

▶ COVID-19 and logging*

Prevention and control checklist

December 2020

Introduction

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has had a significant impact on forest operations and industries around the world, including the suspension of logging activities, with direct and serious implications for workers and enterprises.¹

Promoting safe and healthy workplaces is indispensable in the successful management of the COVID-19 pandemic and in efforts to restart economic activities in the forest sector, where work often takes place in challenging environments with particular needs and requirements. Forestry, and particularly logging, gives rise to numerous occupational safety and health risks.² Those include the risk that trees will fall in unexpected directions, risks associated with kickbacks from chainsaws, machinery turning over, the inhalation of fumes, heat stress, and neck and back ailments and other ergonomic risks, and psychosocial risks.

COVID-19 poses new risks for individuals involved in logging operations. It is essential that those individuals are made aware of those risks, and know how to prevent, control and mitigate them. Workers should be made aware, for example, that due to the physical and very tiring nature of logging operations, early symptoms of COVID-19 infection, such as tiredness and fatigue, may be overlooked and that those symptoms may, in turn, exacerbate other occupational safety and health risks.



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Basic PPE

Logging is often organized around work camps, where shared accommodation is common and where workers need to be transported for long distances to reach the operation site. In large-scale plantation forestry, workers may live in permanent or longer-term camps with or without their families, and sometimes in crowded and unsanitary conditions. These camps may provide facilities for workers and their families, such as schools, shops, and clinics providing basic healthcare services, and food may be sold in canteens or be prepared by workers or entrepreneurs not

* The checklist uses United Nations [International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, \(ISIC\) Rev 4](#), 2008, activity 02 (forestry and logging) definition of logging (class 0220):

“This class includes:

- production of roundwood for forest-based manufacturing industries
- production of roundwood used in an unprocessed form such as pit-props, fence posts and utility poles
- gathering and production of fire wood
- production of charcoal in the forest (using traditional methods)

The output of this activity can take the form of logs, chips or fire wood.”

The checklist is a joint effort of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The checklist is based on previously developed ILO guidance on ensuring a safe return to work, including: [COVID-19 & accommodation and food service activities: Prevention and control checklist](#); [COVID-19 and mining: Prevention and control checklist](#); [Practical guide for the prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 in agriculture and Safe Return to Work: Ten Action Points](#).

1 For further information, see FAO, [The impacts of COVID-19 on the forest sector: FAO, How to respond?](#), 2020; ILO, [Impact of COVID-19 on the forest sector](#), 2020.
2 For further information, see FAO, [Occupational safety and health in forest harvesting and silviculture – A compendium for practitioners and instructors](#), 2020; ILO, [Promoting decent work and safety and health in forestry, Report for discussion at the Sectoral Meeting on Promoting Decent Work and Safety and Health in Forestry \(Geneva, 6–10 May 2019\)](#), SMSHF/2019, 2019.

employed by the logging company. In some countries, workers live for determined periods in temporary or makeshift camps near their worksites, including in caravans. Further COVID-19-related risks may stem from activities in those camps. The fact that workers travel to and from their home communities to reach those camps may also increase the risk of transmission. Workers in forest concessions tend to work more in isolation than workers employed in plantation forestry operations. Major forestry concessions often establish more or less permanent main camps that provide most of the facilities available to workers, while the workers themselves often live in temporary "satellite camps". The high incidence of informality, and in some cases illegal practices, is a major challenge in advancing decent work in forestry.³ Without adequate safeguards in place, there is a significant risk that forestry work camps will become hotspots for COVID-19 transmission. Finally, the harvesting and collection of firewood may pose other COVID-19-related challenges, as it involves more physical contact than logging, and commonly takes place in the informal economy.

ILO and FAO guidance in confronting COVID-19

The [ILO Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work](#) stipulates that safe and healthy working conditions are fundamental to decent work. Furthermore, the [conclusions of a tripartite meeting on promoting decent work and safety and health in forestry](#), convened by ILO in 2019, provide that ensuring the safety of workers and workplaces in forestry requires a joint commitment by governments and employers' and workers' organizations, and that their engagement in various forms of effective social dialogue at different levels is required to advance decent and sustainable work.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, both the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have developed guidance to assist their Member States and constituents to respond to the challenges stemming from COVID-19.⁴ In its flagship publication [The State of the World's Forests 2020 – Forests, biodiversity and people](#), FAO notes that many infectious diseases affecting humans, including the virus that has caused the current COVID-19 pandemic, are zoonotic and that their emergence may be linked to habitat loss due to forest area change and the expansion of human

populations into forest areas, including in the context of logging operations.⁵ A long-term response is to address the underlying causes of pandemics. In that regard, degradation and loss of forests is a contributing factor that can exacerbate the spread of many diseases. The ILO code of practice on [Safety and health in forestry work](#), published in 1998, provides specific information on how to ensure safe and healthy forestry operations. Furthermore, [Occupational safety and health in forest harvesting and silviculture – A compendium for practitioners and instructors](#), published by FAO in 2020, includes practical guidance on how to enhance safety and health, promote a safety culture and carry out workplace assessments, all of which are essential in efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

International labour standards provide a tried-and-trusted foundation for sustainable and inclusive policy responses when building back better, and their ratification and effective implementation should be a priority. Member States have the duty to adopt, implement and enforce national laws and regulations, including laws based on ratified international labour Conventions, and to ensure that fundamental principles and rights at work are applied to all workers.*

* For further information, see [ILO Standards and COVID-19 \(coronavirus\)](#), FAO, 2020.

3 ILO, [Conclusions on promoting decent work and safety and health in forestry](#), 2020.

4 For further information, see FAO, [Policy tools and publications to assist countries to respond to the novel coronavirus \(COVID-19\) crisis, website and policy briefs](#), 2020; ILO, [COVID-19 and the world of work: Sectoral impact, responses and recommendations](#); [Occupational Safety and Health websites](#), 2020.

5 For further information, see FAO, [Global emergence of infectious diseases: links with wild meat consumption, ecosystem disruption, habitat degradation and biodiversity loss](#), 2020; International Livestock Research Institute and United Nations Environmental Programme, [Preventing the next pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission](#), 2020.

Target groups

This joint ILO-FAO checklist is a practical and participatory tool for employers and workers involved in logging operations to help them assess, implement and continuously improve practical action to prevent, control and mitigate transmission of COVID-19, including through workplace cooperation and social dialogue. It is designed for use in logging operations, including those organized in work camps and in remote and isolated areas. It is applicable to employers and workers involved in logging, including contractors and those in temporary and seasonal employment.

The checklist is based on a number of key principles, including, in particular, compliance with applicable national laws and regulations and the promotion of diversity and gender equality. Cooperation and social

dialogue involving managers, supervisors and workers and their representatives, and the strong commitment of all relevant stakeholders is essential to ensure that the checklist is used as effectively as possible.

The checklist promotes safer workplaces in logging operations,⁶ and is intended to complement other tools used in the sector, such as those developed by national and regional authorities, industry associations, Employer and Business Membership Organizations (EBMOs), and workers' organizations, including sectoral unions.⁷ The wide variety of logging-related situations and contexts means that risks are different in every operation, as are the steps that should be taken to address COVID-related challenges.

Getting started: Planning and organization

- Form a response team composed of employer and worker representatives, taking into account diversity considerations, including the gender, function, ethnicity and seniority of response team members.⁸
- Appoint a response facilitator to chair, brief and train the response team on how to implement and complete the checklist, record results, and plan follow-up action.
- Prioritize the actions that should be taken, by assigning responsibilities and establishing timelines, to address any of the questions in the checklist that have been marked "NO" by the response team.
- The response team should seek clarification with regard to any questions from authorities responsible for occupational safety and health, labour inspectorates, national safety and health associations, employer and business membership organizations or workers' organizations.

6 For other forestry subsectors, including wood manufacturing and pulp and paper production, other more generic checklists and guidelines can be useful, including, ILO, [Safe return to work: Guide for employers on COVID-19 prevention](#), 2020; [Prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 at work for small and medium-sized enterprises Action Checklist and follow-up; Prevention and Mitigation of COVID-19 at Work Action Checklist](#), 2020.

7 For further information on workers' organizations and their actions on COVID-19, see the website of [Building and Wood Worker's International](#).

8 Where applicable, health and safety committees that include employer and workers' representatives should be consulted when forming the response team.

► 1. Risk assessment and management systems⁹

Risk assessment and response plan			
1.1	1.1.1. Has a risk assessment ¹⁰ been carried out on-site, jointly with workers and their representatives, to consider occupational risks specific to COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 1.1.1 is YES, please answer questions 1.1.1.1 to 1.1.1.3. If the answer to question 1.1.1 is NO, please go directly to question 1.1.2.</i>		
	1.1.1.1. Did the risk assessment consider all work areas and tasks performed by workers irrespective of their status and contractual arrangements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.1.2. Did the risk assessment consider whether procedures have been established for dealing with on-site accidents while also following relevant COVID-19 prevention measures (such as hygiene and physical distancing measures)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.1.3. Did the risk assessment consider whether mechanisms are in place to ensure systematic control and feedback, in accordance with the Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems ILO-OSH 2001 , to promote continuous improvement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.2. Has an on-site preparedness and response plan for COVID-19 prevention and control been developed and tested in consultation with workers and their representatives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 1.1.2 is YES, please answer questions 1.1.2.1 to 1.1.2.6. If the answer to question 1.1.2 is NO, please go directly to question 1.1.3.</i>		
	1.1.2.1. Are all identified risks, including those found in the risk assessment, addressed in the on-site preparedness and response plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.2.2. Are occupational health services and local, regional and national public health authorities consulted on a regular basis to ensure that the most recent guidance and advice is incorporated into the on-site preparedness and response plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.2.3. Does the on-site preparedness and response plan cover all workers on-site irrespective of their status or contractual situation, including contractors?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
1.1.2.4. Does the on-site preparedness and response plan cover all potential sources of exposure to COVID-19 and other compounding factors, including infection at the site and interactions among workers, contractors, suppliers, customers and visitors at the site, and with the local communities, including indigenous peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
1.1.2.5. Are the responsibilities to execute and monitor implementation of the on-site preparedness and response plan clearly defined, and have the individuals with assigned responsibilities received training in how they should execute the plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

⁹ For further information, see ILO, [Guidelines on occupational safety and health management systems ILO-OSH 2001](#), 2009.

¹⁰ For guidance on how to draw up effective risk assessments, see ILO, [Training Package on Workplace Risk Assessment and Management for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises](#), 2013.

	1.1.2.6. Is the on-site preparedness and response plan actively and regularly implemented, monitored and updated in accordance with the recommendations of local, regional and national public health authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.3. Do occupational safety and health protocols apply equally to on-site contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and all other workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	1.1.4. Has there been a review to ensure that COVID-19-related guidance and actions do not negatively affect other safety and health practices and provisions in place?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Resources		
1.2	1.2.1. Have financial and human resources been allocated to support the implementation of the COVID-19 preparedness and response plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 1.2.1 is YES, please answer questions 1.2.1.1. If the answer to question 1.2.1 is NO, please go directly to question 2.1.</i>		
	1.2.1.1. Are the allocated resources proportionate to the size of the workforce and sufficient to secure the required quantities of soap, disinfectant, hand sanitizer, paper towels and tissues for workers and visitors and personal protective equipment (PPE) for workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

► 2. Consultation and communication

	Consultation and information		
2.1	2.1.1. Has management consulted with health authorities, forestry administration bodies, and/or employers' and workers' organizations to obtain information and advice on how to ensure compliance with occupational safety and health rules and regulations related to COVID-19 protocols in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	2.1.2. Is there an effective social dialogue mechanism in place that allows for communication between management and workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	2.1.3. Are workers free to discuss their current concerns regarding the COVID-19 pandemic and possible ways to improve their safety, health and working conditions, in accordance with current requirements related to the pandemic?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	2.1.4. Do workers have a channel through which, anonymously or otherwise, they can share any health or safety concerns they may have with management without fear of retaliation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Communication and training		
2.2.1. Has management communicated its commitment to prevent and reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19 at the workplace/site in consultation with workers and their representatives?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.2. Has a communication system been established to provide reliable up-to-date information to workers, on-site contractors and suppliers on the pandemic and on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If the answer to question 2.2.2 is YES, please answer questions 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.2. If the answer to question 2.2.2 is NO, please go directly to question 2.2.3.</i>		
2.2.2.1. Does management have up-to-date contact details for workers, including emergency telephone numbers, in addition to an alternative means of communication that can be used if it is not possible to communicate with workers by telephone?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.2.2. Is the information on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 based on the most up-to-date information and guidance, including those provided by national or local health authorities, the ILO and the World Health Organization?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.3. Have managers, workers and their representatives received training in ways to prevent exposure to COVID-19 and on steps that should be taken in the event of suspected or confirmed cases of infection, such as requiring individuals to stay at home and seek medical assistance if they have symptoms consistent with COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.4. Are training sessions held on how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and is signage or other visual or written information material on COVID-19 available and placed in visible areas in the workplace?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<i>If the answer to question 2.2.4 is YES, please answer questions 2.2.4.1 to 2.2.4.3. If the answer to question 2.2.4 is NO, please go directly to question 2.2.5.</i>		
2.2.4.1. Are training sessions and information materials presented in a systematic, timely and culturally-appropriate manner and in appropriate languages, including, if necessary, in the languages of migrant workers or indigenous peoples?		
Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.4.2. Do training sessions and information materials take into consideration the specific risks pertaining to different occupations and tasks?		
Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.4.3. Do training sessions and information materials provide information on:		
a. The need to avoid physical contact with others, and to avoid touching one's eyes, nose and mouth without having previously performed appropriate hand hygiene and disinfection?		
Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

2.2

2.2	b. Handwashing and personal hygiene?		
	Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	c. Identifying the symptoms of the disease, and action to be taken when symptoms appear?		
	Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	d. The need to cover one's mouth and nose with a disposable tissue when coughing or sneezing, or with the inner surface of the forearm/elbow, disposing of the tissue immediately and then washing the hands with soap and water or with an alcohol-based sanitizer ¹¹ ?		
	Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	e. The correct use, maintenance and disposal of personal protective equipment (PPE)?		
	Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	f. The need to avoid sharing food, drinks, kitchen utensils, personal toilet items and any other item that can be shared?		
	Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
g. The need to avoid sharing tools, machinery and other work items; and where necessary, on the need to clean and disinfect those tools, machinery and items?			
Training sessions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Information materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2.2.5. Where feasible, does training take place using appropriate communication technologies (such as video conferencing or mobile phone applications) instead of physical meetings?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.6. Where face-to-face training is required, does it comply with all relevant safety protocols (such as those relating to maintaining physical distance, cleaning and disinfection)?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.2.7. Have measures been taken to create an environment in which COVID-19 and its impact can be discussed and addressed openly, honestly and effectively?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

¹¹ Disinfectant gel with a minimum of 60 per cent alcohol

2.2	2.2.8. Has management established channels of communication with labour inspectorates, local communities and local/regional health institutions to coordinate the pandemic response (including the reporting of cases, ¹² coordinating testing and contact tracing, and registering COVID-19 cases and fatalities in accordance with national health protocols)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	2.2.9. Have protocols been established for the rehabilitation of workers who have recovered from COVID-19 when they return to work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

► 3. Prevention and protection measures

3.1	Hygiene and cleaning		
	3.1.1. Is management taking measures, in consultation with workers and their representatives, to promote good industrial hygiene practices (such as the regular disinfection of workplace environments, including the sanitization of machinery, tools and equipment, particularly during shift changes)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.2. Are adequate instructions provided on how to clean and sanitize machinery?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.3. Is management taking measures, in consultation with workers and their representatives, to promote appropriate personal hygiene practices, such as maintaining good hand hygiene, refraining from touching the eyes, nose or mouth, covering the mouth and nose with a bent elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing, and wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) including masks and gloves, where necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.1.3 is YES, please answer questions 3.1.3.1 to 3.1.3.5. If the answer to question 3.1.3 is NO, please go directly to question 3.1.4.</i>		
	3.1.3.1. Is access to water and handwashing facilities or alcohol-based sanitizers provided to allow workers and visitors to wash their hands upon entering and leaving the site (including portable facilities where required)? ¹³	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.3.2. Are those facilities sufficiently stocked with soap, disinfectant, alcohol-based sanitizer, paper towels and tissues?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.3.3. Have alcohol-based sanitizer dispensers been installed in prominent locations and at the entrance of the site and are they refilled regularly?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.1.3.4. Have thorough cleaning and disinfection procedures been established for all work clothing and other personal protective equipment (PPE)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
3.1.3.5. Are non-manually (e.g. foot) operated closed bins provided for the hygienic disposal of garbage, wipes, tissues, masks etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

¹² For further information, see ILO, [Technical and ethical guidelines for workers' health surveillance](#), 1998.

¹³ For further information, see ILO, [Hand hygiene at the workplace: an essential occupational safety and health prevention and control measure against COVID-19](#), 2020.

3.1	3.1.4. Are workers provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at no cost and with information on how to use that equipment correctly (including, where applicable, face masks, face shields, visors and gloves)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.5. Have procedures been adopted to ensure that machinery and tools used by more than one worker are cleaned and disinfected both before and after use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.1.6. If radios are used for communication, is the radio equipment and its storage area disinfected after each use?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Physical distancing			
3.2	3.2.1. Are physical distancing practices, namely keeping a distance of 2 metres between workers, unless national guidance or the results of risk assessments determine otherwise, promoted and applied in all common spaces in the worksite, including among workers moving around the site? ¹⁴ ht	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.2.2. Are physical distancing measures communicated clearly at different locations in the site (where applicable) and consistently applied in practice?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.2.2 is YES, please answer questions a. to j. below. If the answer to question 3.2.2 is NO, please go directly to question 3.2.3.</i>		
	a. At entrances and exits of operational sites and at landings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	b. In changing rooms?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	c. In machinery and vehicles used on site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	d. In shelters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	e. In communal areas, including during breaks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	f. At site gatherings and meetings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
	g. In meeting rooms and offices?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
h. In canteens, cafeterias and restaurants?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	

14 For further information, see ILO, [A safe and healthy return to work during the COVID-19 pandemic](#), 2020.

3.2	i. In toilets and bathrooms?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	j. In accommodation facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	3.2.3. Has work at landings been organized so that physical distancing is possible at all times?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	3.2.4. Where feasible, have physical barriers been installed to ensure physical separation between workers who share a space in the workplace, and between workers and others visiting the site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	3.2.5. Have floors been marked according to protocols (for example with recognizable signs) for workers and visitors to demonstrate the distances that must be maintained between individuals?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
		<input type="checkbox"/> N/A	
	3.2.6. Is the number of workers in all areas limited and adequately managed so that they can comply with national physical distancing requirements and guidance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Worker health surveillance, self-monitoring and contact tracing			
3.3	3.3.1. Is worker health surveillance undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided by national health authorities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.3.1 is YES, please answer question 3.3.1.1. If the answer to question 3.3.1 is NO, please go directly to question 3.3.2</i>		
	3.3.1.1. Are there adequate numbers of “no-touch” thermometers to screen workers when they enter the workplace, including at landings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.2. Have workers received instructions on how to self-monitor for potential COVID-19 symptoms and have they been asked to stay home if they experience even mild COVID-19-like symptoms?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.3. Have workers been informed of their right to remove themselves from work situations in which there is a serious and imminent danger to their health or safety?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.4. Have criteria, plans and safe procedures been adopted for the evacuation of worksites and/or camps in the event of a COVID-19 outbreak?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.5. Are alternative work duties offered to workers who may be at particular risk of contracting COVID-19?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.6. Do all workers and their dependants have access to social security benefits, such as paid sick leave, in accordance with national legislation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

3.3	3.3.7. Has management contacted the relevant occupational safety and health services and public health authorities with regard to access to testing for COVID-19, including at the work site?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.8. Are arrangements in place for workers' safe transfer to hospitals or health clinics, at no cost to those workers, including from remote worksites and camps?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.9. Is specific attention given to vulnerable workers, including those with pre-existing medical conditions, those over 65 years of age and pregnant women?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.10. Do workers receive psychosocial guidance, such as guidance on the need to rest and take adequate work breaks, and the need to achieve an appropriate work-life balance, including when they are working for long periods in isolated locations and away from their families? ¹⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.3.11. Are workers provided with information on local psychosocial health services and on how to access those services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Site access and work organization			
3.4	3.4.1. Is unnecessary site access restricted to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.4.1 is YES, please answer questions 3.4.1.1 to 3.4.1.3. If the answer to question 3.4.1 is NO, please go directly to question 3.4.2.</i>		
	3.4.1.1. Are all visits, contractor work and site deliveries (e.g. log cartage) monitored and approved by site management?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.1.2. Is unscheduled worker, contractor, supplier and visitor access restricted?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.1.3. Is the movement of workers to and from the site kept to a minimum?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.2. Are online / mobile time-clocking systems in use where relevant?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.3. Does work planning take into account the different categories of workers, (including those who are more at risk of COVID-19-related health complications, such as workers over 65 years of age and workers with pre-existing medical conditions), and have those workers been provided with opportunities to work from home where feasible, or accommodated for in another manner?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3.4.4. Where relevant, is working from home or from another location actively promoted?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
3.4.5. Have processes been established to reduce the number of physical face-to-face meetings and increase the use of communication technologies, such as video conferencing or mobile phone meeting applications?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

3.4	3.4.6. Are measures taken to prevent the formation of large gatherings of workers, such as measures to separate and rotate logging crews or alternate their working days?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.7. Where relevant, is there a possibility for all workers for flexible arrival, departure and break times, which can help prevent large groups of workers forming in entrances, exits and common areas?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.8. Have measures been put in place to assist log transporters, suppliers, delivery workers, truck drivers and other transportation workers to minimize their direct contact with other workers at transfer points and to promote personal hygiene practices?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.9. Are safe zones (areas "in the clear") for in situ refuelling and equipment maintenance regularly decontaminated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.10. Has the nearest health clinic and/or hospital been notified that forest operations are in progress in the vicinity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.11. Have workshops, garages and other work facilities been tidied up with a view to facilitating disinfection operations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.4.12. Are activities at landings, such as log trimming, cross cutting, grading and loading, spread out over time rather than concentrated into short time periods?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Travel and mobility			
3.5	3.5.1. Has travel and mobility been organized with a view to minimizing risks for both logging and transport workers, and for other passengers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.5.1 is YES, please answer question 3.5.1.1. If the answer to question 3.5.1 is NO, please go directly to question 3.5.2.</i>		
	3.5.1.1. If collective transport to or from the workplace is provided, are workers separated from each other by at least 2 metres or as specified in national recommendations on in the results of the risk assessment while they are being transported?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.5.2. Are workers, drivers and other users of transportation informed about the rules pertaining to the use of hand sanitizer and face masks, as per national recommendations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.5.3. Are masks provided free of charge for use during transportation, if so specified in national recommendations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

3.5	3.5.4. Are vehicles that are used for transportation cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.5.5. Have working hours been adapted to facilitate the safe transportation of workers to and from work sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Work camps and accommodation¹⁶			
3.6	3.6.1. Where on-site accommodation is provided, are sufficient physical distancing and hygiene measures followed (as per national recommendations, and as specified in the above sections)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	<i>If the answer to question 3.6.1 is YES, please answer questions 3.6.1.1 to 3.6.1.3. If the answer to question 3.6.1 is NO, please go directly to question 3.6.2.</i>		
	3.6.1.1. Where accommodation is shared, for example in dormitories, are occupancy density limits respected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.1.2. Where feasible, do crews that work together also share the same accommodation facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.1.3. Is non-essential interaction among members of different work crews discouraged?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.2. Are toilet and bathroom facilities and common areas such as canteens and recreational areas arranged in a way that allows for physical distancing?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.3. Are isolation facilities, equipped with dedicated toilet and bathroom, dining and accommodation facilities, made available for workers who display signs of a suspected or confirmed infection, and at no cost to those workers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.4. In cases where wildlife is hunted or harvested for food, are measures in place to ensure hygienic butchering and adequate cooking to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.5. Are movements within the camp organized so as to minimize contact among individuals, such as by establishing one-way hallways, or separate entrances and exits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.6. Is the camp cleaned and disinfected regularly, including, where possible, by professional cleaning staff?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

¹⁶ For further information and more general guidance on worker accommodation in forestry work camps, see ILO, [Guidelines for labour inspection in forestry](#), 2005; ILO, [Safety and health in forestry work](#), 1998; ILO, [COVID-19 & accommodation and food service activities: Prevention and control checklist](#), 2020.

3.6	3.6.7. Have measures been put in place to monitor all visits to the camp?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.7.1. Is access by unnecessary visitors to the camp restricted?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.8. Do contractors also receive guidance on safe accommodation practices?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.9. In camps located in or near lands that are occupied by indigenous or tribal peoples, are measures taken to establish open communication channels with community and indigenous leaders with a view to limiting transmission of the COVID-19 virus?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	3.6.10. Are those present in camps discouraged from making unnecessary contact with indigenous or tribal peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

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