



SGS QUALIFOR
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Approved by:

Gerrit Marais

FOREST MANAGEMENT
CONTROLLED WOOD CERTIFICATION REPORT

SECTION A: PUBLIC SUMMARY

Project Nr:	123113-CG		
Client:	Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB)		
Web Page:	www.olamonline.com		
Address:	Olam International Ltd 9 Temasek Boulevard #11-02 Suntec Tower Two Singapore 038989		
Country:	Republic of Congo		
CertificateNr.	SGS-CW/FM-010975	Certificate Type:	Single FMU
Date of Issue	06 March 2017	Date of expiry:	05 March 2022
Forest Zone:	Tropical		
Total Certified Area	669589 ha		
Scope:	Forest Management for controlled wood of forests in the Likouala province of the Republic of Congo for the production of hardwood		
Evaluation Standard	SGS Standard for Controlled Wood (AD54-B version 6): 09 May 2014		
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Evaluation dates:

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Main Evaluation	23.09.2016 to 27.09.2016
Surveillance 1	24.09.2017 to 26.09.2017
Surveillance 2	17-19.09.2018
Surveillance 3	
Surveillance 4	
Date of last report update	23.10.2018
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ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS (not part of the Public Summary)

AD 20:	Evaluation Itinerary
AD 21:	Attendance Record
AD 26:	Corrective Action Requests
	Evaluation team CV's
	List of stakeholders contacted

Complaints and Disputes

Procedures for submitting complaints, appeals and disputes, and the SGS processing of such are published on <http://www.sgs.com/Forestry>. This information is also available on request – refer contact details on the first page.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the evaluation was to evaluate the operations of Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB) against the requirements of the QUALIFOR Programme Controlled Wood Standard, as determined by the SGS Group's forest certification programme accredited by Forest Stewardship Council.

1. SCOPE OF CERTIFICATE

The scope of the certificate falls within the Tropical Forest Zone and includes 1 Forest Management Unit (FMU) as described below.

Description of FMUs:				
Name of the FMU(s)	Ownership	Area (ha)	Longitude E/W	Latitude N/S
UFA MIMBELI-IBENGA	Concession	669589	27°30'E	3°11' N

Size of FMUs:		
	Nr of FMUs	Area (ha)
SLIMF		
Less than 100ha		
100 to 1000 ha in area		
1001 to 10000 ha in area		
More than 10000 ha in area	1	669589
Total	1	669589

List of Timber and non-Timber Forest Products included in the scope		
Species (botanical name)	Species (common name)	Area (ha)
Acajou	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Natural forest
Aniégré	<i>Aningeria robusta</i>	Natural forest
Ayous	<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Natural forest
Azobé	<i>Lophira alata</i>	Natural forest
Bilinga	<i>Nauclea diderrichii</i>	Natural forest
Bossé Clair	<i>Guarea cedrata</i>	Natural forest
Doussié	<i>Azelia bipindensis</i>	Natural forest
Frake	<i>Terminalia Superba</i>	Natural forest
Iroko	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Natural forest
Kosipo	<i>Entandrophragma candollei</i>	Natural forest
Mukulungu	<i>Autranella congolensis</i>	Natural forest
Padouk	<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	Natural forest
Pao Rosa	<i>Bobgunnia fistuloides</i>	Natural forest
Sapelli	<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Natural forest
Sipo	<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Natural forest

List of Timber and non-Timber Forest Products included in the scope		
Species (botanical name)	Species (common name)	Area (ha)
Tiama	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Natural forest
Wenge	<i>Millettia Laurentii</i>	Natural forest
Totals area of production		523 137 ha

List of Timber Product Categories				
Product Class	Product Type	Trade Name	Category	Species
Wood in the rough	Logs of non-coniferous wood	Logs	Deciduous (Hardwood)	Khaya anthotheca Aningeria robusta Triplochiton scleroxylon Lophira alata Nauclea diderrichii Guarea cedrata Afzelia bipindensis Terminalia Superba Milicia excelsa Entandrophragma candollei Aurtranelia congolensis Pterocarpus soyauxii Bobgunnia fistuloides Entandrophragma cylindricum Entandrophragma utile Entandrophragma angolense Millettia Laurentii

2. COMPANY BACKGROUND

2.1 Ownership

Forest harvesting commenced in 1949 in Pokola with the establishment of the Emile Chambault company. This company was replaced from 1959 to 1968 by the Société Forestière de la Sangha (SFS)

Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB) was created in 1968 by the merger and restructuring of the companies SFS (Société Forestière de la Sangha active in north Congo since 1953) and IBOCO (Industrie des Bois du Congo created in 1961 with a sawmill in Brazzaville). In 1974 a ministerial decree set the forest management units for the Ouessou zone and initiated the creation of Pokola FMU (attributed to CIB) and of Kabo (acquired in 1997) and Loundoungou and Pikounda North FMU. In 2003 the Toukoulaka FMU was created by separating the eastern parts of the Kabo and Pokola FMU. In 2005 the Toukoulaka and Loundoungou FMU were put together to form one big FMU. Its limits were changed slightly in 2010.

A concession for the Mimbéli-Ibenga FMU was awarded to CIB by the Congolese Government on 6 April 2016 for which CIB applied for FSC controlled wood certification from SGS. Harvesting will commence early in 2017.

L'exploitation forestière a démarrée à Pokola en 1949, avec l'implantation de la société Emile Chambault. Cette société a été remplacée de 1959 à 1968 par la Société Forestière de la Sangha (SFS).

La Congolaise Industrielle des Bois (CIB) a été créée en 1968 par la fusion et la restructuration des sociétés SFS (Société Forestière de la Sangha installée depuis 1953 dans le nord du Congo) et IBOCO (Industrie des Bois du Congo créée en 1961 avec une scierie à Brazzaville). En 1974, le décret ministériel 3085 définit les

unités forestières d'aménagement de la zone de Ouessou et crée notamment les UFA de Pokola (attribuée à la CIB) et de Kabo (acquise en 1997), ainsi que de Loundoungou-Toukoulaka et Pikounda Nord (acquise en). En 2003, l'UFA de Toukoulaka fut créée en séparant les parties orientales des UFA de Kabo et Pokola. En 2005, les UFA de Toukoulaka et de Loundoungou furent regroupées pour former une seule UFA. Puis, en 2010, ses limites furent légèrement modifiées.

Les activités d'exploitation démarrèrent dans les anciennes UFA de Toukoulaka et Loundoungou respectivement en 1993 et en 2003. Olam International Limited a été acquis et Timber International AG à 100% de Dalhoff Larsen Horneman A/S Group (DLH) en 2011.

Une concession pour la Mimbéli-Ibenga UFA a été attribuée à la CIB par le Gouvernement congolais, le 6 Avril 2016 pour laquelle CIB appliqué pour la certification de bois contrôlée pour FSC de SGS. La récolte commencera au début de 2017.

2.2 Forests not included in the scope of certification

One other CIB concession in the Congo is outside the scope of this assessment i.e. Pikounda Nord of 99 970 ha. CIB has developed a management plan for this area which was approved by the Administration in July 2012. The company is considering a REDD+ project for the area with the aim of benefiting from carbon sequestration. The forest will therefore be left unharvested and it will not be certified.

Une autre concession de la CIB n'est pas incluse dans la portée de cette évaluation i.e. Pikounda Nord de 99 970 ha. La CIB y a aussi élaboré un plan d'aménagement pour cette zone qui a été approuvé par l'administration en Juillet 2012. L'entreprise envisage la mise en place d'un projet REDD+ sur cette surface dans le but de bénéficier de la séquestration de carbone. L'entreprise n'a pas encore pris sa décision sur le fait qu'elle sera aussi certifiée FSC ou non.

3. FOREST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CIB hierarchical structure comprises a General Director (GD) reporting to the Board. The GD supervises a Logistics Director, a Director of Industries, a Technical Director, a Director of Harvesting, a Corporate Social Responsibility Director and a Financial and Administrative Director. Production is under the responsibility of a Harvesting Director and of an Industrial Director. The forest management office is directly under the supervision of the Corporate Social Responsibility Director.

The following documents were made available for the evaluation process:

- Note Technique: Planification des prélèvements sur L'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga.
- UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga: Identification et gestion des hautes valeurs de conservation (HVC)
- Arrêté no 3024/MEFDD/CAB portant approbation de la convention d'aménagement et de transformation, pour la mise en valeur de l'unité forestière d'aménagement Mimbéli-Ibenga, site dans la zone I, Likouala, du secteur forestier Nord, dans le Département de la Likouala. (Concession contract)
- Demande de délai additionnel pour le dépôt du dossier de coupe annuelle 2017 dans L'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga and corresponding letter from the Ministry of Forestry: Lettre no 052-16/CIB/POK/DD/SN DU 07/09/2016 (Granting of extension by Ministry regarding the submission of annual approval of harvesting area for 2017 by CIB)

3.1 Bio-physical setting / Cadre bio-physique

Climate / Le climat

Northern Congo climate is equatorial. The average rainfall in Ouessou is 1 686 mm (1961-1990). Rainfall pattern shows two peaks, one in May (187 mm) and one in October (238 mm), a drier period from December to February (45 mm) and in July (117 mm).

Average monthly temperatures vary slightly around 25°C, with a minimum in August (24°C) and a maximum in March (25,7°C). Small variations between days and night are observed (less than 10°C). The average annual relative humidity is 85%.

Le climat du nord du Congo est de type équatorial. La pluviométrie moyenne annuelle à Ouessou est de 1686 mm (1961-1990). Le régime des pluies présente deux pics de précipitations en mai (187 mm) et en octobre (238 mm), une nette diminution des pluies de décembre à février (45 mm) et un léger creux de précipitations en juillet (117 mm).

Les températures moyennes mensuelles varient faiblement autour de 25°C, avec un minimum en août (24,0°C) et un maximum en mars (25,7°C). Les écarts thermiques diurnes sont faibles (inférieurs à 10°C). L'hygrométrie moyenne annuelle est de 85 %.

Geography / La géographie

Mimbéli-Ibenga UFA is generally flat, with hills in the north east sector. Altitude varies between 350 to 400 meters. This flat landscape explains the abundance of wetlands and areas subject to floods.

Le relief de l'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga est pratiquement plat, avec une altitude variant de 350 à 400 mètres. Le faible relief explique l'abondance des marécages et des zones inondables

Vegetation / La végétation

Mixed tropical forest / La forêt mixte de terre ferme

This forest is classified as semi-evergreen which is a transition between evergreen and semi-deciduous. This is a very heterogenous forest. Under storey is normally dense and consists of lianas type vegetation (*Haumania* spp.) and large grass generally from *Marantaceae*, *Zingiberaceae* and *Commelinaceae* families. Trees are over 50 meters high and the stand composition is very diverse. These dry forests contain most of the commercial species.

Cette forêt se classe parmi les forêts semi-sempervirentes qui sont des formations de transition entre la forêt sempervirente et la forêt semi-décidue. La physionomie de cette forêt est très hétérogène. Le sous-bois est habituellement dense, constitué d'herbacées lianescentes (*Haumania*...) et de grandes herbes appartenant principalement aux familles des *Marantaceae* (*Megaphrynium*...), *Zingiberaceae* (*Aframomum*, *Costus*,...) et *Commelinaceae* (*Palisota*...). Les grands arbres dépassent 50 mètres de hauteur et la diversité du peuplement forestier est élevée. Ces forêts renferment la plupart des essences commerciales.

Flooded forests and wetlands / Les forêts inondables et les forêts marécageuses

This forest type can be flooded all year round or part of the year only and are located along water bodies. Trees height varies between 15 and 30 metres. These stands are composed of a few key species such bahia (*Hallea ciliata*), water padouk (*Pterocarpusosun*), water bubinga (*Guibourtia demeusei*), water ilomba (*Pycnanthus marchalianus*), limbali (*Gilbertiodendron dewevrei*), rikio (*Uapaca* spp.), eyoum (*Dialium* sp), ayinda (*Anthocleista* sp), ossol (*Symphonia globulifera*), *Sterculia suaviolacea*, etc.

Ces forêts édaphiques inondées tout ou partie de l'année occupent des superficies importantes en bordure des cours d'eau. La hauteur des arbres varie entre 15 et 30 mètres. Ces formations sont dominées par quelques essences, notamment le bahia (*Hallea ciliata*), le padouk d'eau (*Pterocarpusosun*), le bubinga d'eau (*Guibourtia demeusei*), l'ilomba d'eau (*Pycnanthus marchalianus*), le limbali (*Gilbertiodendron dewevrei*), le rikio (*Uapaca* spp.), l'eyoum (*Dialium* sp), l'ayinda (*Anthocleista* sp), l'ossol (*Symphonia globulifera*), *Sterculia suaviolacea*, etc.

Limbali forests / Les forêts de limbali

This forest type is characterized by the presence of *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (*Caesalpinaceae*) in almost pure forest stands. They can be located in easily flooded zones or on drier land. Limbali forest canopy is closed with a fairly open under storey.

Ce sont des forêts monodominantes, composées de *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei* (*Caesalpinaceae*) en peuplements presque purs. Ces forêts se rencontrent en zones inondables le long des cours d'eau (forêts ripicoles de limbali) et parfois sur les terres fermes des plateaux (forêts de limbali sur terre ferme). Dans ce type de forêt, la canopée est très fermée et le sous-bois est généralement ouvert.

Secondary forests / Les forêts secondaires

These forests develop along abandoned roads and agriculture fields in the village areas close to the rivers. These zones are colonized by pioneer species like the African corkwood (*Musanga cecropioides*) which can grow as pure stands in some cases, esssang (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*), assas (*Macaranga* spp), mengama (*Myrianthus arboreus*), azobé (*Lophira alata*), kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) or smaller trees like *Harungana madagascariensis*, *Zanthoxylum* spp, *Calancoma welwitschii*, etc. A few large trees still remain, as a reminder of the original primary forest before clearing.

Ces formations occupent les bordures d'anciennes routes d'exploitations et les cultures abandonnées près des villages le long de la rivières. Ces zones sont colonisées par les espèces pionnières comme le parasolier (*Musanga cecropioides*), qui forme par endroit des peuplements quasiment purs, l'esssang (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*), l'assas (*Macaranga* spp), le mengama (*Myrianthus arboreus*), l'azobé (*Lophira alata*), le fromager (*Ceiba pentandra*) ou des petits arbres comme *Harungana madagascariensis*, *Zanthoxylum* spp, *Calancoma welwitschii*, etc. Quelques grands arbres conservés lors du défrichement témoignent de l'ancienne forêt « primaire ».

Wet forest clearings / Les clairières humides

The forest contains a number of wet forest clearings locally called *baïs* and *éyangas*. *Baïs* are part of a water body while *éyangas* are wetland depressions not connected with a stream. Vegetation in these clearings are essentially made of *Cyperaceae* and *Poaceae* species.

UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga contains few of these clearings, they do not cover large areas, but they represent a critical resource for large-mammals populations for salts, water and social contacts.

Le massif forestier inclut des espaces ouverts plus ou moins marécageux : les baïis et les éyangas. Les baïis sont traversés et alimentés par un cours d'eau saisonnier ou permanent ; les éyangas sont des dépressions marécageuses, sans relations directes avec le réseau hydrographique. La végétation au centre des clairières est essentiellement composée de *Cyperaceae* et de *Poaceae*.

Il existe quelques clairières humides sur l'UFA de Mimbéli-Ibenga et, bien qu'elles n'occupent pas de grandes superficies, ces clairières constituent des milieux très importants pour les grands mammifères qui les utilisent pour leur alimentation (eau et minéraux) et les contacts sociaux.

Wildlife/ La faune

Mimbéli-Ibenga FMU area is particularly diverse in wildlife and is characterized by its protected large-mammal populations such as the western lowland gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla*), chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), and forest elephants (*Loxodonta africana*). Leopards (*Panthera pardus*) has also a protected status, and is the largest predator in the area. Recent reports on birds identified more than 300 species.

D'une manière générale :

- ☐ l'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga n'est pas très riche en faune ;
- ☐ la pression sur la faune est relativement forte dans l'ensemble de l'UFA, particulièrement dans l'est de l'UFA ;
- ☐ les traces d'activités humaines dans leur ensemble sont importantes dans toute l'UFA ;
- ☐ les grands mammifères : Gorille (*Gorilla gorilla*), Chimpanzé (*Pan troglodytes*), Eléphant (*Loxodonta africana*) et Panthère (*Panthera pardus*) sont peu présents voire quasiment absents de l'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga.

Par ailleurs, la rivière Ibenga, au sud de l'UFA, semble être un refuge important pour les populations d'hippopotames (*Hippopotamus amphibius*). Elle semble aussi abriter une population importante de poissons, non seulement des eaux de petites rivières, mais aussi de l'Oubangui, considérés comme endémiques dans le bassin du Congo. C'est le cas par exemple des espèces appartenant aux familles des Mormyridae (*Genyomys donnyi*, *Petrocephalus microphthalmus*), Polypteridae (*Polypterus palmis conicus*), Protopteridae (*Protopterus dolloi*) et Anabantidae (*Ctenopoma acutirostre*, *C. pellegrini*).

Soils / Sols

Mimbéli-Ibenga UFA soils are ferralitic and hydromorphic type. These can be composed of a mixture clay and loam or loam and sand, depending of the nature of the alluvium. These are acid and have poor fertility. Lateritic soils are found at the bottom of slopes and are used for road construction.

La moitié sud de l'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga est située dans la cuvette congolaise, ensemble géologique recouvert d'alluvions récents du quaternaire. Ces sols sont généralement composés de grès, d'argile, de sables et de limons, ils sont globalement peu fertiles et sensibles à l'érosion. La couche alluvionnaire est recouverte à l'est de l'UFA d'un faciès carbonaté.

La moitié Nord de l'UFA est située dans les provinces géologiques du Piémont oubanguien et des plateaux gréseux composés de roches jurassiques et crétacées : série des grès de Carnot (grès, argilite) et de Bambio (grès silicifiés et sables). Il est à noter que les sols gréseux de la série de Carnot semblent assez peu favorables à la création d'un forage pour l'alimentation en eau potable.

Les sols sont principalement de type ferrallitique, l'altération des roches et le lessivage étant largement favorisés par la chaleur et la forte pluviosité.

3.2 Planning process

Management documents/ Documents de gestion

The management plan is a long term strategic document, which follows policy requirements and outlines the main FMU management objectives. CIB is in the process of compiling the management plan for Mimbéli-Ibenga and intends to have it completed by the end of 2017.

The 1% survey of the total area is currently underway and will be completed by the end of February 2017. However, CIB is also in the process of completing a 100% pre-harvest survey of the area that has been earmarked for harvesting in 2017. CIB will submit its request for harvesting documentation before the end of this year and expects to also receive approval prior to the commencement of the new year. CIB has also prepared an interim management plan for Mimbéli-Ibenga.

Le plan d'aménagement est un document stratégique à long terme, qui entérine la politique forestière et prescrit les grandes lignes de la gestion de l'unité forestière d'aménagement.

CIB est dans le processus d'élaboration du plan de management pour Mimbéli-Ibenga et a l'intention de l'avoir complété d'ici la fin de 2017.

L'inventaire multiressource de 1% de la superficie totale est actuellement en cours et sera achevée d'ici la fin de Février 2017. Toutefois, la CIB est également en train de terminer une étude de la zone de pré-récolte 100% qui a été affecté à la récolte en 2017. CIB présentera sa demande de documentation de récolte avant la fin de cette année et prévoit également recevoir l'approbation avant le début de la nouvelle année. CIB a également préparé un plan de gestion provisoire pour Mimbéli-Ibenga.

3.3 Harvest and regeneration

CIB employs a treelength harvesting system, using chainsaws to fell, delimb and top the trees and then extracting them to roadside landings, using skidders and crawler tractors. Trees are scaled, crosscut and then marked on the roadside landing.

La CIB exploite des arbres entiers qui sont abattus, ébranchés et étêtés à l'aide de tronçonneuses; ensuite ils sont débusqués en bordure de piste à l'aide de débusqueurs et de tracteurs à chenilles. Les arbres sont mesurés, débités et marqués sur les accotements de route.

The forest area managed by CIB is very isolated and transportation facilities are not well developed. The wood and log export can be done through two main deep water commercial ports:

- ❑ Pointe Noire in Congo after 950 km by river to Brazzaville then by rail with Congo Océan (CFCO) to Pointe Noire for 500 km. From the beginning of the activities, wood export was done only through this route. However, this solution is restricted by the low water level of the river for 4 to 6 months of the year and by the poor reliability of the rail company.
- ❑ Douala, in Cameroon, represents 1 250 km by road or partially by rail.

The Cameroon option is more expensive but is more reliable and much quicker (a few days compared to a few months). Higher transportation costs are covered by a number of advantages such as a faster payment, less loss and damages to the products. Currently most of the wood production is shipped through Cameroon. CIB export the maximum possible volume through Brazzaville, wood is no longer floated on the river but stored in containers and shipped to Brazzaville.

La zone forestière exploitée par la CIB est très enclavée et les moyens de communication sur l'extérieur sont peu développés. L'exportation des bois vers les marchés internationaux peut être réalisée via deux ports en eau profonde :

- ❑ Pointe Noire, au Congo, après un transport par voie d'eau de 950 km vers Brazzaville, puis le chemin de fer Congo Océan (CFCO) jusqu'à Pointe Noire sur une distance de 500 km. Au démarrage de l'exploitation dans le Nord Congo, et jusqu'en 1993, la sortie des bois était uniquement réalisée par cette voie. Cette voie d'évacuation est pénalisée par la période d'étiage de la rivière Sangha bloquant la navigation pendant 4 à 6 mois et par le mauvais fonctionnement du CFCO.
- ❑ Douala, au Cameroun, distant de Loundoungou-Toukoulaka de 1 250 km par la route ou partiellement par train.

La voie camerounaise est plus coûteuse, mais beaucoup plus fiable et rapide (quelques jours selon les saisons, contre plusieurs mois par la voie congolaise). Les coûts de transport plus élevés sont compensés par les économies en besoins de trésorerie, les bois étant payés chargés sur bateau, et par la limitation des pertes et des dépréciations liées aux transbordements et à la durée du transport et du stockage. Actuellement, l'essentiel des produits de la CIB est évacué par le Cameroun, mais l'entreprise exporte le maximum possible via Brazzaville. Les grumes exportées par cette voie ne sont plus flottées mais chargées sur des barges pour éviter les vols sur le fleuve.

3.4 Monitoring processes

CIB has implemented a comprehensive monitoring system for its operations. Forest management will be monitored at different levels to ensure that management rules, management documents are adequately implemented. Monitoring is currently done for the following activities:

- harvesting inventory;
- road building;
- felling and cross-cutting;
- log extraction
- dykes and bridges.
- relevant aspects related to social issues (i.t.o. local communities and indigenous peoples) are constantly monitored
- relevant environmental monitoring procedures are established within CIB and applied accordingly.

CIB Senior executives can also perform audits in addition to the planned monitoring and ensure the adequate implementation of the management plan requirement.

La CIB a mis en place un système de suivi de ses opérations. L'exploitation forestière sera contrôlée à plusieurs niveaux afin de s'assurer que les mesures et règles définies par le plan d'aménagement, les documents de gestion et les procédures de l'entreprise sont correctement appliquées. Ainsi des contrôles sont déjà réalisés au niveau :

- de l'inventaire d'exploitation ;
- de la construction des routes ;
- de l'abattage et du tronçonnage ;
- du débardage.
- Les aspects relatifs aux problèmes sociaux (communautés locales et populations indigènes) sont vérifiés de façon continue.
- Le suivi des procédures environnementales est mise en place au sein de la CIB et est mise en application en conséquence.

Aussi, il est prévu que des cadres de la compagnie puissent effectuer des audits de contrôle, en plus des vérifications officielles sur la bonne mise en œuvre des éléments du plan d'aménagement.

3.5 Social aspects

The area hosts many different linguistic groups, which are an indicator of populations of multiple origins and identities. During the past two centuries, migrations in the area was motivated by a number of factors such as tribal wars, sorcery, national policy of village grouping and more recently the civil war in the Congo sub-region and the forest industrial activity. The population consist of a mixture of local Bantu people and local semi-nomadic people.

The rural population is composed mostly of semi-nomads – mostly Baka and Mbenzélé. Larger villages have between 150 and 450 inhabitants. Smaller villages do not have more than 30 inhabitants. The largest town is Enyelle with about 5000 inhabitants. One house has an average of 5 persons, however this varies depending on the village (3,5 to 6,5 persons), unrelated to the geographic location or ethnic composition.

For all these populations, non-timber forest products have a food, cultural, economic and symbolic value. Fishing, hunting and gathering are mainly subsistence activities practiced by all the forest dwellers. Bush meat and freshwater fish are important sources of protein for village communities and semi-nomads and for CIB employees as well. Gathering remains an important activity for indigenous people, especially semi-nomadic women. Gathering products are animal related (insect larvae, snails, honey etc.) or vegetable related (fruits, seeds, leaves, stems, sap, mushrooms ...) and are used for food, medical care, construction or the manufacturing of various objects. Most of these products are found throughout the FMU. Trees producing fruits or seeds consumed by local people are generally not logged. Agricultural production mainly concerns the food culture based on extensive slash and burn systems and the practice of woody fallow rotation. Agricultural activities are mainly consumption oriented. Planted areas are small, about 0.5 hectares per farmer, and concentrated around the villages. The FMU agricultural production, based on cassava, fails to satisfy the local demand.

Although few specific data is available, trade in these informal forest products is also a source of income. For semi-nomads, hunting, fishing and gathering are important as far as culture and religion are concerned. The opening up of forest populations has facilitated access to the market economy, as opposed to the formerly predominant subsistence economy. Reduction of travel time to semi-urban centres has a direct impact on the local rural economy by increasing trade flows for villagers and the introduction of the monetary economy.

On retrouve dans la région différents groupes linguistiques, constituant ainsi un indicateur de la grande diversité des origines et des identités de la population. Au cours des deux derniers siècles, les guerres tribales, la sorcellerie, la colonisation, la politique nationale de regroupement des villages, et plus récemment, les conflits armés au Congo et dans la sous-région et le développement de l'exploitation forestière industrielle, ont entraîné des migrations plus ou moins importantes de populations. La population consiste d'une mixité entre peuples Bantu locaux et populations locales semi-nomades.

La population rurale est principalement composée de semi-nomades - la plupart du temps Baka et Mbenzele. Les grands villages ont entre 150 et 450 habitants. Les petits villages ne disposent pas plus de 30 habitants. La plus grande ville est Enyelle avec environ 5000 habitants. Une maison a une moyenne de 5 personnes, mais cela varie en fonction du village (3,5 à 6,5 personnes), sans rapport avec la situation géographique ou la composition ethnique.

Pour toutes ces populations, les produits forestiers non-ligneux ont une valeur alimentaire, culturelle, économique et symbolique. La pêche, la chasse et la cueillette sont les principales activités de subsistance pratiquées par ces occupants des forêts. La viande de brousse et les poissons d'eau douce sont d'importantes sources de protéine pour les communautés villageoises, les populations semi-nomades mais aussi pour les employés de la CIB. La cueillette reste une importante activité pour les peuples autochtones, en particulier pour les femmes semi-nomades.

Les produits de la cueillette sont d'origine animale (insectes, larves, escargots, miel...) ou végétale (fruits, graines, feuilles, tiges, sève, champignons...) et sont utilisés comme médicaments, pour la construction ou la manufacture de divers objets. La plupart de ces produits se retrouvent sur l'UFA. Les arbres produisent des fruits et des grains qui sont consommés par les populations locales ne sont généralement pas abattus. La production agricole est surtout vivrière basée sur le système de culture sur brûlis pratiquée en rotation sur des sols en zone de déforestation. Les activités agricoles sont surtout réalisées pour sa propre consommation. Les surfaces plantées sont petites, de l'ordre de 0,5 hectare par agriculteur, et restent concentrés autour des villages. La production agricole de l'UFA, basée sur le manioc, ne suffit pas pour satisfaire la demande locale.

Bien que peu de données soient disponibles, le négoce informel de ces produits forestiers représente aussi une source de revenu. Pour les semi-nomades, la chasse, la pêche et la cueillette sont si importants qu'elles font partie intégrante de leur culture et religion. L'ouverture des forêts à ces populations leur a facilité l'accès à l'économie de marché, contrairement à cette précédente prédominante économie de subsistance. La réduction du temps de voyage pour les centres semi-urbains a un impact direct sur l'économie rurale augmentant les flux de marchandises pour les villageois et introduisant une économie monétaire.

3.6 Environmental aspects

CIB is identifying zones within Mimbéli-Ibenga FMU that are particularly sensitive or representative of the FMU ecosystems, as part of the management plan compilation. Those areas are protected from harvesting during the course of the management period.

In general the harvesting impacts on the forest structure, the biodiversity and its associated habitat are minimised through operational measures such as the RIL procedures, hunting control, waste management and anti-pollution measures.

Very limited areas for farm clearing are recorded in the management plan. This is by local communities, mostly in and around traditional villages. However, their extension is controlled.

CIB identifie les zones à l'intérieur de l'UAF Mimbéli-Ibenga qui sont particulièrement sensibles ou représentatives des écosystèmes, dans le cadre de la compilation du plan d'aménagement. Ces zones sont protégées contre l'exploitation au cours de la période de gestion.

En général, les mesures d'exploitation de type EFIR, chasse contrôlée, gestion des déchets, mesures anti-pollution permettent de maîtriser et minimiser les impacts des activités d'exploitation.

On enregistre très peu de zones dégradées suite à l'extension des terres agricoles dans les études d'élaboration en cours du Plan d'Aménagement. Ces défrichements sont le fait des populations locales, essentiellement aux abords des Zones de Séries de Développement Communautaire.

4. CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT, HARVESTING, SILVICULTURE AND MONITORING

The following table shows significant changes that took place in the management, monitoring, harvesting and regeneration practices of the certificate holder over the certificate period.

Description of Change	Notes
SURVEILLANCE 1	
No change	
SURVEILLANCE 2	
No change	
SURVEILLANCE 3	
SURVEILLANCE 4	

5. PREPARATION FOR THE EVALUATION

5.1 Schedule

Prior to the main evaluation, key stakeholders were identified. The main evaluation then followed in three steps, namely document review in Pokola office, Document review and field visits in Mimbeli-Ibenga FMU and finally document review again in Pokola office.

5.2 Team

The table below shows the team that conducted the main evaluation and the independent specialist(s) that were selected to review the main evaluation report before certification is considered.

Evaluation Team	Notes
Team Leader	Michal Brink has a PhD in Forestry, 36 years' experience in forestry internationally, regionally , over 400 days FSC auditing, speaks English and Afrikaans
Local Specialist	Rose Ngomba has a PhD in conflict management, 10 years' experience in conflict management internationally.

5.3 Stakeholder notification and interviews

A wide range of stakeholders were contacted 4 weeks before the planned evaluation to inform them of the evaluation and ask for their views on relevant forest management issues, These included environmental interest groups, local government agencies and forestry authorities, forest user groups, and workers' unions. Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 11 of this Public Summary.

Meetings or telephone interviews were held with stakeholders as determined by the responses to notification letters and SGS discretion as to key stakeholders that should be interviewed. These aimed to:

- clarify any issues raised and the company's responses to them;
- obtain additional information where necessary; and
- obtain the views of key stakeholders that did not respond to the written invitation sent out before the evaluation.

Nr of Stakeholders contacted	Nr of Interviews with		
	NGOs	Government	Other
MAIN EVALUATION			
129	2	1	4 villages
SURVEILLANCE 1			
62	1	1	4 villages
SURVEILLANCE 2			
90	1	3	8 villages
SURVEILLANCE 3			
SURVEILLANCE 4			

Responses received and comments from interviews are recorded under paragraph 11 of this Public Summary.

6. THE EVALUATION

The Main Evaluation was conducted in the steps outlined below.

6.1 Opening meeting

An opening meeting was held at Pokola at CIB head office. The scope of the evaluation was explained and schedules were determined. Record was kept of all persons that attended this meeting.

6.2 Document review

A review of the main forest management documentation was conducted to evaluate the adequacy of coverage of the QUALIFOR Programme requirements. This involved examination of policies, management plans, systems, procedures, instructions and controls.

6.3 Sampling and Evaluation Approach

	Mandays	Sampling Methodology and Rationale
Main Evaluation	10	<p>The certificate consists of a single FMU and there was thus no sampling of multi-sites required</p> <p>The audit team consisted of 2 persons i.e. 1 lead auditor, one social specialist. The team was split into two during the course of the audit and meetings in the evenings were used to ensure consistency in the observations. This was necessary to ensure that the checklist was fully covered during the course of the audit. It was attempted to visit as many as possible of all active forest operations and to conduct stakeholder consultation over a wide range of interests. The audit stretched over 5 days and is considered sufficient to adequately sample all activities.</p> <p>The audit began with onsite document review at the Pokola head office and then field visits at Mimbeli-Ibenga FMU. Finally the audit concluded with further document review at Pokola main office.</p>
Surveillance 1	6	<p>The certificate consists of a single FMU and there was thus no sampling of multi-sites required</p> <p>The audit team consisted of 2 persons i.e. 1 lead auditor, one social specialist. The team was split into two during the course of the audit and meetings in the evenings were used to ensure consistency in the observations. This was necessary to ensure that the checklist was fully covered during the course of the audit. It was attempted to visit as many as possible of all active forest operations and to conduct stakeholder consultation over a wide range of interests. The audit stretched over 3 days and is considered sufficient to adequately sample all activities.</p> <p>The audit began with onsite document review at the Pokola head office and then field visits at Mimbeli-Ibenga FMU.</p>
Surveillance 2	6	<p>The certificate consists of a single FMU and there was thus no sampling of multi-sites required</p> <p>The audit team consisted of 2 persons i.e. 1 lead auditor, one social specialist. The team was split into two during the course of the audit and meetings in the evenings were used to ensure consistency in the observations. This was necessary to ensure that the checklist was fully covered during the course of the audit. It was attempted to visit as many as possible of all active forest operations and to conduct stakeholder consultation over a wide range of interests. The audit stretched over 3 days and is considered sufficient to adequately sample all activities.</p> <p>The audit began with onsite document review at the Pokola head office and then field visits at Mimbeli-Ibenga FMU.</p>
Surveillance 3		
Surveillance 4		

The following FMUs were included in the sample used for the evaluation.

Name of FMU or Group Member	Main Evaluation	Surveillance 01	Surveillance 02	Surveillance 03	Surveillance 04
UFA MIMBELI-IBENGA	+	+	+		

The field sites visited during the evaluation were as follows:

Site Name	Description	Ongoing	Completed	Other
MAIN EVALUATION				
Pokola main office	Document review Sawmill site			+
Mimbeli-Ibenga Line transect L10	Review management inventory accuracy		+	
Mimbeli-Ibenga sawmill site	Document review and sawmill site review			+
Lobi village	Stakeholder consultation	+		
Limite 1village	Stakeholder consultation	+		
Bombanda village	Stakeholder consultation	+		
Berandjokou	Stakeholder consultation	+		
Main road to Enyeli	Road construction	+		
SURVEILLANCE 1				
Pokola main office	Document review			+
Enyelle main office	Document review			+
AAC2017 Block 141	Extraction of logs Log marking Loading of trucks Log truck – traceability PPE	+		
AAC2017 Block 90	Felling PPE	+		
Kpeta village	Stakeholder consultation			+
Mimpoutou village	Stakeholder consultation			+
Berandjokou	Stakeholder consultation			+
Enyeile	Road construction		+	
Akolo village	Stakeholder consultation			+
SURVEILLANCE 2				
Pokola main office	Document review			+
Enyelle main office	Document review			+
AAC 2018 Block 354-355	Extraction of logs Log marking PPE	+		+
AAC 2018 road M1H2017	Loading of trucks Log truck – traceability PPE Water crossing (Mouale River)	+		+

Site Name	Description	Ongoing	Completed	Other
Enyelle	Stakeholder consultation			+
Limite 1	Stakeholder consultation			+
Limite 2	Stakeholder consultation			+
Lobi	Stakeholder consultation			+
Ibenga	Stakeholder consultation			+
Moscou	Stakeholder consultation			+
Afrique du Sud	Stakeholder consultation			+
Mimbeli	Stakeholder consultation			+
Mimpoutou	Stakeholder consultation			+
SURVEILLANCE 3				
SURVEILLANCE 4				

6.4 Field assessments

Field assessments aimed to determine how closely activities in the field complied with documented management systems and QUALIFOR Programme requirements. Interviews with staff, operators and contractors were conducted to determine their familiarity with and their application of policies, procedures and practices that are relevant to their activities. A carefully selected sample of sites was visited to evaluate whether practices met the required performance levels.

6.5 Summing up and closing meeting

At the conclusion of the field evaluation, findings were presented to company management at a closing meeting. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme were raised as one of two types of Corrective Action Request (CAR):

- Major CARs - which must be addressed and re-assessed before certification can proceed
- Minor CARs - which do not preclude certification, but must be addressed within an agreed time frame, and will be checked at the first surveillance visit

A record was kept of persons that attended this meeting.

7. CERTIFICATION DECISION

SGS considers that CIB's forest management of UFA MIMBELI-IBENGA forests, Likouala can be certified as:

- i. There are no outstanding Major Corrective Action Requests
- ii. There were no issues that were hard to assess during the audit. This was primarily due to the fact that 3 of CIB's neighbouring concessions are all FSC certified and the same management team, using the same management systems are responsible for Mimbeli-Ibenga
- iii. The management system, if implemented as described, is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation;
- iv. The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

8. MAINTENANCE OF CERTIFICATION

During the surveillance evaluation, it is assessed if there is continuing compliance with the requirements of the Qualifor Programme. Any areas of non-conformance with the QUALIFOR Programme are raised as a Corrective Action Request (CARs) which could be either a minor or a major CAR. Minor CARs normally has to be closed within a year and where a major CAR is raised at the time of a surveillance, the certificate will be suspended immediately and remain so until the major CAR(s) had been closed out.

The full record of CARs raised over the certification period is listed under section 9 below.

The table below provides a progressive summary of findings for each surveillance. A complete record of observations demonstrating compliance or non-compliance with each criterion of the Forest Stewardship Standard is contained in a separate document that does not form part of the public summary.

SURVEILLANCE 1	
Issues that were hard to assess	No issues were hard to assess
Number of CARs raised	1 minor CAR is outstanding from the main assessment and no new CARs have been raised
Certification Decision	The forest management of the forests of CIB remains certified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and ▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
SURVEILLANCE 2	
Issues that were hard to assess	No issues were hard to assess
Number of CARs raised	0 minor CAR is outstanding from the last audit and 1 new CARs have been raised
Certification Decision	The forest management of the forests of CIB remains certified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management system is capable of ensuring that all of the requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation; and ▪ The certificate holder has demonstrated, subject to the specified corrective actions, that the described system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.
SURVEILLANCE 3	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Number of CARs raised	
Certification Decision	
SURVEILLANCE 4	
Issues that were hard to assess	
Number of CARs raised	
Certification Decision	

9. RECORD OF CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS (CARS)

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail			
		Date Recorded>	Due Date>	Date Closed>	
01	2.2	27.09.2016	12 months after issue of certificate	26.09.2017	
		Non-Conformance:			
		Records are not available to confirm that all stakeholders have been invited to participate in consultation with at least two weeks prior notice of such consultation. <i>Les dossiers ne sont pas disponibles pour confirmer que tous les intervenants ont été invités à participer à des consultations avec au moins deux semaines à l'avance de cette consultation.</i>			
		Objective Evidence:			
		Company stakeholder consultations have commenced, for example the consultation for the main village of Enyelle in the concession has been fully completed. Although the cahier de charges has been signed for the concession, stakeholder consultation is still underway and will only be completed in 2017. <i>Les consultations des parties prenantes de l'entreprise ont commencé, par exemple la consultation pour le village principal de Enyelle dans la concession a été entièrement rempli. Bien que le cahier de charges a été signé pour la concession, la consultation des parties prenantes est toujours en cours et ne sera achevée en 2017.</i>			
M02	5.4	Close-out evidence:			
		Company stakeholder consultations have commenced, for example the consultation for the main village of Enyelle in the concession has been fully completed and a corresponding cahier de charges has been signed. Stakeholder consultation has also been completed in 2017.			
		Objective evidence:			
		Seen report of complete socio-economic study of the FMU Version 1 of July 2017 Seen list of all villages and communities in the FMU. (total of 47 villages in and around FMU of which 14 are out of the limit zone and 33 within the zone of the FMU) Seen map of FMU showing villages and communities Visited and interviewed following villages: Mimpoutou 25/9/2016 Mr. Mobebe Iberia (Bantu) and Mr. Mbido Alber (Semi-nomadic) Enyele 25/8/2016 Mayor of Marie Claudine Songetaye Berandjokou 25/9/2017 Mr. Ngemale Bruno (Bantu) and Mr. Sampo Raphael (Semi-nomadic) Kpeta-Betou 26/9/2017 Mr. Gbogbo Bosten (Youth leader of Kpeta) Akolo 26/9/2017- Mrs. Longa Pauline (village head-Bantu) and Mr. Yenge Joseph (Semi-nomadic) people			
		Car is closed			
		27.09.2016	26.03.2017	15.01.2016	
Non-Conformance:					
A harvesting permit (approved by appropriate government authorities) is not yet available, as legally required <i>Un permis de récolte (approuvé par les autorités gouvernementales compétentes) n'est pas encore disponible, comme requis par la loi</i>					
Objective Evidence:					
The annual harvest approval for 2017 (AAC 2017) has not been submitted to approval					

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		<p>yet by CIB and therefore the annual management plan volumes for 2017 have not yet been approved by the Ministry.</p> <p>L'approbation annuelle de récolte pour 2017 (AAC 2017) n'a pas encore soumis à l'approbation par la CIB et donc les volumes annuels pour 2017 n'a pas encore approuvé par le ministère.</p> <p>Close-out evidence:</p> <p>An authorization was received form the Department of Forestry on 05.01.2017 for annual cut approval. CAR is closed</p> <p>Une autorisation a été reçue du ministère des Forêts le 05.01.2017 pour approbation de coupe annuelle. DAC est ferme.</p>					
03	6.1.5	Date Recorded>	27.09.2016	Due Date>	12 months after issue of certificate	Date Closed>	26.09.2017
Non-Conformance:							
<p>The traditional rights of peoples or communities identified under 6.1.1 above are not yet documented</p> <p>Les droits traditionnels des peuples ou des communautés identifiées sous 6.1.1 ci-dessus ne sont pas encore documentées</p>							
Objective Evidence:							
<p>Company stakeholder consultations are still ongoing and as such the identification of traditional rights of peoples and communities in the FMU Mimbéli-Ibenga is not yet completed.</p> <p>Les consultations des parties prenantes par la Société sont encore en cours; et en tant que telle, l'identification des droits coutumiers des peuples autochtones et des populations riveraines dans l'UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga n'est pas encore terminée.</p>							
Close-out evidence:							
<p>Company stakeholder consultations have been completed and as such the identification and of traditional rights of peoples and communities in the FMU Mimbéli-Ibenga is completed.</p> <p>CIB has a map of its FMU showing the villages and local communities in and around its forest unit. Seen map of FMU Mimbéli-Ibenga.</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</p> <p>25/8/2016 Interview with Mayor of Enyelle Mrs. Marie Claudine Songetaye</p> <p>25/8/2016 Interview with CIB social specialist Morgan Commans.</p> <p>Seen report of completed socio-economic study of the FMU Version 1 of July 2017</p> <p>Seen map of FMU and list of villages and communities in and around FMU</p> <p>Interview conducted in following villages:</p> <p>25/9/2016 Mimpoutou Mr. Mobebe Iberia (Bantu) and Mr. Mbido Alber (Semi-nomadic)</p> <p>25/9/2017 Berandjokou Mr. Ngemale Bruno (Bantu) and Mr. Sampo Raphael (Semi-nomadic)</p> <p>26/9/2017 Kpeta-Betou Mr. Gbogbo Bosten (Youth leader of Kpeta)</p> <p>26/9/2017 Akolo - Mrs. Longa Pauline (village head-Bantu) and Mr. Yenge Joseph (Semi-nomadic) people</p> <p>CAR is closed</p>							
04	7.3	Date Recorded>	27.09.2016	Due Date>	12 months after issue of certificate	Date Closed>	05.03.2018 20.09.2018 (in field)

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail
		<p>Non-Conformance:</p> <p>Documented evidence is not available that the assessments listed under Error! Reference source not found. includes sufficient consultation with experts, NGOs and parties that are involved with or have an interest in the forest area with respect to social or environmental aspects.</p> <p>Des preuves documentées que les évaluations répertoriées sous le critère 7.1 ci-dessus, incluant suffisamment de consultations réalisés par des experts, des ONG et les parties prenantes impliquées ou ayant un intérêt dans la zone forestière d'un point de vue social ou environnemental ne sont pas disponibles.</p> <p>Objective Evidence:</p> <p>The report "Identification et gestion des hautes valeurs de conservation", has not undergone sufficient stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Le rapport «Identification et gestion des hautes valeurs de conservation», n'a pas encore été suffisamment soumis à une consultation des parties prenantes.</p> <p>Follow up evidence.</p> <p>CIB still has till 5 March 2018 to complete the stakeholder consultation. The certificate was issued on 6 March 2017. CAR remains open</p> <p>La CIB a encore jusqu'au 5 mars 2018 pour compléter la consultation des parties prenantes. Le certificat a été émis le 6 mars 2017. La DAC reste ouverte</p> <p>Close-out evidence:</p> <p>A complete stakeholder consultation based on "Identification, Gestion et Suivi des Hautes Valeurs de Conservation - UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga (Octobre 2017)" (Identification, management and monitoring of HCVF – FMU Mimbéli –Ibenga). The material used for presentation of HCVF identification on Mimbéli-Ibenga FMU was evidenced.</p> <p>Records of stakeholder consultation was made in Mougoungui (74 persons on October 24 2017), Mimpoutou (55 person on October 24 2017), Limite 2 (55 persons, without date), Limite 1 (48 persons, without date), Mindzoukou (52 persons without date), Makondi (25 persons on December 6 2017), Lobi (35 persons on December 8 2017), Campement Lilongo (people autochtone) (30 persons on October 31 2017), Afrique du Sud (10 person on November 27 2017), Mabelou (15 persons on November 29 2017) and 47 other villages between months of October and December 2017 were performed.</p> <p>Local authorities were consulted but no feedback was received and the only local environmental NGO present in North Congo informed they were not present in the Mimbéli-Ibenga area and don't have enough knowledge to be able to give a sufficient feedback.</p> <p>CAR 04 is closed</p> <p>Une consultation complètes des parties prenantes basée sur le document Identification, Gestion et Suivi des Hautes Valeurs de Conservation - UFA Mimbéli-Ibenga (Octobre 2017). Le matériel présenté sur l'identification des FHVC de l'UAF Mimbéli-Ibenga a été vérifié.</p> <p>Les registres des parties prenantes consultées à Mougoungui (74 personnes le 24 octobre 2017), Mimpoutou (55 personnes le 24 octobre 2017), Limite 2 (55 personnes, sans date), Limite 1 (48 personnes, sans date), Mindzoukou (52 personnes sans date), Makondi (25 personnes le 6 décembre 2017), Lobi (35 personnes le 8 décembre 2017), Campement Lilongo (peuple autochtone) (30 personnes le 31 octobre 2017), Afrique du Sud (10 personnes le 27 novembre 2017), Mabelou (15 personnes le 29 novembre 2017) et 47 autres villages entre les mois d'octobre et de décembre 2017 ont été réalisées.</p> <p>Les autorités locales ont été consultées mais aucune réponse n'a été recue et l'unique ONG environnementale présente dans le nord du Congo a informé que pour ne pas être présent sur l'UAF Mimbéli-Ibenga, ils n'ont pas les connaissances suffisantes que pour répondre à l'enquête.</p> <p>La DAC 04 est fermée</p>

CAR #	Indicator	CAR Detail					
		Date Recorded>	19.09.2018	Due Date>	18.09.2019	Date Closed>	dd mmm yy
05	6.2.7.	Non-Conformance:					
		Personnel involved in harvesting activities are NOT using safe transport methods. Le personnel impliqué dans les activités de récoltes N'utilise PAS des méthodes de transport sûres.					
		Objective Evidence:					
		On the loading site on the road M1H2017, the driver of the truck N°591 was passing under the truck when loaded by the front loader several times and stayed at a very short distance of the truck when the loader was accommodating the logs. These actions are not compatible with a safe transport method. CAR 05 is raised Sur le site de chargement sur la route M1H2017, le chauffeur du camion N°51 est passé sous le camion en phase de chargement plusieurs fois et est resté à une distance très proche de son camion quand la fourchette accommodait les billes. Ces actions ne sont pas compatibles avec une méthode sûre de transport. La DAC 05 est ouverte					
		Close-out evidence:					

10. RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS

OBS #	Indicator	Observation Detail			
		Date Recorded>	dd MMM yy	Date Closed>	dd MMM yy
		Observation:			
		Follow-up evidence:			
		Observation:			
		Follow-up evidence:			

11. RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS AND INTERVIEWS

Nr	Comment	Response
Main Evaluation		
1	<p>Lobi</p> <p>Villagers are in support the exploitation of their forest by CIB. They were informed of the activities and gave their consent. They are aware of the company's obligations towards their community and their responsibilities towards the company as stated in the social clause.</p>	No further response required.
2	<p>Berandjokou</p> <p>Is one of the villages where exploitation will be starting in 2017. The people of this community were consulted and they welcome the presence of CIB. Previous concession holders did not keep promises made to this village community. But they have seen that CIB has developed villages in other concessions like in Kabo, Loundoungou and Pokola therefore they support and the presence of CIB in their forest. The most urgent request from this community is the construction of road to link them to the outside world.</p>	Social clause states that road must be built before end of 2018.
3	<p>Limit 1</p> <p>The people of the village Limit 1 are looking forward to collaborate with CIB to develop their community. They were informed by CIB about the exploitation of their forest and their consent was obtained. They are aware of their rights and obligations toward the company and are looking forward to exploitation to start in their forest area.</p>	No further response required
4	<p>Bombanda</p> <p>This village welcomes the presence of CIB in their forest. They have been consulted by the company and are aware of their rights and the obligations of the company towards their communities as stated in the social clause. They hope that CIB will manage their forest properly and that their villages will benefit from the exploitation of their forest. They are looking forward to a healthy relationship with the company.</p>	No further response required
Surveillance 1		
1	<p>There was a further enquiry regarding the validity of the issuance of the Enyelle contract to CIB, based on the information that the concession was allocated 3 days after the official expiry date at the time of allocation.</p>	<p>A full investigation was done by independent auditor of the VPA, dated 24 April 2017. The result of the investigation confirmed that the concession was legally issued and this was followed up with minutes of a meeting dated 17 to 22 May 2017 to the same effect under paragraph 1.4 signed by the Minister of Forestry and the EU ambassador.</p> <p>The Enyelle concession has been legally issued to CIB</p>
2	<p>A villager in Enyelle complained that her cassava plants were destroyed during road construction done by CIB and she has not yet been compensated for that. Compensation has been given to other villagers whose farms were affected in road construction but in her case she did not</p>	The right procedure has now been followed by the villager and the case is now in process.

Nr	Comment	Response
Main Evaluation		
	follow the right procedure to launch her complaint.	
3	4 villages were sampled and consulted. There were no issues raised against CIB	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
4	Meyer of Enyelle was consulted and no serious issues were raised.	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
Surveillance 2		
1	<p>International NGO about health care in the Likouala department</p> <p>The NGO informed that they work mainly with the autochthonous populations in Likouala but also a sensitization of them rights. They are working in cooperation with another religious NGO to implement schools adapted for kids from autochthonous populations.</p> <p>They have signed a cooperation agreement with CIB and they have access to internet connection of CIB, they can use the CIB ferries for free, buy at the discounted price the gasoil (expensive and very poor quality in the region); they benefit from good road conditions (as do the general population).</p> <p>They hope to have a stronger collaboration for the 2020-2025 periods.</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
2	<p>Representative of the Ministry of Forest Economy</p> <p>CIB is respectful of the environment and all laws; they present documents on time and of good quality.</p> <p>Sometimes he doesn't agree with how CIB calculate the merchantable volume because he said that must be measured to highest part of the tree.</p>	<p>SGS takes note of the results of the consultation</p> <p>CIB shows that the volume must be measured to the first branch or defect on the trunk.</p>
3	<p>Community of Limit 1</p> <p>This village welcomes the presence of CIB in their forest. They have been consulted by the company and are aware of their rights and the obligations of the company towards their communities as stated in the social clause. They hope that CIB will manage their forest properly and that their villages will benefit from the exploitation of their forest. They are looking forward to a healthy relationship with the company</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
4	<p>Community of Limit 2</p> <p>The people of the village Limit 2 are looking forward to collaborate with CIB to develop their community. They were informed by CIB about the exploitation of their forest and their consent was obtained. They are aware of their rights and obligations toward the company and are looking forward to exploitation to start in their forest area.</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
5	<p>Community of Lobi</p> <p>The people of Lobi especially the indigenous people cannot wait for exploitation to start in their forest. They expect employment and more development of their community. The welcome CIB in their forest. They were informed by CIB about the exploitation of their forest and their consent</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation

Nr	Comment	Response
Main Evaluation		
	was obtained. They are aware of their rights and obligations toward the company and are looking forward to exploitation to start in their forest area.	
6	<p>Community of Ibenga</p> <p>The people of this community are aware that exploitation has not yet started in their forest They have been consulted and they welcome the presence of CIB. Previous concession holders did not keep promises made to this village community. But they have seen that CIB has developed villages in other concessions like in Kabo, Loundoungou and Pokola therefore they support and the presence of CIB in their forest. The most urgent request from this community is the cleaning up of the village and opening up of roads to link them to the outside world</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
7	<p>Community of Mimbeli</p> <p>The people of this community are aware that exploitation has not yet started in their forest They have been consulted and they welcome the presence of CIB. Previous concession holders did not keep promises made to this village community. But they have seen that CIB has developed villages in other concessions like in Kabo, Loundoungou and Pokola therefore they support and the presence of CIB in their forest. The most urgent request from this community is the cleaning up of the village and opening up of roads to link them to the outside world</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
8	<p>Community of Mimpoutou</p> <p>Is one of the villages where exploitation will be starting in the next few years. The people of this community were consulted and they welcome the presence of CIB. Previous concession holders did not keep promises made to this village community. But they have seen that CIB has developed villages in other concessions like in Kabo, Loundoungou and Pokola therefore they support and the presence of CIB in their forest. The most urgent request from this community is the employment of youths when exploitation and saw mill starts.</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
9	<p>Community of Moscou</p> <p>This village welcomes the presence of CIB in their forest. They have been consulted by the company and are aware of their rights and the obligations of the company towards their communities as stated in the social clause. They hope that CIB will manage their forest properly and that their villages will benefit from the exploitation of their forest. They are looking forward to a healthy relationship with the company.</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
10	<p>Community of Afrique du Sud</p> <p>This village welcomes the presence of CIB in their forest. They have been consulted by the company and are aware of their rights and the obligations of the company towards their communities as stated in the social clause. They hope that CIB will</p>	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation

Nr	Comment	Response
Main Evaluation		
	manage their forest properly and that their villages will benefit from the exploitation of their forest. They are looking forward to a healthy relationship with the company.	
11	Sub-Prefect of Enyelle The Su-Prefect is happy with the relationship state has with CIB. The company respects the law of the state and pays all its required taxes. The company is delivering the services as agreed on the social clause. They are looking forward to further collaboration with company for the development of entire region of Mimbéli-Ibenga.	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
12	Mayor's Assistant of Enyelle The Su-Prefect is happy with the relationship state has with CIB. The company respects the law of the state and pays all its required taxes. The company is delivering the services as agreed on the social clause. They are looking forward to further collaboration with company for the development of entire region of Mimbéli-Ibenga.	SGS takes note of the results of the consultation
Surveillance 3		
Surveillance 4		

12. **RECORD OF COMPLAINTS**

Nr	Detail		
	Complaint:	Date Recorded	27.09.2016
	Objective evidence obtained:		
	Close-out information:	Date Closed	dd MMM yy

End of Public Summary