers.	SLIMFs are capable of documenting their declarations. Verbal forms of such declarations can have challenges of tracking changes when they occur. Workers and customers are considered more relevant in this context

PRINCIPLE 2

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
SLIMF 2.3.4.1	The use of health and safety measures by workers* is checked and known.	The use of health and safety measures by workers* is checked and enforced.	Checking and enforcing the use of health and safety measures are fundamental to all scale and intensity of forest operations as knowing without any action of lapses can be costly to forest operations
2.3.5	The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest* industry averages.	The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national forest* or available regional industry averages	To allow the use of Regional industrial data where national industry data is not available
SLIMF 2.3.5.1	Accident level is low compared to national forest* industry averages.	Accidents records inform training of workers and mitigation measures implemented to avoid repetition of accidents	To allow the use of accident records to drive improvement

		and ensure reduced accident frequency over time	
2.4.1	Wages paid by The Organization* in all circumstances meet or exceed legal* minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.	Wages paid by The Organization* in all circumstances meet or exceed legal* minimum wage rates of Liberia	Minimum wages exist in Liberia
NTFP 2.5.1.1	Workers*, including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products*, have job specific training and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan* and all management activities.	Workers*, including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products*, have job specific training and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan* and all management activities including applicable NTFP permit requirements.	Forest Use Permit for NTFPs is separate from timber harvesting rights and comes with its specific permit requirements.
2.6.1	A dispute* resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers*.	A dispute* resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers* and consistent with dispute resolution provisions of the Decent Work Act	The Decent Work Act, 2015 makes provisions for the resolution of specified number of industrial disputes

PRINCIPLE 3: Not applicable: No Indigenous Peoples in Liberia

PRINCIPLE 4

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
4.2.4	<i>Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by traditional peoples* prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes: 1) Ensuring the traditional peoples* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource; 2) Informing the traditional peoples* of the value of the</i>	Free, Prior and Informed Consent* is granted by affected communities* prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes: 1) Ensuring the affected communities* know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;	“Affected Communities” is the applicable context as provided by the FDA Regulation No.105-07: Regulation on Major Pre-felling operations under Forest Resources Licensees.

	<p><i>resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;</i></p> <p><i>3) Informing the traditional peoples* of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and</i></p> <p><i>4) Informing the traditional peoples * of the current and future planned forest* management activities.</i></p>	<p>2) Informing the affected communities* of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;</p> <p>3) Informing the affected communities* of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and</p> <p>4) Informing the affected communities* of the current and future planned forest* management activities.</p>	
SLIMF 4.3.1.1	Preference is given to local people and services.	Preference is given to affected communities in the management unit and those within 3 kilometers and their services.	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.
SLIMF 4.4.1.1	Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented.	Opportunities for social and economic development for <i>affected communities*</i> (inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers) are identified and implemented.	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.
SLIMF 4.4.2.1	Local products and services are used.	Products and services of affected communities (inside the management unit and within 3	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the

		kilometers) are used as the preferred option.	guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.
SLIMF 4.5.1.1	Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities.	Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental, and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities (inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers).	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.
SLIMF 4.5.1.2	Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.	Upon request, these measures are communicated to affected communities*(inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers).	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.

PRINCIPLE 5

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
SLIMF 5.1.1.1	The Organization* is aware of the range of resources and ecosystem services* that could strengthen and diversify the local economy.	The Organization* is aware of the range of resources and ecosystem services* that could strengthen and diversify the economy of the communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers.	Affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers is the applicable context within the guidelines of the FDA forest management planning in Liberia as the immediate and directly impacted by management activities and relevant for the SLIMF context.

5.2.1	Timber harvesting levels* are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information* on growth and yield; inventory of the forest*; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions*.	Timber harvesting levels* are based on the FDA guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia and the organisation's strategic management plan, the five-year coupe and the annual operational plan approved by the FDA.	Liberia has specific FDA guidelines for forest management planning and determination of timber harvest levels which need to be approved by the authority.
5.2.3	Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.	Actual annual harvest levels for timber are not over the levels in the annual harvest certificate and are supported by tree data records, log data records and any applicable special felling records	Liberia legislation provides for the issuance of an annual harvest certificate allowing the timber right holders to fell trees based on an approved Annual Operation Plan and forest management plan.
5.2.4	For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products* under The Organization's* control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information*.	For extraction of commercially harvested services and non-timber forest products* legally permitted or under the Organization's* control a sustainable harvest level is assured consistent with the silvicultural measures of the Regulation on the Commercial and Sustainable Extraction of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs)	Liberia has specific regulatory measures for dealing with harvesting of NTFPs to ensure their sustainability.
5.3.1	Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the management plan*.	The costs related to the implementation of the forest management activities are documented in the management plan consistent with the economic and financial assessment of the FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning.	The FDA guidelines for forest management planning specifically provides for the economic and financial assessment to be included in the forest management plan
5.3.2	Benefits related to positive social, and environment impacts of management activities are identified and	Benefits related to positive social, and environment impacts of management activities are identified and	The FDA guidelines for forest management planning under associated forest management objectives specifically

	included in the management plan*.	included in the management plan* consistent with the associated objectives of the FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning.	provides for the economic and financial assessment to be included in the forest management plan to contribute to the national economy and the local development in the villages of the FMC by a better local redistribution of logging activities benefits (sustainable benefits for all the stakeholders)
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PRINCIPLE 6

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
6.1.1	Best Available Information* is used to identify environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit*.	Best Available Information* is used to identify environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit* and consistent with the Forestry Development Authority Regulation on the Environment .	The FDA has regulation on the environment including identification of environmental values which needs to be met in this context.
SLIMF 6.1.2.1	Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency.	Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency as determined with affected communities inside the management unit* and within 3 kilometers.	Representatives of affected communities inside the management unit and within 3 kilometers are specifically singled out to be invited to the two public consultation on the strategic forest management plan under the permanent consultation guidelines of the guidelines for forest management planning in Liberia. This local context reflects the locally defined direct immediate impact of management activities and related environmental values.
SLIMF 6.2.1.1	Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an	Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities	Timber logging without any limit on scale is required by

	assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities.	an assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities consistent with the Forest Development Authority Regulation on the Environment.	the FDA regulation on the environmental to conduct EIA.
6.4.1	Best Available Information* is used to identify rare and threatened species*, and their habitats*, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit*.	Best Available Information* is used to identify rare and threatened species*, and their habitats*, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit* consistent with pre-felling operational requirements of the FDA.	Pre-felling operational requirements of the FDA provides for adequate means for obtaining best available information.
6.4.3	The rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, protection areas*, connectivity*, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.	The rare and threatened species* and their habitats* are protected, in line with the FDA forest management planning guidelines and the code of harvesting practice requirements.	The FDA Forest management planning guidelines and the code of forest harvesting practices in Liberia requirements provide adequate measures for the protection of rare and threatened species
SLIMF 6.4.4.1	A system is in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species*	Organisation has a policy in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* which is communicated to its workers and the local community.	A policy in place and communicated to workers and the local community is consistent with the risk and scale of such operations in the Liberian context
6.5.1	Best Available Information* is used to identify native ecosystems* that exist, or would exist under natural	Best Available Information* is used to identify native ecosystems* that exist,	Pre-felling operational requirements of the FDA provides for adequate

	conditions*, within the Management Unit *.	or would exist under natural conditions*, within the Management Unit * consistent with pre-felling operational requirements of the FDA.	means for obtaining best available information.
6.5.5	Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit*.	Representative Sample Areas* in combination with other components of the conservation areas network* within the management unit and the landscape comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit*.	Given the size of the network of protected areas at the national level of 30%, adding other protected native ecosystems within the landscape provides more practical balance between production and conservation.
6.6.1	Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features* found within native ecosystems* in which the Management Unit* is located.	Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features* found within native ecosystems* in which the Management Unit* is located while non-native plant species are actively managed and monitored to minimize their impact	The need to manage and monitor non-native species potentially found in native ecosystems to minimise their impact is consistent with the Liberia context
6.6.2	Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features*, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats* are implemented.	Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features*, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats* are implemented as approved by FDA.	Management plans including the annual operational plan are required to be approved by the FDA.
6.6.3	Management maintains, enhances, or restores* habitat features* associated with native ecosystems*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.	Management maintains, enhances, or restores* habitat features* associated with native ecosystems*, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity consistent with FDA pre-felling operational requirements	The pre-felling operational requirements of the FDA Code of forest harvesting practices in Liberia provides for the maintenance, enhancement, and restoration of ecosystem habitats.

6.6.4	Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species*, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.	Effective measures including consideration of any NTFP obligations in social agreements are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring <i>native species*</i> , their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.	The organisation has obligation such that its operation are designed to minimize effects to traditional practices such as taboo day, sacred sites, and the range of taboo animals/plants, medicinal plant sites, hunting ground, non-timber forest products sites as provided in the FDA's Social Agreements Handbook.
6.6.5a	Mechanisms for wildlife protection* are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on protection*, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall be known and complied with;	Mechanisms for wildlife protection* are in place. The Wildlife protection laws, guidelines for forest management planning and the code of forest harvesting practices in Liberia on protection*, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall be known and complied with;	The existing Liberia Wildlife legislation includes international wildlife protection requirements. Forest management planning guidelines and codes of forest harvesting practices provides additional mechanisms for wildlife protection;
6.6.5b	An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization*;	The organisation shall apply appropriate measures aiming at mitigating illegal hunting practices and trade in bush meat of protected species by enforcing and monitoring directives prohibiting all employees and workers to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possess and/ or transport firearms, bush meat and/ or hunters in company vehicles, even outside the commercial forest area; • hunt outside of any designated hunting area within the commercial forest area; 	This provision made under section 2.5.3 (Protection of plant and animal species) of the Code of forest harvesting practices of Liberia is appropriate and reflects the Liberian context.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hunt protected animals; • use traps; • engage in trade of bush meat in company camps, worksites or elsewhere. 	
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PRINCIPLE 7

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
7.1.2	Specific, operational management objectives* that address the requirements of this standard are defined.	Specific, operational management objectives* that address the requirements of this standard are defined and are consistent with the guidelines on main and associated objectives of forest management provided in the FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia;	The FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia provides adequate guidelines for defining forest management objectives in during forest management planning
7.2.1	The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives*;	The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, strategies, and measures to achieve the management objectives* and consistent with the FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia.	The FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia and the Code of harvesting practice provide adequate guidelines for defining strategies, procedures, and action for forest management planning;
7.6.1	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is used to ensure that <i>affected stakeholders*</i> are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes: 1) <i>Dispute*</i> resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6); 2) Definition of <i>living wages*</i> (Criterion 2.4); 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1),	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is used to ensure that <i>affected stakeholders*</i> are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes: 1) <i>Dispute*</i> resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6); 2) Definition of <i>living wages*</i> (Criterion 2.4);	Thera no indigenous people in Liberia

	<i>Indigenous cultural landscapes*</i> (Criterion 3.1) sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5); 4) <i>Local communities*</i> socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and 5) <i>High Conservation Value*</i> assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).	3) Identification of rights (Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5); 4) <i>Local communities*</i> socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and 5) <i>High Conservation Value*</i> assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).	
SLIMF 7.6.3.1	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is completed with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> is completed with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.	There are no indigenous people in Liberia

PRINCIPLE 8

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
8.2.2	Changes in environmental conditions are <i>monitored*</i> consistent with Annex G.	Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex G and the monitoring guidelines of the FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia.	The FDA Guidelines for Forest Management Planning in Liberia has guidelines for monitoring changes in environmental conditions and that of other key management elements.

PRINCIPLE 9

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
SLIMF 9.4.2.1	The <i>monitoring*</i> program includes <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected*</i> and <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts.	The <i>monitoring*</i> program includes <i>engagement*</i> with local communities*.	Local Communities for forest management units in Liberia are identified and recognised by the FDA and are appropriate and adequate for HCV

			monitoring engagement by SLIMF organisations.
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PRINCIPLE 10

Reference	Original IGI Text	Adapted Text	Rational
10.1.1	Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner* that: 1) Protects affected environmental values*; and 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest* or natural forest* composition and structure.	Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner* consistent with post-harvest activities of the FDA Code of Harvesting Practice in Liberia.	The FDA Code of Harvesting Practices in Liberia has provision for post-harvest activities supporting regeneration and appropriate for the context in Liberia
10.6.4	When <i>fertilizers*</i> are used, <i>environmental values*</i> are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.	When fertilizers* are used, environmental values* are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage and consistent with the Liberia Fertilizer Regulatory Division Act and related regulations.	There is the Liberia Fertilizer Regulatory Division Act of which its 2015 Liberia Fertilizer Regulations is an integral part of this Act for its smooth and successful implementation.
10.7.13*	Programmes are in place that have specific actions, timelines, targets and resources allocated to conduct, or support, research to identify and test less hazardous alternatives to replace FSC <i>highly restricted highly hazardous pesticides*</i> and <i>restricted highly hazardous pesticides*</i> .	Programmes are in place that have specific actions, timelines, targets, and resources allocated to conduct, or support, research to identify and test less hazardous alternatives to replace FSC highly restricted highly hazardous pesticides* and restricted highly hazardous pesticides* consistent with the protocols of the Liberia Plant Protection Regulatory Services Bureau Act.	The Liberia Plant Protection Regulatory Services Bureau Act makes provisions for collaboration with necessary agencies for biological efficacy tests under specified protocols.
10.7.14*	Risk mitigation measures prioritise avoiding <i>exposure* of workers*, affected</i>	Risk mitigation measures prioritise avoiding	The FDA code of forest harvesting practices in

	<i>stakeholders*</i> and/or environmental values* to <i>highly hazardous pesticides*</i> .	exposure* of workers*, affected stakeholders* and/or environmental values* to hazardous pesticides consistent with the FDA code of harvesting practices guidelines on hazardous chemical use.	Liberia provides organisations to prioritise workers safety and other stakeholders. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP
10.7.15*	Risk mitigation measures for <i>workers*</i> include the use of appropriate personal protective equipment consistent with FSC-POL-30-001b <i>Personal Protective Equipment</i> .	Risk mitigation measures for <i>workers*</i> include the use of appropriate <i>Personal Protective Equipment</i> consistent with FSC-POL-30-001b Personal Protective Equipment or the requirements stipulated in the ILO - Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.	The FDA Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Liberia provides for the use of PPE to meet the requirements of the ILO - Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work
10.7.16*	A <i>pesticides buffer zone*</i> is established where a <i>highly hazardous pesticide*</i> and/or application method requires one to ensure the protection of <i>environmental values*</i> and social values.	An exclusion zone* is established where a hazardous pesticide* and/or application method requires one, and consistent with the hazardous chemical guidelines of the FDA code of forest harvesting practice, to avoid workers* and affected stakeholders* from being exposed to harm.	The FDA Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Liberia provides for the use of PPE to meet the requirements of the ILO - Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP
10.7.17*	An <i>exclusion zone*</i> is established where a <i>highly hazardous pesticide*</i> and/or application method requires one, as instructed by the label or other applicable sources, to avoid <i>workers*</i> and <i>affected stakeholders*</i> from being exposed to harm.	An <i>exclusion zone*</i> is established where a hazardous pesticide* and/or application method requires one, and consistent with the hazardous chemical guidelines of the FDA code of forest harvesting practices, to avoid <i>workers*</i> and <i>affected</i>	The FDA Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Liberia provides for the exclusion zones and adherence to product label or the SDS. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP

		<i>stakeholders*</i> from being exposed to harm.	
10.7.19*	Training programmes (see Criterion 2.5) for the use of <i>highly hazardous pesticides*</i> include informing <i>workers*</i> of known <i>risks*</i> to human health and <i>environmental values*</i> , and mitigation measures identified in the <i>Environmental and Social Risk Assessment*</i> .	Training programmes are developed and implemented for the use of hazardous pesticides consistent with the training and full risk information disclosure requirements of the FDA code of forest harvesting practices of Liberia for workers and the mitigation measures identified in the <i>Environmental and Social Risk Assessment*</i> .	The FDA Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Liberia provides for the training for workers in the use of hazardous chemical and full risk information disclosure. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP
10.7.20*	The implementation of risk mitigation measures is monitored.	The implementation of risk mitigation measures is monitored as part of the key performance indicators monitoring of the FDA code for forest harvesting practices of Liberia.	The FDA Code of Forest Harvesting Practices in Liberia provides for the monitoring of key performance indicators of sustainable forest management.
10.7.21*	The exposure of individual <i>workers*</i> to <i>highly hazardous pesticides*</i> is monitored.	The exposure of individual <i>workers*</i> to hazardous pesticides* is monitored to include specific annual medical surveillance for workers handling hazardous pesticides.	Specific annual medical surveillance for handlers of hazardous pesticides is the first step in the monitoring of workers exposure to hazardous pesticides. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP
10.7.22*	Environmental impacts of <i>highly hazardous pesticide*</i> use and changes in environmental condition are monitored.	Environmental impacts of <i>hazardous pesticide*</i> use and changes in environmental condition are monitored.	Monitoring the impact of hazardous pesticides use and changes in the environment are consistent with the Liberia context which uses the term "hazardous chemical" which is more stringent in this

			situation than the FSC's Highly Hazardous Pesticides
10.7.25*	Harm caused to <i>workers*</i> and <i>affected stakeholders*</i> by over-exposure to <i>highly hazardous pesticide*</i> is treated. When treatment is not possible, <i>fair compensation*</i> is provided.	Harm caused to <i>workers*</i> and <i>affected stakeholders*</i> by over-exposure to <i>hazardous pesticide*</i> is treated and / or <i>fair compensation*</i> is provided consistent with FDA regulations on Rights of Private Land Owners and compensation for occupational injury of the Decent Work Act.	The FDA regulations on the Rights of Private Land Owners and compensation for occupational injury of the Decent Work Act make provisions dealing with harm to private property. Also, the Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP.
10.7.26*	Damage caused to <i>environmental values*</i> by <i>highly hazardous pesticides*</i> is repaired. When <i>repairing*</i> damage is not possible, <i>fair compensation*</i> is provided.	Damage caused to <i>environmental values*</i> by <i>hazardous pesticides*</i> is repaired. When <i>repairing*</i> damage is not possible, <i>fair compensation*</i> is provided;	The Liberia context uses hazardous chemicals or pesticides which is more stringent in this situation than that of the FSC HHP.
10.8.2	Use of <i>biological control agents*</i> complies with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i> .	Use of <i>biological control agents*</i> complies with <i>internationally accepted scientific protocols*</i> and the requirements of the National Plant Quarantine Services.	The National Plant Quarantine Service is a regulatory service under the Department of Technical Service, Ministry of Agriculture of Liberia. It enforces of quarantine regulations which seek to prevent the entries of pest and diseases into the country.
SLIMF 10.9.2.1	Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, <i>The Organization*</i> or manager communicates with government or relevant local Organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.	Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, <i>The Organization*</i> or manager communicates with the FDA about	The FDA is the mandated government authority to support forest management organisations and managers.

		mitigation capacity and possibilities.	
10.12.1.	Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all <i>waste materials*</i> is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves <i>environmental values*</i> as identified in Criterion 6.1.	Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials* is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values* as identified in Criterion* 6.1. and according to the specifications set out in the approved ESIA and consistent with the FDA code of forest harvesting practices.	The FDA code of forest harvesting practices in Liberia makes reference to the approved ESIA for waste management and provides further guidelines for waste management