Group A

Set of Rules for forest harvesting ensure balancing social and biological and environmental so that the forest are maintained for future generations

Uniform set of standards for forest harvesting in production forests providing for what is involved in planning and implementing logging activities and why certain operations should be undertaken

Technical guidelines for field workers to implement forest operations in order to provide social and economic and environmental benefit towards sustainable management

Group A

Codes are flexible to meet the needs of local situations and changed/modified as necessary

Codes should address the needs of local harvesters who often do not use heavy machines

Should be used and followed by the government

Guidelines and rules to minimize the effects of forest harvesting which will result in the lower levels of damage to residual trees, soil and water so that the productive capacity of the forest after logging is sustained together with its ecological function

Group A

Certain principles should be included in all codes

Should include worker safety

Should address appropriate technologies

Codes may be a series, focusing on various scales and situations including natural forest, plantations, and community forests

Strategy on how to to improve forest harvesting practices which reduces environmental, and social impacts for the region

Group A

Our Code:

The Code provides guidelines that, if followed, will allow production forests to be harvested with minimal adverse impact on the forest environment. It is designed to balance commercial considerations with protection of environmental and social values. Implementation of the guidelines will help ensure that important resources and values are recognized and protected during timber harvesting operations, and that the benefits of harvesting to communities, industry and to the nation are maximized.

The Code, while providing details on some harvesting practices, attempts to ensure that there is flexibility to account for the specifications in existing sub-regional and national codes and for those countries that intend to develop national codes.

Group A

How are Codes Implemented?

Following the code for concessionaires in Indonesia is mandatory

Accepting the code is part of the licensing process in Malaysia and Cambodia

Dependent upon land tenure/ownership

Incremental (first voluntary then mandatory through time) and ensures success (appropriate implementation)

Consistent Government commitment and support

Group A

How are Codes Implemented?

Clear and consistent

Should be mandatory in Vietnam

Some aspects can be voluntary others mandatory
  e.g. labor mandatory, environmental aspects voluntary

Group A

Summary - How are Codes Implemented?

Appropriate implementation of codes that enhances the chances for success whether mandatory, voluntary, or otherwise. Training, monitoring, and commitment are important components for successful implementation of codes

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 1)

Perceptions/attitude

Lack of incentives

Lack of strong commitment from government and stakeholders

Assurance of land tenure rights

Illegal trade or logging of timbers

Crisis of good governance

Institutionalized system of corruption

Lack of appropriate technical skill

Strengths – Competitiveness of forest products at markets

Environmentally friendly

Reducing bad impacts on regeneration, erosion, residual stand, etc.

Reducing logging waste

Sustainable

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 2)

Strengths

Existence of codes in other countries

Broad consultation process

Interest from donors

Creates a common basis for integrated communication among sectors

Provides an opportunity for self assessment and reflection

Opportunity for capacity building of institutions in general

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 2)

Problems

      Lack of understanding by some decision makers

      Expectations too high

      Budget limitations

      Ownership

      Corruption

      Lack of independence

      Risk of disenfranchisement

      Risk of over-regulation suppressing site specific innovation

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 3)

Lack of Political support

Short time for implementation

Lack of technical assistance

Road blocks from stakeholders (esp. from NGO's)

Strengths

Monitoring and enforcement

Capacity building

Awareness

Coordination among region

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 4)

Enhancing knowledge in the standards in the code

Determine the standards that have positive impact on the operations

How to make the standards work on the ground

Lack of consultation with stakeholders

Lack of qualified workers, supervisors, monitors and enforcers

Lack of commitment and awareness of the code

Conflict between the short and long term benefits

Code does not apply to all circumstances

Group A

Problems/Constraints and Strengths: (Group 4)

Strengths

Be a blueprint for training

Work as a base for accreditation for forest workers

Dissemination of information like field guidebooks

Increase worker safety

Strengthen the social dialogue

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A

Group A