

ADAPTATION SUMMARY

FSC Interim National Standard (INS) Ghana, Draft 2 or (v1.3)

Adapted and adopted mandatory indicators, other adapted indicators and Annexes

| Reference | Original IGI Text | Adapted Text | Rational |
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| NTFP 1.2.1.X | NTFP 1.2.1.X Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* within the scope of the certificate is documented. | NTFP 1.2.1.1 Legal* or customary tenure* to manage and use resources including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* within the scope of the certificate is documented | Private forest outside the forest reserves legal or customary tenure to manage and use NTFP resources (Draft 1.2) |
| | | NTFP 1.2.1.2 TUC/Forest Concession Lease holders and private plantations within Forest Reserves document legal* tenure* to manage and/or use NTFPs resources including harvesting and processing within the scope of the certificate to include clear indication of unrestricted access to NTFPs by local communities for their non-commercial use. | TUC/Forest Concession lease holders and private plantations in Forest Reserves do not have access to NTFPs in their agreement by default and will need permit from the Forestry Commission Any permit secured does not diminish local communities right to NTFPs in the Forest Reserves for non-commercial use as set out in Forest Reservation conditions |
| | NEW sub-indicator | NTFP 1.2.1.3 TUC/Concession Lease holders have the knowledge of and document any use of NTFPs in the concession granted to third parties by the Forestry Commission | Within TUCs/Forest Concessions, the Forestry Commission can give permit for NTFP harvesting to a 3 rd party. |
| NTFP 1.3.1.X | NTFP 1.3.1.X All activities including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* undertaken in the | NTFP 1.3.1.1. | The key obligatory forest code is the Logging Manual. |

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| | <p>Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements, 2) Legal* and customary rights*; and 3) Obligatory codes of practice*. | <p>All activities including harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* undertaken in the Management Unit* are carried out in compliance with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Applicable laws* and regulations and administrative requirements, 2) Legal* and/or customary rights*; and 3) within the provisions in the Logging Manual and Wild Animal Preservation requirements* | <p>NTFPs include Wildlife which will have to meet Wild Animal Preservation requirements</p> |
| 1.4.1 | <p>Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.</p> | <p>Measures are implemented to provide protection* from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement, start bushfire and other unauthorized activities.</p> | <p>Forest protection includes protection against bushfires, and it is an offence to start bushfire as contained in the Control and Prevention of Bushfires Act, 1990. P.N.D.C.L. 229</p> |
| 1.4.2 | <p>Where protection* is the legal* responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities</p> | <p>For TUCs /Concession Leases and private plantations in Forest Reserves, a system is implemented to work with the Forestry Commission and forest fringe communities to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities</p> | <p>The Forestry Commission has the legal responsibility of forest protection</p> |
| NTFP 1.5.1.X | <p>NTFP 1.5.1.X Compliance with applicable national laws*, local laws*,</p> | <p>NTFP 1.5.1.1 Compliance with applicable national laws*, local</p> | <p>The logging manual is the obligatory forest code of practice and permit for</p> |

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| | ratified* international conventions and obligatory codes of practice* relating to the transportation and trade of NTFP up to the point of first sale is demonstrated | laws*, ratified* international conventions, the Logging Manual and permit conditions relating to the transportation and trade of NTFP up to the point of first sale is demonstrated for NTFP in TUCs/Concession Leases and private plantations in Forest Reserves. | NTFP also come with conditions which need to be met |
| 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* and not to engage in other forms of corruption is publicly available and communicated to fringe communities and customers. | Written declaration is found to be more applicable and auditable than verbal declaration within the Ghana context. Fringe communities has a national definition or clarity in the Social Responsibility Agreement (SRA) Guidelines developed by the Resource Management Support Centre (RMSC) and is more practicable and understood than neighbours in the Ghanaian forest context |
| 2.1.1.1 | 2.1.1.1 The Organization* shall* not employ workers* below the age of 15, or below the minimum age* as stated under national, or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2. | 2.1.1.1 The Organization* shall* not employ workers* below the age of 15, or below the age of 13 for light work as stated under the Children's Act 1998 Act 560 or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2. | Employment below the age of 15 is not in the Labour Act or the Regulation and is only found in the Children's Act and therefore need to be reference here as the legal source |
| | 2.1.1.2 In countries where the national law* or regulations permit the employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 | 2.1.1.2 Employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 years in light work* shall not | As provided in the Children's Act Should" not interfere with schooling changed to "shall", This age rang is |

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| | <p>years in light work* such employment should not interfere with schooling nor, be harmful to their health or development. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they shall* work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.</p> | <p>interfere with schooling nor, be harmful to their health or development. They shall* work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.</p> | <p>an important school going age and the risk of potential harm to health and development of the person</p> |
| | <p>2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in hazardous* or heavy work* except for the purpose of training within approved national laws* and regulation.</p> | <p>2.1.1.3 No person between the age of or above 18 years but below 21 year is employed in hazardous* or heavy work* as defined by the Labour Regulation LI 1833 of 2007 except for the purpose of training within approved national laws* and regulation.</p> <p>Note Hazardous work defined to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) manual lifting of loads the weight of which exceeds twenty-five kilograms, (b) work on scaffold and other structures at a height exceeding two and a half metres, (c) the use of substances and materials that emit (i) radiation, or (ii) poisonous gases or fumes, (d) the use of dangerous chemicals, (e) excessive noise, (f) the felling of timber; (g) night | <p>As provided in the Labour Regulation</p> |

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| | | work exceeding eight continuous hours, or (h) other situations considered by the Chief Labour Officer as hazardous. | |
| | NTFP 2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented for all workers* including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work | NTFP 2.3.1.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented for all workers* including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products* that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work and the requirements of the Logging Manual. | The requirements of the logging manual are applicable |
| | NTFP 2.3.2 Workers*, including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products*, have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks | NTFP 2.3.2 Workers*, including workers* harvesting and processing of non-timber forest products*, have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks including food or drug safety whenever applicable. | PPEs required as part of food or drug hygiene |
| 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 and ensure | To allow the use of accident records to drive improvement |

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| | | 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 in Ghana. | Minimum Wage exist in Ghana |
| 2.4.2 | Wages paid meet or exceed: 1) Minimum forest* industry standards; or 2) Other recognized forest* industry wage agreements; or 3) Living wages* that are higher than legal* minimum wages | Wages paid meet or exceed: 1) Minimum wages as agreed between the organization and the General Agriculture Workers Union (GAWU) or the Timber and Wood Workers Union (TWU); or 2) Other recognized forest* industry wage agreements; or 3) Living wages* that are higher than legal* minimum wages. | GAWU and TWU are the trade unions which work with forest industry to set forest sector wages in Collective Bargain Agreements (CBAs) |
| 2.4.3 | When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers* and/or formal and informal workers organizations*. | identified as not applicable | Minimum wage exists in Ghana |
| NTFP 2.5.1 | 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. | NTFP 2.5.1 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 or the NTFP permit requirements. | NTFP permits also come with specific requirements to be met |

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| PRINCIPLE 3 | <p>INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’* RIGHTS</p> <p>The Organization* shall* identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples’* legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities. (P3 P&C V4)</p> | Whole principle identified as not applicable | <p>Ghana has no "indigenous peoples" within its territory within the working definition adopted by the UN Working Group on Indigenous Peoples. Rights of (members of) local communities are provided for under Principle 2.</p> <p>Therefore, no indicators are proposed in relation to Principle 3. It must be mentioned however, that there exist small minority groups especially in Northern Ghana such as the Konkomba, Grusi, Chokosi, Nchumburu, Gurma etc whose rights as local communities are covered under Principle 2.</p> |
| SLIMF 4.5.1 | Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners. | Upon request, these measures are communicated to stakeholders | Stakeholders are considered appropriate in the Ghanaian context |
| NTFP 4.5.1 | NTFP 4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities including impacts on non-timber forest products* | NTFP 4.5.1 Through culturally appropriate* engagement* with local communities*, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities including impacts on non-timber forest products* and local communities access rights to NTFP for subsistence use when applicable | In Forest Reserves, local communities have access rights to NTFPs for subsistence use |
| NTFP 5.1.1 | NTFP 5.1.1 The range of resources, non-timber forest products* and ecosystem services* that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are | NTFP 5.1.1 The range of resources, non-timber forest products* and ecosystem services* that could strengthen | Local communities’ knowledge can help in the identification of NTFPs that can contribute to the local economy |

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| | identified in consultation with the local communities. | and diversify the local economy are identified in consultation with the local communities. | |
| NTFP 5.1.2.1 | NTFP 5.1.2.1 Consistent with management objectives*, the identified benefits, non-timber forest products* and products are produced by The Organization* and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy. | NTFP 5.1.2.1 Consistent with management objectives*, the identified benefits, non-timber forest products* and products are produced by The Organization* and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy. | Applicable to private forest owners outside of the forest reserve |
| NTFP 5.1.2.2 | NEW. | NTFP 5.1.2.2 Consistent with management objectives*, the identified benefits, non-timber forest products* and products are produced by The Organization* as permitted by the FC and/or corporate with permitted parties to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy. | TUC / Concession lease holders have only permission to timber utilisation rights |
| NTFP 5.2.4 | NTFP 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*. | NTFP 5.2.4.1 For private forest plantations and alienation holders, 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*. | Applicable to private forest plantations and alienations |
| | | NTFP 5.2.4.2 For TUC/Concession Lease holders and other parties with commercial | Local communities have rights of unrestricted access to NTFPs for subsistence use in the Forest Reserves |

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| | | harvesting rights to NTFPs, a sustainable harvest level is calculated and followed, taking into consideration access to NTFPs by local communities for subsistence use. Sustainable harvest levels are based on Best Available Information including local harvesting for subsistence use*. | |
| SLIMF 5.4.1. | SLIMF 5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used | SLIMF 5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used Note: Local in the context of this indicator means the Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). | MMDAs have defined boundaries and give better definition of local in the context of forest management |
| NTFP 5.4.1 | Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used. | NTFP 5.4.1 Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and options within the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) are at least equivalent, goods from the MMDA, services, processing and value-added facilities are used for NTFPs. | Note: Local in the context of this indicator means the Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). MMDAs have defined boundaries and give better definition of local in the context of forest management |
| NTFP 5.4.2 | NTFP 5.4.2 Reasonable* attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available. | NTFP 5.4.2 Reasonable* attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where goods from the MMDA, services, | Note: Local in the context of this indicator means the Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) |

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| | | processing and value-added facilities are not available. | |
| NTFP 6.1.1 | NTFP 6.1.1 Best Available SLIMF 6.1.1 Information* is used to identify environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by NTFP management activities, outside of the Management Unit*. | NTFP 6.1.1 Best Available Information* including local community knowledge is used to identify environmental values* within, and, where potentially affected by NTFP management activities, outside of the Management Unit*. | Local communities have traditional use and other knowledge of NTFPs which can inform the environmental value identification process |
| NTFP 6.1.2 | NTFP 6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that: 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values* can be assessed as per Criterion* 6.2; 2) Risks* to environmental values* can be identified as per Criterion* 6.2; 3) Necessary conservation* measures to protect values can be identified as per Criterion* 6.3; and, 4) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per Principle* 8. | NTFP 6.1.2 Assessments of environmental values* are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that: 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values* on NTFPs can be assessed as per Criterion* 6.2; 2) Risks* to environmental values* on NTFPs can be identified as per Criterion* 6.2; 3) Necessary conservation* measures to protect values on NTFPs can be identified as per Criterion* 6.3; and, 4) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes on NTFPs can be conducted as per Principle* 8. | This is to allow the assessment of impact of management activities on environmental values as they impact NTFPs, the related risk to NTFPs, for the necessary mitigation measures to protect the values as they impact NTFPs. |
| NTFP 6.2.1 | NTFP 6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment* identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values* and | NTFP 6.2.1 An environmental impact assessment* identifies potential present and future impacts of the NTFP of interest | This is to clarify the impact on other NTFPs from the activities of the NTFPs of interest. |

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| | non-timber forest products*, from the stand level to the landscape level. | management activities on environmental values* and other non-timber forest products*, from the stand level to the landscape level. | Note: This has become necessary because at any point in time there are several NTFPs but not all are of commercial, conservation and other interests at any time |
| NTFP 6.3.1 | NTFP 6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values* and non-timber forest products*. | NTFP 6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts on NTFPs of interest and to protect environmental values* and other non-timber forest products*. | This is to clarify impact of management activities on NTFP of interest and other NTFPs |
| NTFP 6.3.2 | NTFP 6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values* and non-timber forest products*. | NTFP 6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values* on NTFPs of interest and non-timber forest products*. | This is to clarify the effect of negative impact on NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs |
| NTFP 6.3.3 | NTFP 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values* and non-timber forest products* occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired. | NTFP 6.3.3 Where negative impacts to environmental values*, non-timber forest products* of interest and other non-timber forest products* occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired. | This is to ensure that, prevention of further damage to environmental value and NTFPs of interest covers other NTFPs |
| NTFP 6.4.4 | NTFP 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* including non-timber forest products* is prevented. | NTFP 6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened species* including the non-timber forest products* of interest and other non-timber forest products* is prevented. | This is to ensure clarify that RTEs including NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs are prevented from hunting, fishing, trapping and collection activities |
| NTFP 6.6.4 | NTFP 6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to | NTFP 6.6.4 Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, | This is to ensure that the control measures cover both NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs |

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| | ensure that naturally occurring native species* including non-timber forest products*, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained. | trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species* including non-timber forest products* of interest and other non-timber forest products*; their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained. | |
| For 6.6.X indicators below In regions where hunting is threatening species diversity the following indicators shall* be included in National Standards and Interim National Standards: | | | |
| 6.6.5 | 6.6.X 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 | 6.6.5: 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; | Required and appropriate to the level of hunting in Ghana |
| 6.6.6 | 6.6.X An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization*; | 6.6.6: An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization*; | Required and appropriate to the level of hunting in Ghana |
| | 6.6.X A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented. | Not included | 6.6.5 and 6.6.6 considered adequate and proportionate to the level of hunting in Ghana |
| | 6.6.X Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that workers* do not | Not included | 6.6.5 and 6.6.6 considered adequate and proportionate to the level of hunting in Ghana |

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| | increase hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish. | | |
| 6.7.2 | Where implemented protection* measures do not protect watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest* management, restoration activities are implemented. | Where implemented protection* measures do not protect watercourses*, water bodies*, riparian zones* and their connectivity*, water quantity or water quality from impacts of forest* management, the underlying causes of failure are determined, and efforts made to work with relevant actors including the Government to implement restoration activities. | The illegal gold mining is the dominant cause of negative impacts of watercourses in the country currently. Forest managers and concession holders alone cannot restore the damage from such activities if it is found to be the cause of watercourse negative impact. There is therefore the need to identify the underlying causes of failure first. |
| NTPF 7.1.1 | NTPF 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values related to NTFPs) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined. | NTPF 7.1.1 Policies (vision and values related to NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined. | <p>The separation of NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs has become necessary for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There can be several NTFPs at any point in time within the management area but not all will be of specified commercial, conservation and other interests • In TUC /Concession Lease areas, other parties (non-TUC/Concession holders) can give permits for harvesting specific NTFP different from what is given to the TUC/Concession holder seeking FSC certification • NTFPs not of commercial or conservation interest to the TUC/Concession lease holder |
| NTPF 7.1.2 | NTPF 7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives* for NTFPs that address the requirements of this standard are defined. | NTPF 7.1.2 Specific, operational management objectives* for NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs that address the requirements of this standard are defined. | |
| NTPF 7.1.3 | NTPF 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives* for the NTFPs are included in the management plan* and publicized. | NTPF 7.1.3 Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives* for the NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs are included in the management plan* and publicized. | |
| NTPF 7.2.1 | NTPF 7.2.1 The management plan* includes management actions, procedures, | NTPF 7.2.1 The management plan* includes management | |

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| | strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives*. | actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives* of NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs. | can be of interest to local communities who has customary/legal access to NTFPs for subsistence use |
| NTFP 7.2.2 | NTFP 7.2.2 The management plan* of NTFPs addresses the elements listed in Annex E and is implemented. | NTFP 7.2.2 The management plan* of the NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented | |
| NTFP 7.3.1 | NTFP 7.3.1 Verifiable targets*for NTFPs, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective*. | NTFP 7.3.1 Verifiable targets*for NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective* | |
| SLIMF 7.6.3. | SLIMF 7.6.3. Culturally appropriate* engagement* is completed with affected stakeholders* and Indigenous Peoples* to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities. | SLIMF 7.6.3. Culturally appropriate* engagement* is completed with affected stakeholders* to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities. | Indigenous Peoples do not exist in Ghana |
| NTFP 8.2.1 | NTFP 8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of NTFP management activities are monitored consistent with Annex G. | NTFP 8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of NTFPs of interest and other NTFP management activities are monitored consistent with Annex G. | As given in slide 30 above |
| NTFP 8.5.1.1 | NTFP 8.5.1.1 For honey, it is demonstrated based on best available information or pollen analysis that at least 50% of the collected pollen originates from | Adopted | Specific honey indicator and there is no local law on this |

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| | within the FSC certified MU before the honey can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100%. | | |
| NTFP 8.5.1.2 | NTFP 8.5.1.2 For other animal products (e.g. venison), it is demonstrated based on best available information or other means (e.g. telemetric data) that the target species spent at least 50% of its lifespan within the FSC certified MU before the products can be sold with FSC claim: FSC 100% | Adopted | Specific indicator applicable to animal products and there is no local law on this |
| NTFP 8.5.2 | NTFP 8.5.2 Information about all NTFP products sold is compiled and documented, including: 1) Common and scientific species name; 2) Product name or description; 3) Volume (or quantity) of product; 4) Information to trace the material to the source of the origin of the NTFP; 5) Sourcing date of the NTFP; 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified. | | This indicator is adopted as it is applicable for any NTFP within the scope of this standard that is sold. |
| NTFP 10.2.1 | NTFP 10.2.1 Species* chosen for regeneration, including non-timber forest products*, are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species* and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes* or non-native species*. | NTFP 10.2.1 Non-timber forest products*, Species* of interest and other NTFPs chosen for regeneration, are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species* and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided | The separation of NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs has become necessary for the following reasons: • There can be several NTFPs at any point in time within the management area but not all will be of specified commercial, conservation and other interests |

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| | | for using non-local genotypes* or non-native species*. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In TUC /Concession Lease areas, other parties (non-TUC/Concession holders) can give permits for harvesting specific NTFP different from what is given to the TUC/Concession holder seeking FSC certification • NTFPs not of commercial or conservation interest to the TUC/Concession lease holder can be of interest to local communities who has customary/legal access to NTFPs for subsistence use |
| NTFP 10.3.1 | NTFP 10.3.1 Alien species*, including non-timber forest products*, are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled. | NTFP 10.3.1 Alien species*, including non-timber forest products* of interest and other NTFPs, are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled. | |
| NTFP 10.7.6 | NTFP 10.7.6 Damage to environmental values*, NTFPs and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs. | NTFP 10.7.6 Damage to environmental values*, NTFPs of interest and other NTFPs and human health from pesticide* use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs. | |
| NTFP 10.10.1 | NTFP 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure*, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values* and non-timber forest products* identified in Criterion* 6.1. | NTFP 10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of infrastructure*, as well as transport activities, are managed to protect environmental values*, and non-timber forest products* of interest and other NTFPs identified in Criterion* 6.1. | |
| NTFP 10.10.2 | NTFP 10.10.2 Silviculture* activities are managed to ensure protection* of the environmental values* and non-timber forest products* identified in Criterion* 6.1. | NTFP 10.10.2 Silviculture* activities are managed to ensure protection* of the environmental values*, and non-timber forest products* of interest and other NTFPs identified in Criterion* 6.1. | |
| NTFP 10.10.3 | NTFP 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses*, water bodies*, soils, rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems*, non-timber forest products* | NTFP 10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to water courses*, water bodies*, soils, rare and threatened species*, habitats*, ecosystems*, | |

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| | and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner*, and management activities modified to prevent further damage. | non-timber forest products* of interest, other NTFPs and landscape values* are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a timely manner*, and management activities modified to prevent further damage. | |
| NTFP 10.12.1 | NTFP 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials* is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values* and non-timber forest products* as identified in Criterion* 6.1. | NTFP 10.12.1 Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials* is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values*, and non-timber forest products* of interest and other NTFPs as identified in Criterion* 6.1. | |
| Annex B: Training requirements for workers*. | | | |
| | Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments* and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion* 4.5); | Recognise identified social, economic and environmental significant impacts of management activities on local communities and the necessary competence to implement mitigation measures | Workers are not the mandated entities to carry out ESIA in Ghana |
| | | | |
| Annex E: Elements of the Management Plan*. | | | |
| | iii. Intact Forest Landscapes* and core areas*, as identified in Principle* 9; | Not applicable | No intact forest Landscapes in Ghana |
| | iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes*, as identified with affected rights holders* in Principle* 3 & Principle* 9; | iv. Local communities' cultural landscapes*, as identified with affected rights holders* in Principle* 9; | Indigenous cultural landscapes in the context of Ghana as Local Communities cultural landscapes |
| Annex G | The persistence of Indigenous cultural landscapes* and associated values of | Note applicable | References only to Criterion 3.1 and 3.5 which are about Indigenous People |

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Monitoring requirements (Principle* 8) | significance to Indigenous Peoples* (Criterion* 3.1, Criterion* 3.5); | | |
| | | | |
| ANNEX J HCV Framework | | | |
| | References to Indigenous People and Criterion 3.5 | Note applicable | No indigenous people in Ghana |