



The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard

for

Tanzania Mainland

July 2018

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The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

Photo Credit,

From Left to Right: Photo 1: Group forest community in Southern Tanzania Kilwa district (*Credit by MCDI*). Photo 2: Plantation in Southern Highland, Mafinga (*Credit by Isaac Malugu*). Photo 3: Flowers of critically endangered tree species, *Erythrina schliebenii* found in Kilwa district only (*Credit by Isaac Malugu*)

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1. Preface

1.1. Descriptive statement of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)

The Forest Stewardship Council A.C. (FSC) was established in 1993, as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, 1992) with the mission to promote environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

Environmentally appropriate forest management ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products and ecosystem services maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes. Socially beneficial forest management helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans. Economically viable forest management means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).

FSC is an international organization that provides a system for voluntary accreditation and independent third-party certification. This system allows certificate holders to market their products and services as the result of environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable forest management. FSC also sets standards for the development and approval of FSC Stewardship Standards which are based on the FSC Principles and Criteria. In addition, FSC sets standards for the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies (also known as Certification Bodies) that certify compliance with FSC's standards. Based on these standards, FSC provides a system for certification for organizations seeking to market their products as FSC certified.

1.2. Descriptive statement of the Standard Development Group

Since the FSC Certification system was chosen as one of the credible tools towards achieving SFM, the new revised forest policy (under release) recognizes the necessity of certification in the forest sector. After the release of the new IGIs it was necessary for the previous process to re-constitute the balanced membership in the Standards Development Group (SDG) in keeping with new FSC requirements (see the attached list of members).

Guided by the FSC Process Requirement, six members were selected, taking into consideration equal representation to the economic, social and environmental chambers. Nomination came up with two members in each chamber, but later on and after thorough consultations with SDG members who proposed additional names, therefore one member in each chamber was added, making a total of nine (9) members in each chamber. The overall total SDG members were finally ten (10) including the SDG

Chair. Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of *the Process Requirements* obliged each national SDG to develop its own terms of reference and operating procedures. Accordingly, the operating terms of references (ToRs) for the SDG were prepared in line with the Process Requirements.

An extended financial support was provided by WWF Tanzania during the previous process, which ran from 2006 – 2010. With additional support from FAO FLEGT programme, which funded some of the processes in 2010. The new processes in 2015, was again fully supported by WWF Tanzania, with technical and some financial support from FSC East Africa Regional office. Other organizations that provided support for members to attend SDG meetings were Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC), New Forest Company Limited (NFC) and Green Resources (GRL) Tanzania. Members of the SDG received training from FSC PSU provided by the head of the Policy and Standard Unit Mr Gordian Fanso, in 2014. Further technical support for the new process was provided by the FSC East Africa Sub-Regional Coordinator Mr Paul Opanga. All these training held in order to strengthen the capacity of the SDG members. Again, the FSC Sub-Regional coordinator who provided technical back stopping for the Tanzanian process, also attended all SDG working sessions. The context and content of these trainings include understanding the FSC process of developing National Forest Stewardship Standards, the process of developing the IGIs, transferring national standards into the new FSC Principles, Criteria (Ver 5) and further development of verifiers. Guidance on developing and updating of the associated references and annexes were done.

The SDG members also appointed Isaac Malugu (working with WWF Tanzania) as the SDG Chair. It was also agreed by consensus that WWF Tanzania office would host the SDG. The SDG appointed technical experts to participate in SDG discussions.

2. Preamble

2.1. Purpose of the standard

This standard sets out the required elements against which FSC accredited Certification Bodies shall evaluate forest management practices within the scope (see 2.2.below) of the standard.

The FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) for Forest Stewardship provides an internationally recognized standard for responsible forest management. However, any international standard for forest management needs to be adapted at the regional or national level in order to reflect the diverse legal, social and geographical conditions of forests in different parts of the world. The FSC P&C therefore requires the addition of indicators that are adapted to regional or national conditions in order to be implemented at the Forest Management Unit (FMU) level.

With the approval of *FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN* the *FSC International Generic Indicators* (IGI) by the FSC Board of Directors in March 2015, the adaptation of the P&C to regional or national conditions is done using the IGI standard as the starting point. This has the advantage to:

- Ensure the consistent implementation of the P&C across the globe;
- Improve and strengthen the credibility of the FSC System;
- Improve the consistency and quality of National Forest Stewardship Standards;
- Support a faster and more efficient approval process of National Forest Stewardship Standards. The FSC Principles and Criteria together with a set of national indicators approved by FSC Policy and Standards Committee (PSC) constitute an FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS).

The development of NFSS follows the requirements set out in the following FSC normative documents:

- **FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN** Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-2;
- **FSC-STD-60-002 (V1-0) EN** Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards AND
- **FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN** Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards.

The above documents have been developed by the FSC Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) to improve consistency and transparency in certification decisions between different Certification Bodies in different parts of the world, and thereby to enhance the credibility of the FSC certification scheme as a whole.

2.2. Scope of standard

This standard is applicable to all forest operations seeking FSC certification within Tanzania Mainland. The standard applies to Natural forests and Plantations, including Non-Timber-Forest Products (NTFP) and ecosystem services.

Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the Scope of NFSS: NTFP indicators are developed at least for the following FSC Criteria 1.3, 1.5, 2.3, 2.5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.5, 10.7 and 10.11. If an Organisation wishes to certify specific NTFPs from the Management Unit, more NTFP-specific indicators shall be developed by CBs for the above mentioned FSC criteria.

2.3. Background information on the standard development:

Tanzania initiated the process for development of the National Forest Stewardship Standard (NFSS), by revisiting the legal framework and provisions as provided in the National Forest Policy 1998 and the Forest Act of 2002, which were as well advocating for Sustainable and responsible forest management – a huge synergy with generic FSC standards. The NFSS were chosen to base on Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) system, with its Principles, Criteria and International Generic Indicators (IGIs). The development process was guided by the FSC documents titled: *FSC Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards – FSC-STD-60-006 (V1-2) EN* (hereinafter referred to as ‘*Process Requirements*’). The structure of this report follows the sections in the Process Requirements, especially Section 5.3.

The SDG made an official application to FSC International in 2015 to start the process of developing a National Forest Stewardship Standard for Tanzania. The application was approved by the Policy and Standards Unit (PSU) of the FSC International on May 7th, 2015, which registered the process for developing National Forest Stewardship Standard for Tanzania (see attached letter).

A work plan for development of new FSC NFSS for Tanzania, in line with the FSC Process Requirements was developed and approved altogether by FSC PSU.

Communication Plan was discussed and endorsed in a formal SDG meeting. The main communication approaches in the plan included:

Approach 1: Facilitating and participation in meetings

- Facilitating, actively participating and offering opportunities for input, in national SDG consultative meetings, and any other meeting we were invited to
- Enhancing participants’ involvement into critically commenting on the NFSS
- Supporting stakeholders engage in decision-making through FPIC

Approach 2: Fostering acceptability and policy change

- Sharing widely the NFSS to stakeholders and policy makers
- Engage stakeholders in defining the issues and possible solutions in developing more acceptable and feasible policies
- Promoting policies reviews, especially when these bring new opportunities for NFSS to be accessed for responsible forest management and SFM

Approach 3: Making information understandable and meaningful

- Providing factual information for wide public awareness.
- Explaining and conveying information on FSC and importance of NFSS

Approach 4: Positioning and branding FSC in Tanzania

- Enabling communication to support FSC
- Building sustained external communication and engagement to drive reputation and Image of FSC among key stakeholders;
- Reporting by FSC on the achievements by certificate holders.

Various methodologies were identified in the communication plan. These included: national meetings and workshops, e-mail, skype, telephone, blog post, websites, printed materials, print and electronic media, phone text messages to ensure participation of key stakeholders like indigenous peoples, workers and forest adjacent communities.

2.3.1. Steps in Setting Up the SDG

The consultative process was carried out through the following steps:

- a) Key documents were reviewed to establish the basis and relevance of the national standard to Tanzania mainland. The documents included the relevant FSC policy documents and guidelines that deal with development of national standards, and the relevant national policy and planning instruments that addresses sustainable and responsible forest management in Tanzania mainland.
- b) The list of stakeholders was compiled following the guidelines in the Process Requirements for the Development and Maintenance of Forest Stewardship Standard (FSC STD 60-006).
- c) The various stakeholders in the forestry sector, both individuals and organizations, were mobilized through emails, letters, visits, and contacts through phones. Awareness was done through print media (newspapers), web site and web links, advert articles and presentation at national conference.
- d) Stakeholder consultations and interviews were carried out at national and sub-national levels.
- e) Some individuals were selected as technical experts and invited to all working sessions of the SDG.

2.3.2. Drafting, Consultations and Pre testing of the NFSS

a) Zero Draft NFSS

Tanzania started to develop its NFSS immediately after the release of the International Generic Indicators (IGIs). Tanzania submitted new application and registering for the new process to revise its old draft NFSS. However, it was advised from the PSU and the FSC East Africa Regional office that, it

was worth to start a new process in order to be compliant with new IGIs. It was then decided by the SDG and other stakeholders that the development process of the NFSS could proceed as per new SDG work plan.

It was again an opportunity for the Tanzanian SDG to participate for the first global consultations on draft FSC IGIs. Tanzanian SDG was consulted for opinion and field testing of the global IGIs on community forests. This was the same time; the SDG went on the process for developing its zero draft of the NFSS.

b) First Draft NFSS

The draft Zero NFSS was reviewed by the SDG before it was subjected to a series of stakeholder consultations, and to several SDG meetings to produce the first Draft (0-1) of the NFSS, in line with the Process Requirements and the guidelines provided by FSC for consultations on the IGIs. The first draft of the NFSS was published and circulated for public consultations in September 2015.

c). Second Draft NFSS

The first draft was published in September 2015 for public consultations. Comments received were incorporated to produce a 2nd draft (0-2). This draft was reviewed by the SDG and approved for field - testing. Terms of References were prepared and shared widely, calling for tender and service provision from Certification Bodies (CBs).

d) Field -Tested Draft NFSS

Forest testing of the second draft was done by Soil Association Wood mark, an accredited Certification Body, in June 2015. Their key findings are presented in Annex 1. The forest field - testing report was reviewed by the SDG to produce a 3rd draft, which was reviewed by SDG members and finally discussed at the national dialogue workshop in December 2016. In addition to the workshop, the 3rd draft (0-3) was circulated among a wide range of stakeholders. Consequently, the third revision to the process of developing the NFSS was ready to submitted for pre-approval draft for decision making to FSC International by end of 2016.

e) Third Draft - Pre-Approval Draft NFSS

Comments from interested national stakeholders were incorporated into the draft to produce a Pre-Approval Draft for submission to FSC International for decision making.

3. Version of the standard

3.1. Version number; original date of the preparation and accreditation of the standard

The current NFSS Version Number is **FSC-STD-TZA-01-2018 V-01**. Prepared and first submitted on 27th January 2017. The NFSS will start on the date when is approved by PSU of the FSC International. The effective date of use will be after approval by FSC International and will be handed over to the CBs.

3.1.2. Responsible parties that oversaw the development of the standard

The Tanzanian process was also overseen by some parties (Table 1). These indicated in the table below but include individuals who are in organizations that reflect the full range of stakeholders affected by the national standards. The organizations were in full support of the process and were able to provide technical comments and guidance.

Table 1. List of parties oversaw the development process

Name of Organization and Individual	Interest
Kilombero Valley Teak Company (KVTC)	The organization was interested in the process and made a position proposal 1994r conversions in Tanzania
FARM Africa	Previous experiences on group certification scheme in Tanzania. Provided useful comments during the processes.
Tanzania Forest Service (TFS)	TFS have more experiences on plantations as it owns large FMUs and undertakes sustainable harvesting levels. Again individual knowledge from Dr Aloo Ismail on legislations and laws helped to clarify some issues.
Tanzania Bureau of Standards Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS)	The organization is responsible for setting standards in the country. The interest was to see if voluntary standards can be adopted within TBS frameworks.

4. Context

4.1. General description of the geographical area covered by the standard

These standards have been designed and developed to guide certification process in Tanzania mainland. The NFSS will apply to all types of forests, including natural forests (tropical indigenous forests, woodlands and plantations). These forests are further categorized depending on their sizes, intensity of management activities and the risks or potential negative impacts, in accordance with the Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) as described in the FSC guidelines (FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 EN).

General description of the area covered by the NFSS applies to all types of forests within Tanzania mainland, including natural forests and plantations. The forests may be managed by Small holders including woodlots, Government or local governments under the protected areas (forest reserves), privately owned on private land or privately owned plantations, depending on the scale (Table 2).

Table 2: Categorization of forests according to Scale

SCALE	Small Size		Medium Size		Large Size	
	<i>Natural Forests</i>	<i>Plantations</i>	<i>Natural Forests</i>	<i>Plantations</i>	<i>Natural Forests</i>	<i>Plantations</i>
	<1,000 Ha	100 Ha - <1000Ha	1,000 - 5,000Ha	1,000 – <10,000 Ha	>5,000Ha	>10,000 Ha

4.2. Members of Standards Development Group

Table 3. Standards Development Group: (FSC-STD-60-006 section 4)

Environmental	Economic	Social
Name: Peter Sumbi	Name: Alois Mabutho	Name: Jasper Makala
Organization: Independent	Organization: The New Forests Company Tanzania Limited	Organization: Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiatives (MCDI)
Resume: A long experienced natural resource specialist, with over 25 years of work experience mostly promoting Sustainable Forest management schemes. He is well trained on forestry and natural resource management.	Resume: Experienced in plantation forestry and forest certification standards in East and Southern Africa. He is one of the former FSC IGI ambassador for Tanzania in East Africa. Has been the Group Certification Manager for Green Resources AS and is currently the Group SHEQ (Safety Health Environment Quality) Manager for The New Forests Company.	Resume: Long time experience in both forest plantations and community based forest management with understanding on forest certifications.
Name: Elinas Monga	Name Victor Kimey	Name: Adam Ole Mwarabu
Organization: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	Organization: Green Resources Limited	Organization: Pastoralists Representative
Resume: works with community networks in promoting forest certifications. He has been involved in raising awareness on forest certification in Tanzania	Resume: He has much knowledge on forest certifications with focus on forest plantations and business component. Currently working as Certification Manager for Green Resources Tanzania	Resume: He is one of the indigenous people in Tanzania, representing minority pastoralists' communities.

4.3. List of Technical Experts who assisted the committee

Table 4. Technical Experts: (FSC-STD-60-006 Section 4.5)

Name of Expert	Members	List of document (ToR, work plan, document produced etc)
Hans Lemm	Member in Economic chamber and East Africa roundtable	Proposal for conversions in Tanzania
Steve Ball	Member of the board of trustee for MCDI – a holder of group certificate in Tanzania	Experiences of group certification scheme in Tanzania
Edgar Masunga (TFS)	Works with Government and knowledgeable on sustainable utilizations of timber resources.	Experiences on plantations and sustainable harvesting levels.

Table 5. List of Consultative Forum - who were consulted

Interest	Organisation/ Individual	Contact details	Email
a) Economic interests of:			
Owners/managers of large and medium sized forests	Green Resources	Roselyn Mariki Director	roselyne.mariki@greenresources.no
Owners/managers of large and medium sized forests	Kilombero Valley Teak Company	Hans Lemm	hlemm@kvtc-tz.com
Owners/managers of small Forests	Private Forest Programme (PFP)	Sangito Sumari	sangito.sumari@privateforestry.or.tz
	Mufindi Environmental Trust (MUET)	Felix Masha	alexmo026@gmail.com

ners/managers of operations where there is a low intensity of timber harvesting	Nanjirinji Village	A Village Chair	Letter
Timber producers Associations	SHIVIMITA	Ben Sulus	bensulus@yahoo.com
Tanzania Wood Industries Cooperation (TWICO)	TWICO		
Small and medium timber industries	Sandal Wood Industries (Medium SME)	Dr Azim Faizal	sandalitz@yahoo.co.uk
NGO	TFCG	Charles Meshack	cmeshack@tfcg.go.tz
CSOs	MANET TAF	Zuberi Mwachula	mwachulla@hotmail.com
		Prof Reuben Mwamakimbula	mwama60@yahoo.com
b) Social interests of:			
Forest workers	TPAWU	Philipina Mosha Secretary	phillipinamosha@yahoo.co.uk
Indigenous Peoples	Hadzabe group	Endeko Hadzabe	hadzabesurvival@yahoo.com
Local communities	MJUMITA	Rahma Njaidi	rjaidi@mjumita.co.tz
Legal institution	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism Legal Desk	Dr Ismail Aloo	aloo52@yahoo.co.uk
c) Environmental interests			
Biological diversity	SUA	Prof Pantaleo Munishi	pmunishi@yahoo.com
Water	MoW	Kelvin Robert	Krobert@gmail.com
	IUCN	Abdallah Shah	ashah@iucn.org

Soils	SUA/Botany (Geof) and UDSM (Botany)	Dr. Severin Kalonga	severinkalonga@gmail.com
Ecosystems and Landscapes	Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	John Salehe	jsalehe@awf.org
Ecosystems and Landscapes	FARM Africa	Steve Ball	SteveB@farmafrica.org

5. References

The following referenced documents are relevant for the application of this standard. For references without a version number, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-1 EN FSC	Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship
FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN	International Generic Indicators
FSC-PRO-60-006 V2-0 EN	Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1
FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC	Directive on Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-ADV-30-901	Interpretation of Criterion 9-2
FSC-GUI-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy: Guidance on Implementation
FSC-GUI-30-004	FSC Principles 2 and 3: Guidance on Interpretation
FSC-GUI-60-001	Guidance on the Interpretation of the FSC Principles and Criteria to Take Account of Small Scale and Low Intensity
FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 D1-3 EN	Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity
FSC-GUI-60-004 FSC Forest	Stewardship Standards: Structure, Content and Suggested Indicators
FSC-POL-01-004	Policy for the Association of Organizations with
FSC FSC-POL-10-004	Scope of Application of the FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship, and associated
FSC-DIS-01-001 FSC-POL-20-002	Partial Certification of Large Ownerships

FSC-POL-20-003	The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification
FSC-POL-30-001	FSC Pesticides Policy
FSC-POL-30-401	FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions:
FSC-POL-30-602	FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Approval of FSC Social and Environmental International Standards
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Formal Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-STD-01-002	Glossary of Terms
FSC-STD-01-003	SLIMF Eligibility Criteria
FSC-STD-01-005	FSC Dispute Resolution System
FSC-STD-20-001	General Requirements for FSC Accredited Certification Bodies
FSC-STD-20-002 V2 1 EN	Structure and Content of Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-STD-20-012	Standard for Evaluation of FSC Controlled Wood in Forest Management Enterprises
FSC-STD-20-007	Forest Management Evaluations
FSC-STD-30-005	FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups
FSC-STD-60-006	Development of National Forest Stewardship Standards
FSC-PRO-01-001	The Development and Revision of FSC Normative Documents
FSC-PRO-01-005	Processing Appeals
FSC-PRO-01-008	Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme
FSC-PRO-01-009	Processing Policy for Association Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme

6. Note on the interpretation of indicators

For each Criterion a number of indicators are listed. Where indicators are simply numbered, with no additional letter (e.g. Indicator 1.1.1), the indicator is intended to be applicable to **all sizes** and **types of forest and plantation**.

In many cases additional requirements are specified that are applicable only to large (i.e. forests which are not small or low intensity managed forests ('SLIMFs')). In these cases the indicator numbers are followed by the letter 'L'.

In other number of cases indicators are applicable only to SLIMFs. In these cases the indicator is followed by the letter 'S'.

In a very small number of cases there are other designations, as follows:

'IP': the indicator applies only to forests/ plantations managed by Indigenous Peoples

'N': the indicator applies only to natural/ semi-natural forests

In some cases an Indicator has been included as 'for consideration'. This is where the indicator appears to be useful, but it could be argued goes beyond the clear scope of the Criterion.

The overall aim of the NFSS is to help organizations, forest managers, timber suppliers, policy and decision makers, companies using forest resources and their products in the supply chains and any other interested, affected parties and individuals to positively bring about responsible and sustainable forest management in Tanzania.

This pre-submission draft version 0-3 (NFSS-FSC-TPT-60-008V2-003 EN) for Tanzania mainland, is aligned with Version 5 of FSC Principles and Criteria (P&C) (FSC-STD-60-005 V1-0 EN). The FSC Principles and Criteria (P & Cs) for Forest Stewardship provide an internationally recognized standard are applicable to all Organizations seeking FSC certification. The NFSS therefore adopted and adapted through the use of revised IGIs, and serves the following objectives:

1. To act as a tool for guiding and achieving responsible and sustainable forest management of Tanzanian forests resources.
2. To provide a measures along three pillars of achieving sustainable forest management and these include socially acceptable, economical y sound and environmentally good, and
3. To serve as the Standard to be used by FSC accredited Certification Bodies (CBs) in Tanzania, to evaluate forest management practices.

7. Scale Intensity and Risk (SIR):

SIR indicators are considered at least to following IGIs: 1.7.1; 1.7.5; 2.3.4; 2.3.5; 4.3.1; 4.4.1; 4.4.2; 4.5.1; 5.1.1; 5.1.2; 5.1.3; 5.4.2; 5.5.1; 5.5.2; 6.1.1; 6.1.2; 6.2.1; 6.4.1; 6.4.3; 6.4.4; 6.5.1; 6.5.4; 6.5.5; 7.1.1; 7.1.2; 7.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.6.1; 7.6.3; 7.6.4; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.5.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.2; 9.3.1; 9.3.2; 9.3.3; 9.4.1; 9.4.2; 10.9.1; 10.9.2; 10.9.3 and 10.9.4 (FSC-STD-60-004)

7.1 Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) of the NFSS

Management activities have likelihood for potential unacceptable negative impacts on economic, environmental and social values of a Management Unit. The extent of the impacts depends on the **scale** (in both area and time), and the **intensity** of the activities. It is believed that the smaller the area of the MU, and the lower the intensity and frequency of activities in the forest, the lower the risk or likelihood of potential unacceptable negative impacts from management activities. The capability to manage risk may vary according to the type and size of the Organization and the context of its operations. Organizations with greater capacity are positioned to effectively manage and reduce higher levels of risk because of access to newer equipment, greater financial resources, more trained workers, etc. By comparison, small Organizations sometimes do not have the resources and skills to conduct extensive assessments. In line with the FSC Guidelines for Standard Developers for Addressing Risks Of Unacceptable Activities In Regard To Scale And Intensity (FSC – GUI- 60-002 V1 – 0 D1 – 3 ENG),

Scale

The area thresholds for the MUs are set in **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 6: Categorization of forests according to Scale

SCALE	Small Size		Medium Size		Large Size	
	Natural Forests	Plantations	Natural Forests	Plantations	Natural Forests	Plantations
	<1,000 Ha	100Ha - <1,000Ha	1,000 - 5,000Ha	1,000 – <10,000 Ha	>5,000Ha	>10,000 Ha

a) Intensity

Intensity is a measure of the force, severity or strength of the impact of a management activity on environmental, social or economic values. In the context of forest management, intensity usually refers to site disturbing activities, such as disturbance caused by harvesting machinery, removal of trees, soil preparation, planting, use of fertilizers, use of pesticides, etc.

Management activities may be considered to have a high intensity when they have high direct or indirect impacts on environmental, social or economic values. An activity with a low intensity is expected to have a minor impact on a particular value or on values in general. To this end, the following are the categories of management regimes based on the risk or potential unacceptable negative impacts of the management activities.

- i. Management Regimes of Low Potential Impact (LPI)
 - Harvesting of Non-IUCN red-listed NTFP species only; OR
 - Provision of ecosystem services; OR
 - Sawlog Felling Cycle ≥ 30 years in natural forests; AND
 - Sawlog Harvesting $\leq 30\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$ over the Felling Cycle in natural forests; OR
 - Any combination or all of the activities above being carried out in one management unit; AND
 - Not using heavy machinery¹; AND
 - Not using chemicals
- ii. Management Regimes of Standard Potential Impact (SPI)
 - Harvesting includes IUCN red-listed NTFP species; OR
 - Provision of ecosystem services; OR
 - Sawlog Felling Cycle ≥ 30 years in natural forests; AND
 - Sawlog Harvesting $\leq 60\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$ over the rotation period in natural forests; OR
 - Using either chemicals or heavy machinery, but not both; OR
 - Any combination or all of the activities above being carried out in one management unit
- iii. Management Regimes of High Potential Impact (HPI)
 - Sawlog Felling Cycle less than 30 years in natural forests; OR
 - Sawlog harvesting $> 60\text{m}^3/\text{ha}$ over the rotation period in natural forests; OR
 - Using chemicals; OR
 - Using heavy machinery; OR
 - Combining of any or all of the above with harvesting of IUCN red-listed species; OR
 - Any combination or all of the activities above being carried out in one management unit.

b) Classification of Organizations

Based on the Scale, Intensity and Risk, Organizations in Tanzania fall under two major categories to which this Standard will apply. These are:

¹ Heavy machinery means logging/skidding, road construction and bush clearing machines that are bigger than a common agricultural tractor, i.e. machines of not more than 75 horsepower

- The Standard Potential Impact Organizations – consisting of medium scale MUs (equal or more than 1,000 ha) where the Standard Potential Impact Management regimes is applied; and
- The Low Potential Impact Organizations – consisting of small scale MUs (less than 1,000 ha), where low potential impact management regimes are applied.

8. Principles, Criteria and National Indicators

<p>PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS</p> <p>The Organization shall comply with all applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements. (P1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Criterion 1.1. The Organization shall be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged legal registration, with written authorization from the legally competent authority for specific activities. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.1 The Organization has legal and undisputed registration valid for all activities within the scope of the certificate.</p> <p>Verifier: <u>Large organization:</u> Memorandum of Understanding, TIN certificate, Board Resolution Minutes, Certificate of registration</p> <p><u>SLIMF:</u> Resolution Minutes, Constitution, Certificate of registration</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Legal registration is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.</p> <p>Verifier: <u>Large Organization:</u> Certificate of Incorporation</p> <p><u>SLIMF:</u> Certificate of recognition</p>
<p>Criterion 1.2. The Organization shall demonstrate that the legal status of the Management Unit, including tenure and use rights, and its boundaries, are clearly defined. (C2.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Legal tenure to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.</p> <p>Verifier: <u>Large Organization:</u> Title deed</p> <p><u>SLIMF:</u> Customary Certificate Right of Occupancy (CCRO)/Land Title, Village Land Certificate</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.2. Legal tenure is granted by a legally competent authority according to legally prescribed processes.</p> <p>Verifier: <u>Large Organization:</u> Village, District and Regional approved minutes; Tanzania Land Use commission's seal, Land rent receipts</p> <p><u>SLIMF:</u> Village General Assembly Minutes, District Council minutes</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.3 The boundaries of all Management Units within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked on the terrain and documented and clearly shown on maps.</p> <p>Verifier: Approved Boundary Maps; Landmark beacons; Management plans;</p>
<p>Criterion 1.3. The Organization shall have legal rights to operate in the Management Unit, which fit the legal status of The Organization and of the Management Unit, and shall comply with the associated legal obligations in applicable national and local laws and regulations and administrative requirements. The legal rights shall provide for harvest of products and/or supply of ecosystem services from within the Management Unit. The Organization shall pay the legally prescribed charges associated with such rights and obligations. (C1.1, 1.2, 1.3 P&C V4)</p>

Indicator 1.3.1. All activities undertaken in the Management Unit are carried out in compliance with:
1) Applicable laws and regulations and administrative requirements as provided in Annex A,
2) Legal and customary rights; and
3) Obligatory codes of practice.

Verifier: Large Organization: Legal register; Codes of conducts/practices, Interviews;
SLIMF: Legal register; Internal Compliance Reports

Indicator 1.3.2. Payment is made in a timely manner of all applicable legally prescribed charges connected with forest management.

Verifiers: Legal receipts; financial reports and bank statements

Indicator 1.3.3. Activities covered by the management plan are designed to comply with all applicable laws.

Verifier: Approved Management plan

Criterion 1.4. The Organization shall develop and implement measures, and/or shall engage with regulatory agencies, to systematically protect the Management Unit from unauthorized or illegal resource use, settlement and other illegal activities. (C1.5 P&C V4)

Indicator 1.4.1 Measures are implemented to provide protection from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Verifier: Standard operating Procedures (SOP) and Organization Policy

Indicator 1.4.2 Where protection is the legal responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.

Verifiers: Interviews; Correspondences; Meeting minutes; Monitoring reports

Indicators 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, lawful measures are implemented to address them.

Verifier: Reports; Operating procedures; Interviews

Criterion 1.5. The Organization shall comply with the applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice, relating to the transportation and trade of forest products within and from the Management Unit, and/or up to the point of first sale. (C1.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 1.5.1 Compliance with applicable national laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice relating to the transportation and trade of forest products up to the point of first sale is demonstrated

Verifier: Transit Permits; Harvesting Licences; Cess/loyalties receipts; Registered hammer mark, Phytosanitary certificates

Indicator 1.5.2. Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.

Verifiers: CITES permits and certificates; IUCN Red list

Criterion 1.6. The Organization shall identify, prevent and resolve disputes over issues of statutory or customary law, which can be settled out of court in a timely manner, through engagement with affected stakeholders. (C2.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 1.6.1 A publically available dispute resolution process is in place; developed through culturally appropriate engagement with affected stakeholders.

Verifiers: Dispute resolution procedures, Interviews, stakeholders meeting minutes

Indicator 1.6.2 Disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law that can be settled out of court are responded to in a timely manner, and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.

Verifier: Complain Register, Interviews with affected stakeholders

Indicator 1.6.3 Up to date records of disputes related to issues of applicable laws or customary law, are held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve disputes;
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifier: Updated complaints register, dispute resolution meeting minutes

Indicator 1.6.4. Operations cease in areas where disputes exist:

- 1) Of substantial magnitude; or
- 2) Of substantial duration; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests. Recommend this indicator be reformulated - where disputes cannot be resolved through the mechanism provided for in 1.6.1. and the best efforts of the organisation to do so in 1.6.2., the normal procedure would be to refer the case for external conciliation, mediation and arbitration. If there is a call for operations to cease, either party may request the court to issue an order to cease operations. Seek legal assistance in drafting this. See 4.6.4 - same recommendation is given.

Verifiers: Conciliation and mediation Minutes, Risk Assessment report basing on social, environmental and economic framework.

Criterion 1.7. The Organization shall publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and shall comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization shall implement other anti-corruption

measures proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities and the risk of corruption.
(new)

Indicator 1.7.1 The Organisation has a written policy commitment not to receive bribes of any description and not to tolerate any form of corruption.

Verifier: Company policy; Code of conducts. Interviews, reports

Indicator 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation. The indicator appears pointless since the Organization is obliged to comply with the national legislation. Recommend this indicator be dropped and new indicator requiring the policy/commitment is communicated throughout the organisation is added (see recommended 1.7.3 above)

Verifier: National Corruption Policy, Company policy; Code of conducts

Indicator 1.7.3. The policy is publicly available at no cost. See 1.7.1 above.

Verifier: Notice boards; websites, stakeholders meetings, interviews

Indicator 1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption is addressed in the anti-corruption policy commitment which focuses on information, prevention and corrective measures

Verifier: Interviews; Policy commitments

Indicator 1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Verifier: Interviews , hard punitive records, case judgement files

Criterion 1.8. The Organization shall demonstrate a long-term commitment to adhere to the FSC Principles and Criteria in the Management Unit, and to related FSC Policies and Standards. A statement of this commitment shall be contained in a publicly available document made freely available. (C1.6 P&C V4)

Indicator 1.8.1 A written policy and/or control documents endorsed by an individual with authority to implement the policy, includes a long-term commitment to forest management practices consistent with FSC Principles and Criteria and related Policies and Standards.

Verifier: Large Organization: Organization policy, SLIME: Control documents

Indicator 1.8.2 The policy and/or control documents are publicly available at no cost.

Verifier: website; notice boards, interviews

PRINCIPLE 2: WORKERS' RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS
The Organization shall maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers. (new)
Criterion 2.1 The Organization shall uphold the principles and rights at work as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998) based on the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions. (C4.3 P&C V4)
Indicator 2.1.1. Employment practices and conditions for workers demonstrate conformity with or uphold the principles and rights of work addressed in the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions as defined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (1998). Verifier: Interviews with workers, Observations, Code of conducts, National labour policy, company policy, Employment contracts/records
Indicator 2.1.2 Workers are not prevented from establishing or joining labour organisations of their own choosing, subject only to the rules of the labour organisation concerned. Verifier: Existing Trade/Labour unions; Interviews with workers, Organization policy, Control Document
Indicator 2.1.3 Agreements are implemented resulting from collective bargaining with formal and informal workers organizations. Verifier: Interviews with workers, CBAs
Criterion 2.2. The Organization shall promote gender equality in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities. (new)
Indicator 2.2.1 Policies and guidelines are implemented that promote gender equality and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement and management activities. Verifier: Interviews with workers and contractors; company manuals; Field observations
Indicator 2.2.2 Job opportunities are open to both women and men under the same conditions, and women are encouraged to participate actively in all levels of employment. Verifier: Job grades; Recruitment policy; employment advertising, employment records
Indicator 2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (including nurseries, silviculture, Non Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs. Verifier: Interviews with workers; Training manual and programme and records
Indicator 2.2.4. Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work Verifier: Workers contract, Payrolls; Salary slips, Interviews, employment contracts
Indicator 2.2.5 Women and men are paid directly and using mutually agreed methods (e.g. direct bank transfer, direct payments for school fees, etc.) to ensure they safely receive and retain their

wages.

Verifier: Interviews with women and men workers; payslips, receipts

Indicator 2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a twelve-week period immediately after childbirth.

Verifier: Maternity leave approvals; Company human resource manuals, interviews

Indicator 2.2.7 Paternity leave is no less than three days.

Verifier: Company human resource manuals; Paternity leave approvals, interviews

Indicator 2.2.8 Meetings, management committees and decision-making forums are organized to include women and men, and to facilitate the active participation of both.

Verifier: Meeting minutes and attendance list aggregated by sex, interviews

Indicator 2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on the grounds of sex, gender, marital status, parenthood or any other such grounds.

Verifier: Interviews; hotline numbers; emails, company HR policy/manual, sexual harassment policy, sexual harassment reporting guidelines

Indicator 2.2.10 Workers are familiar with the mechanism of reporting cases of sexual harassment and gender or other type of discrimination.

Verifier: Interviews with workers , Sensitization Records

Indicator 2.2.11 Measures in all cases of sexual harassment and gender or other type of discrimination existing in the Tanzanian laws are undertaken in timely and effective manner.

Verifier: Disciplinary Committee Minutes, Interviews with workers.

Criterion 2.3. The Organization shall implement health and safety practices to protect workers from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (C4.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 2.3.1. Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Verifier: H&S records; H&S policy, H&S Regulatory Certificate, Operational Maintenance Plan (OMP), ILO Code of Practice, Housing standards based on ILO Code, First Aid, Emergency Rescue, Occupational health and medical care policy or standards based on ILO Code

Indicator 2.3.2. Workers have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

Verifier: Field Observation; Interviews; PPEs; H&S Risk assessments

<p>Indicator 2.3.3. Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.</p> <p>Verifier: Field observation; Disciplinary records; Interviews; PPEs; H&S Risk assessments</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.4. Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.</p> <p>Verifier: H&S Records; Interviews</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.5. The frequency and severity of accidents and incidences are consistently monitored and managed</p> <p>Verifier: Accident records; research reports; Interviews; H&S committees and minutes; Monitoring & Evaluation reports</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.6. All incidents are analysed, trends examined and health & safety practices adjusted to avoid reoccurrence.</p> <p>Verifier: H&S meeting minutes; Incident review records, H&S documents</p>
<p>Criterion 2.4. The Organization shall pay wages that meet or exceed minimum forest industry standards or other recognized forest industry wage agreements or living wages, where these are higher than the legal minimum wages. When none of these exist, The Organization shall through engagement with workers develop mechanisms for determining living wages. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.1. Wages paid by The Organization in all circumstances meet or exceed legal minimum wage rates.</p> <p>Verifier: Government Salary Circulars, Wage records; Pay slips; Employment contracts, Minimum wage guidelines</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.2. Wages paid meet or exceed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Minimum forest industry standards; or 2) Other recognized forest industry wage agreements; or 3) Living wages that are higher than legal minimum wages. <p>Verifiers: CBAs, Interviews representatives of workers union, Wage records, pay slips, Employment contracts.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.3. When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are negotiated and agreed upon as part of the contract of service</p> <p>Verifier: Interviews, Agreements contracts</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time and according to the labour agreement/work contracts</p> <p>Verifier: interviews with workers and Labour Unions, Work/Labour contracts.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.4.5. Social security funds and health funds are paid on time within the legally defined</p>

deadline/period
Verifiers: Job Descriptions, Training certificates; Training records
Criterion 2.5. The Organization shall demonstrate that workers have job-specific training and supervision to safely and effectively implement the Management Plan and all management activities. (C7.3 P&C V4)
Indicator 2.5.1. A training programme is in place to ensure that workers are able to safely and effectively implement the Management plan and all management activities. The programme is consistent with the job specific tasks and responsibilities of the workers and includes, but is not limited to the elements listed in Annex B
Verifier: Job Descriptions, Training certificates; Training records
Indicator 2.5.2. The programme is consistent with the job specific tasks and responsibilities of the workers and includes, but is not limited to the elements listed in Annex B
Verifier: Training Plans/Training needs assessment
Criterion 2.6 The Organization through engagement with workers shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and for providing fair compensation to workers for loss or damage to property, occupational
Indicator 2.6.1. A dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with workers.
Verifier: Grievances records, Interviews, Resolution minutes, minutes from labour reconciliation board, suggestion box, complaints register
Indicator 2.6.2. All complaints of workers in the Organization are addressed promptly and are either resolved or are in the dispute resolution process.
Verifier: Resolution minutes, Grievances records:
Indicator 2.6.3. Up-to-date records of grievances related to loss or damage of property, occupational diseases and injuries are maintained including: 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances; 2) Decisions on disputes including agreed fair compensation; and 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.
Verifier: Accident records; Interviews; H&S committee minutes; Compensation records
Indicator 2.6.4. Fair compensation is provided to workers for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational disease or injuries.
Verifier: Accident records; Interviews; H&S committee minutes; Compensation records

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The Organization shall identify and uphold Indigenous Peoples' legal and customary rights of ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources affected by management activities. (P3 P&C V4)

Criterion 3.1. The Organization shall identify the Indigenous Peoples that exist within the Management Unit or those that are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these Indigenous Peoples, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and legal rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit. The Organization shall also identify areas where these rights are contested. (new)

Indicator 3.1.1. Indigenous Peoples that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifier: Existing Indigenous peoples report; Management plans; Maps, Interviews , list/description of the Indigenous people affected by forest management

Indicator 3.1.2. Through culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples identified in 3.1.1, the following issues are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities.

Verifier: Interviews and consultation with Indigenous peoples; Interviews with managers; Maps; Agreements; Documented customary laws; Management plans; FPIC reports

Criterion 3.2. The Organization shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources and lands and territories. Delegation by Indigenous Peoples of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent. (C3.1 and 3.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 3.2.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement Indigenous Peoples are informed when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories.

Verifier: Interviews with indigenous peoples; Interview with managers; Public announcements; Agreements; Meeting minutes.

Indicator 3.2.2. The legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples are not violated by The

Organization.

Verifier: Code of conducts/ practise, Management plans; Agreements; Interview with Indigenous peoples; FPIC minutes/agreement

Indicator 3.2.3. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process as required in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and Indigenous peoples; Records of dispute resolutions;

Indicator 3.2.4. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by Indigenous Peoples prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring Indigenous Peoples know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;
- 3) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories; and
- 4) Informing the Indigenous Peoples of the current and future planned forest management activities.

Verifiers: FPIC reports, Interviews with Indigenous peoples, Awareness and consultation documents, meeting minutes

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization shall contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities. (P4 P&C V4)

Criterion 4.1. The Organization shall identify the **local communities** that exist within the Management Unit and those that are affected by management activities. The Organization shall then, through engagement with these local communities, identify their rights of tenure, their rights of access to and use of forest resources and ecosystem services, their customary rights and **legal** rights and obligations that apply within the Management Unit. (new)

Indicator 4.1.1. Local communities that exist in the Management Unit and those that may be affected by management activities are identified.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and Local communities; Management plans; Maps; list /description of the local communities affected by forest management

Indicator 4.1.2. Through culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities, identified in 4.1.1 the following are documented and/or mapped:

- 1) Their legal and customary rights of tenure;
- 2) Their legal and customary access to, and use rights, of the forest resources and ecosystem services;
- 3) Their legal and customary rights and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) Areas where rights are contested between local communities , governments and/or others.
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal and customary rights, and contested rights are addressed by The Organization; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of local communities related to management activities.

Verifier: Agreements; Maps; Interviews with local communities; Interviews with managers; Documented customary laws; Organization policies

Indicator 4.1.3. The legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities are not violated by The Organization.

Verifier: Complain registers; Interviews with local communities; Field observation;

Indicator 4.1.4. Where evidence exists that legal and customary rights of local communities related to management activities have been violated the situation is corrected, if necessary, through culturally appropriate engagement and/or through the dispute resolution process in Criteria 1.6 or 4.6.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and local communities; Dispute resolution records;

Indicator 4.1.5. Free, prior and informed consent is granted by local communities prior to management activities that affect their identified rights through a process that includes:

- 1) Ensuring local communities know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
- 2) Informing the local communities of the value, in economic, social and environmental terms, of the resource over which they are considering delegation of control;
- 3) Informing the local communities of their right to withhold or modify consent to the proposed management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights and resources; and
- 4) Informing the local communities of the current and future planned forest management activities.

Verifier: SLIMF only: Agreements; Interviews with local communities and managers; Minutes and notice of meetings

Criterion 4.2. The Organization **shall recognize and uphold the legal and customary rights of local communities to maintain control over management activities within or related to the Management Unit to the extent necessary to protect their rights, resources, lands and territories. Delegation by local communities of control over management activities to third parties requires Free, Prior and Informed Consent. (C2.2 P&C V4)**

Indicator 4.2.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement local communities are informed of when, where and how they can comment on and request modification to management activities to the extent necessary to protect their rights.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and Local communities; Notice of meetings; Meeting minutes;

Criterion 4.3. The Organization **shall provide reasonable opportunities for employment, training**

and other services to local communities, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale and intensity of its management activities. (C4.1 P&C V4)

Indicator 4.3.1. Reasonable opportunities are communicated and provided to local communities, local contractors and local suppliers for:

- 1) Employment,
- 2) Training, and
- 3) Other services.

Verifier: Notice of advertisements; Training records; Employment records; Unrestrictive contracts to local communities.

Criterion 4.4.The Organization **shall implement additional activities, through engagement with local communities that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale, intensity and socio-economic impact of its management activities. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

Indicator 4.4.1. Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and other relevant organizations.

Verifier: Interviews with local communities and managers, List of available opportunities

Indicator 4.4.2. Projects and additional activities are implemented and / or supported that contribute to local social and economic benefit and are proportionate to the socio-economic impact of management activities.

Verifier: Field observation; Socio-economic impact reports; Interview with local communities; Project implementation reports;

Criterion 4.5. The Organization, **through engagement with local communities, shall take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of those activities and negative impacts. (C4.4 P&C V4)**

Indicators 4.5.1. Through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.

Verifier: Large Organization: Interview with managers and local communities; Field observations; Implementation reports; Annual Risk assessment report

SLIME: Interview with managers and local communities; Field observations, Annual Risk assessment report

Criterion 4.6. The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall have mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation to local communities and individuals with regard to the impacts of management activities of The Organization. (C4.5 P&CV4)

Indicator 4.6.1. A publicly available dispute resolution process is in place, developed through culturally appropriate engagement with local communities.

Verifier: Dispute resolution procedures are publicly available

Indicator 4.6.2. Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are resolved in timely manner in accordance to the dispute resolution process defined in 4.6.1

Verifier: Interviews with local communities; Grievances/Dispute reports.

Indicator 4.6.3 An up to date record of grievances related to the impacts of management activities is held including:

- 1) Steps taken to resolve grievances
- 2) Outcomes of all dispute resolution processes including fair compensation to local communities and individuals; and
- 3) Unresolved disputes, the reasons they are not resolved, and how they will be resolved.

Verifier: Dispute registers; Complain registers; Meeting minutes

Indicator 4.6.4. Operations cease in areas while disputes exist of:

- 1) Substantial magnitude;
- 2) Substantial duration; or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests.

Verifier: Interviews with local communities and managers; Field observations;

Criterion 4.7. The Organization, through engagement with local communities, shall identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance, and for which these local communities hold legal or customary rights. These sites shall be recognized by The Organization, and their management and/or protection shall be agreed through engagement with these local communities. (new)

Indicator 4.7.1. Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which local communities hold legal or customary rights are identified through culturally appropriate engagement and are recognized by The Organization.

Verifier: Management plans; Maps with identified sites; Meeting minutes, field observations

Criterion 4.8. The Organization shall uphold the right of local communities to protect and utilize their traditional knowledge and shall compensate local communities for the utilization of such knowledge and their intellectual property. A binding agreement as per Criterion 3.3 shall be concluded between The Organization and the local communities for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent before utilization takes place, and shall be consistent with the protection of intellectual property rights. (new)

Indicator 4.8.1. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property are protected and are only used when the owner(s) of that traditional knowledge and intellectual property have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent formalized through a binding agreement.

Verifier: Binding agreements; Meeting minutes; Interviews with local communities.

Indicator 4.8.2. Local communities are compensated according to the binding agreement reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent for the use of traditional knowledge and intellectual property.

Verifier: Evidence of compensation /financial records; Agreement records, interviews with Indigenous peoples

PRINCIPLE 5: BENEFITS FROM THE FOREST

The Organization shall efficiently manage the range of multiple products and services of the Management Unit to maintain or enhance long-term economic viability and the range of social and environmental benefits. (P5 P&C V4)

Criterion 5.1. The Organization shall identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or products, based on the range of resources and ecosystem services existing in the Management Unit in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the scale and intensity of management activities. (C5.2 and 5.4 P&C V4).

Indicator 5.1.1. The range of timber and non-timber products and ecosystem services that could strengthen and diversify the local economy is identified and documented."

Verifier: Management plans; Biodiversity Assessment reports (EIA, baseline study etc.); Maps

Indicator 5.1.2. The Organization makes responsible and sustainable use of identified timber and non-timber resources and ecosystem services and/or makes them available for others to use, thus helping to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifier: List of identified benefits, Management plans, Interviews with local communities, Field reports.

Indicator 5.1.3. When The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, Annex C is followed regarding additional requirements.

Verifier: Land title deeds; Management plans; Business plans; Monitoring reports and evaluation

Criterion 5.2. The Organization shall normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit at or below a level which can be permanently sustained. (C5.6 P&C V4)

Indicator 5.2.1. Timber harvesting levels are based on an analysis of current Best Available Information on growth and yield; inventory of the forest; mortality rates; and maintenance of ecosystem functions.

Verifier: Inventory reports; Harvesting plans; Management plans; Scientific reports;

NOTES: National harvesting guidelines for natural forests will be adopted.

Indicator 5.2.2. Based on the timber harvesting level analysis, a maximum allowable annual cut for timber is determined that does not exceed the harvest level that can be permanently sustained including by ensuring that harvest rates do not exceed growth.

Verifier: Harvesting plans; Management Plan; Periodic monitoring reports

Indicator 5.2.3. Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded and the harvest over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

Verifier: Harvesting records; monitoring& Evaluation report

Indicator 5.2.4. Sustainable harvest levels of non-timber forest products and services, under The Organization's control, are determined based on the Best Available Information, and are respected and controlled.

Verifier: Harvesting records; Scientific studies/data/records

Criterion 5.3. The Organization shall demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities of operations are included in the management plan. (C5.1 P&C V4)

Indicator 5.3.1. Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities, identified under 4.5 and 6.2, are quantified and documented in the management plan.

Verifier: Budgets; Business plans; EIA reports

Indicator 5.3.2. Benefits related to positive social and environment impacts of management activities are identified and included in the management plan.

Verifier: Management plans; Interviews with local stakeholders.

Criterion 5.4. The Organization shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk. If these are not locally available, The Organization shall make reasonable attempts to help establish these services. (C5.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 5.4.1. Where cost, quality and capacity of non-local and local options are at least equivalent, local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are used.

Verifier: Procurement records; Interviews with local communities;

Indicator 5.4.2. Reasonable attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

Verifier: Interviews with local communities and managers; Training records; financial records, Legal framework documents

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND IMPACTS

The Organization shall maintain, conserve and/or restore ecosystem services and environmental values of the Management Unit, and shall avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts. (P6 P&C V4)

Criterion 6.1. The Organization shall assess environmental values in the Management Unit and those values outside the Management Unit potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary conservation measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities. (new)

Indicator 6.1.1. Best Available Information is used to identify environmental values within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the Management Unit

Verifiers: Reliable research findings, monitoring data, management unit records, interviews with relevant state authorities, NGOs, experts, local communities.

Indicator 6.1.2. Assessments of environmental values are conducted with a level of detail and

frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values can be assessed as per Criterion 6.2;
- 2) Risks to environmental values can be identified as per Criterion 6.2;

Verifier: Assessment reports; Field observations; Interviews with managers, Monitoring reports

Criterion 6.2. Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The Organization shall identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk of potential impacts of management activities on the identified environmental values. (C6.1 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.2.1. An environmental impact assessment identifies potential present and future impacts of management activities on environmental values, from the stand level to the defined landscape level.

Verifiers: External EIA & Internal audit/adaptation/mitigation reports at landscape and stand levels; Interviews with surrounding communities; Field observations.

NOTE: according to EMA guidelines

Criterion 6.3. The Organization shall identify and implement effective actions to prevent negative impacts of management activities on the environmental values, and to mitigate and repair those that occur, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of these impacts. (C6.1 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.3.1. Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect environmental values.

Verifiers: Management plans; Annual Plan of Operations (APOs); field observations, monitoring reports, Interviews with forest managers and relevant stakeholders

Indicator 6.3.2. Management activities prevent negative impacts to environmental values

Verifier: Assessment reports; Field observations; Interviews with managers and local communities

Indicator 6.3.3. Where negative impacts to environmental values occur, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are mitigated and/or repaired.

Verifier: Mitigation and restoration plans; Field observations; Interviews with managers and local communities

Criterion 6.4. The Organization shall protect rare species and threatened species and their habitats in the Management Unit through conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities and to the conservation status and ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species. The Organization shall take into account the geographic range and ecological requirements of rare and threatened species beyond the boundary of the Management Unit, when determining the measures to be taken inside the Management Unit. (C6.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.4.1. Best Available Information is used to identify rare and threatened species, and their

habitats, including CITES species (where applicable) and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the Management Unit.

Verifiers: Peer reviewed research findings; IUCN Red lists; CITES lists (APPENDICES I, II & III)

Indicator 6.4.2. Potential impacts of management activities on endangered, rare and threatened species and their conservation status and habitats are identified and management activities are modified to avoid negative impacts

Verifier: Interviews with managers and interviews with relevant state authorities, NGOs, experts, local communities, etc., assessment reports; Maps; reviewed management plans

Indicator 6.4.3. Measures for the protection of the identified rare, threatened and protected species and their habitats are implemented, incl. through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

Verifier: Field observations; Maps; National Biodiversity Report; NAFORMA /reports; WWF Environmental safeguard report, Management plan and monitoring data

Indicator 6.4.4. Measures are documented and implemented to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare, threatened and protected species

Verifier: Monitoring reports of populations rare or threatened species, field observations; Interviews with relevant stakeholders.

Criterion 6.5. The Organization shall identify and protect representative sample areas of native ecosystems and/or restore them to more natural conditions. Where representative sample areas do not exist or are insufficient, The Organization shall restore a proportion of the Management Unit to more natural conditions. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration, including within plantations, shall be proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, and the scale, intensity and risk of management activities. (C6.4 and 10.5 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 6.5.1. Natural ecosystems on the territory of the FMU that exist in natural environmental conditions or existed but degraded due to natural disturbances or anthropogenic impact

Verifiers: Research findings; Assessment reports; Maps

Indicator 6.5.2. Representative Sample Areas of all native ecosystems are conserved

Verifier: Management plans; Maps; field observation; Interviews with stakeholders

Indicator 6.5.3. Where representative samples of native forest ecosystems do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent native ecosystems, the Organisation will restore

proportion of the FMU to more natural conditions.

Verifier: Field observations; Maps; Interviews with managers and local communities

Indicator 6.5.4. The size of the Representative Sample Areas and/or restoration areas is proportionate to the conservation status and value of the ecosystems at the landscape level, the size of the Management Unit and the intensity of forest management.

Large organization: 5% of representative sample in plantations

SLIMF: 10% of representative sample for Natural forests

Verifier: Maps; Field observation; Management plans

Indicator 6.5.5. Representative Sample Areas in combination with other components of the conservation areas network comprise a minimum 10% area of the Management Unit and mapped.

Verifier: Field observation; Management plans

Criterion 6.6. The Organization shall effectively maintain the continued existence of naturally occurring native species and genotypes, and prevent losses of biological diversity, especially through habitat management in the Management Unit. The Organization shall demonstrate that effective measures are in place to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting. (C6.2 and C6.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.6.1. Management activities maintain the plant communities and habitat features found within native ecosystems in which the Management Unit is located.

Verifiers: Management plans; Field observation; Monitoring data

Indicator 6.6.2. Where past management has eliminated plant communities or habitat features, management activities aimed at re-establishing such habitats are implemented.

Verifier: Management plans; Field observation; Interviews with stakeholders and monitoring data

Indicator 6.6.3. Management maintains, enhances, or restores habitat features associated with native ecosystems, to support the diversity of naturally occurring species and their genetic diversity.

Verifier: Field observation; Management plans; Assessments reports and monitoring data

Indicator 6.6.4. Effective measures are taken to manage and control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting activities to ensure that naturally occurring native species, their diversity within species and their natural distribution are maintained.

Verifier: Organisation's procedures and guidelines; Reports; Management plans

Indicator 6.6.5. Mechanisms for wildlife protection are in place: National Wildlife and/or international regulations on protection, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) shall be known and complied with.

Verifier: Organisation's policy and procedures

Indicator 6.6.6. An internal regulation is implemented, banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of The Organization

Verifier: Organisation's policy and procedures

Indicator 6.6.7. A system of regular monitoring to ensure hunting policies are respected and implemented.

Verifier: Interview with managers and key informants, Organisation's policies and procedures

Indicator 6.6.8. Effective measures are in place to ensure that workers do not practice or assist hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

Verifier: company procedures and guidelines, Interviews with key informants and reports

Criterion 6.7. The Organization shall protect or restore natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity. The Organization shall avoid negative impacts on water quality and quantity and mitigate and remedy those that occur. (C6.5 and 10.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.7.1. Protection measures are implemented to protect natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their connectivity, including water quantity and water quality in the FMUs.

Verifiers: Monitoring reports; Field Observations; Interviews with managers and experts;

Indicator 6.7.2. Where natural watercourses, water bodies, riparian zones and their ecological connectivity, water quantity and water quality damaged by activities of the Organization, incl. activities in the past, are restored

Verifier: Assessment reports; Monitoring reports; Interview with managers and experts; Field observation

Indicator 6.7.3. Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

Verifiers: Restoration plans; field observations; Interviews with managers and surrounding local communities.

Indicator 6.7.4. Where continued degradation exists to watercourses, water bodies, water quantity and water quality caused by previous managers and the activities of third parties, measures are implemented that prevent or mitigate this degradation.

Verifier: Restoration plans; field observations; Interviews with managers and surrounding local communities.

Criterion 6.8. The Organization shall manage the landscape in the Management Unit to maintain and/or restore a varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales and regeneration cycles appropriate for the landscape values in that region, and for enhancing environmental and economic resilience. (C10.2 and 10.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.8.1. A varying mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is maintained appropriate to the landscape.

Verifiers: Management plans ; Field observations; Interviews with managers and interviews with relevant stakeholders

Indicator 6.8.2. The mosaic of species, sizes, ages, spatial scales, and regeneration cycles is identified restored where it has not been maintained appropriate to the landscape.

Verifiers: Field observations; Interviews with managers and key informants; Maps, restoration plans

Criterion 6.9. The Organization shall not convert natural forest to plantations, nor natural forests or plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the

conversion:

Affects a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit, and

Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit, and

Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values. (C6.10 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 6.9.1. There is no conversion of natural forest to plantations, nor conversion of natural forests to non-forest land use, nor conversion of plantations on sites directly converted from natural forest to non-forest land use, except when the conversion:

1) Affects a very limited portion of the Management Unit

2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and

3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Management plans; Maps; Interviews with managers and stakeholders; Field observations, SEA/EIA reports indicating insignificant long term negative impacts

Criterion 6.10. Management Units containing plantations that were established on areas converted from natural forest after November 1994 shall not qualify for certification, except where:

Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or

The conversion affected a very limited portion of the area of the Management Unit and is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit. (C10.9 P&C V4)

Indicator 6.10.1. Based on Best Available Information, accurate data is compiled on all conversions since 1994.

Verifiers: Research findings; Land titles; GIS information/remote sensing; Interviews with managers and key informants

Indicator 6.10.2. Areas converted from natural forest to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where:

- 1) The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
- 2) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
- 3) The total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit.

Verifiers: Research findings; Land titles; GIS information/remote sensing; Interviews with managers and stakeholders

PRINCIPLE 7: MANAGEMENT PLANNING

The Organization shall have a management plan consistent with its policies and objectives and proportionate to scale, intensity and risks of its management activities. The management plan shall be implemented and kept up to date based on monitoring information in order to promote adaptive management. The associated planning and procedural documentation shall be sufficient to guide staff, inform affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders and to justify management decisions. (P7 P&CV4)

Criterion 7.1. The Organization shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and objectives for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and objectives shall be incorporated into the management plan, and publicized. (C7.1a P&C V4)

Indicator 7.1.1. Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifiers: Organization policy; management plans

Indicator 7.1.2. Specific, operational management objectives that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

Verifier: Management plans, Interview with affected stakeholders

Indicator 7.1.3. Summaries of the defined policies and management objectives are included in the management plan and publicized.

Verifier: Public summary of the Management plans; Websites; annual reports

Criterion 7.2. The Organization shall have and implement a management plan for the Management Unit which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives as established according to Criterion 7.1. The management plan shall describe the natural resources that exist in the

<p>Management Unit and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan shall cover forest management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of the planned activities. (C7.1 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.1. The management plan includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the management objectives.</p> <p>Verifiers: Management plans; Annual plans of operations (APO's)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.2.2. The management plan addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.</p> <p>Verifier: Management plans, Interviews, field observations</p>
<p>Criterion 7.3. The management plan shall include verifiable targets by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives can be assessed. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.3.1. Verifiable targets, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each management objective.</p> <p>Verifiers: Management plans, Interviews, monitoring reports, field observations</p>
<p>Criterion 7.4. The Organization shall update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring and evaluation, stakeholder engagement or new scientific and technical information, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances. (C7.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.4.1. The management plan is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits; 2) Evaluation results; 3) Stakeholder engagement results; 4) New scientific and technical information, and 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances. <p>Verifiers: Management plan; guidelines; Monitoring reports; Interviews with managers & stakeholders, management meetings minutes</p>
<p>Criterion 7.5. The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the management plan free of charge. Excluding confidential information, other relevant components of the management plan shall be made available to affected stakeholders on request, and at cost of reproduction and handling. (C7.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.1. A summary of the management plan in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost</p> <p>Verifiers: Summary of management plan; interviews with stakeholders; websites; dispatch books</p>
<p>Indicator 7.5.2. Relevant components of the management plan, excluding confidential information,</p>

are available to affected stakeholders on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling

Verifier: Formal request letters; Receipt, Annual Operation Plan (APO), Simplified Annual Reports

Criterion 7.6. The Organization shall, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of management activities, proactively and transparently engage affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall engage interested stakeholders on request. (C4.4 P&C V4)

Indicator 7.6.1. Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are proactively and transparently engaged in the following processes:

- 1) Dispute resolution processes (Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6);
- 2) Definition of Living wages (Criterion 2.4);
- 3) Identification of rights (Criterion 3.1, Criterion 4.1), sites (Criterion 3.5, Criterion 4.7) and impacts (Criterion 4.5);
- 4) Local communities' socio-economic development activities (Criterion 4.4); and
- 5) High Conservation Value assessment, management and monitoring (Criterion 9.1, Criterion 9.2, Criterion 9.4).

Verifiers: Meetings minutes; agreements; interviews with stakeholders; records

Indicator 7.6.2. Fair opportunity is given to all stakeholder groups to engage in the management planning process.

Verifiers: Meeting minutes; attendance register

Indicator 7.6.3. Records of stakeholder engagement are kept and stakeholders are informed of outcomes. Activities that affect their interests.

Verifier: Interviews , minutes of the meetings

Indicator 7.6.4: On request, interested stakeholders are provided with an opportunity for engagement in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

Verifiers: Formal request; monitoring reports

PRINCIPLE 8: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

The Organization shall demonstrate that, progress towards achieving the management objectives, the impacts of management activities and the condition of the Management Unit, are monitored and evaluated proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, in order to implement adaptive management. (P8 P&C V4)

Criterion 8.1. The Organization shall monitor the implementation of its Management Plan, including its policies and management objectives, its progress with the activities planned, and the

achievement of its verifiable targets. (new)
<p>Indicator 8.1.1.</p> <p>Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the management plan including its policies and management objectives and achievement of verifiable targets.</p> <p>Verifier: Monitoring plan; procedure manual;</p>
<p>Criterion 8.2. The Organization shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the Management Unit, and changes in its environmental condition. (C8.2 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 8.2.1. The social and environmental impacts of management activities are monitored consistent with Annex G.</p> <p>Verifiers: Monitoring Reports; Interviews with interested and affected stakeholders</p>
<p>Indicator 8.2.2. Changes in environmental conditions are monitored consistent with Annex G.</p> <p>Verifier: Monitoring reports.</p>
<p>Criterion 8.3 The Organization shall analyse the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process. (C8.4 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 8.3.1. Adaptive management procedures are implemented so that monitoring results feed into periodic updates to the planning process and the resulting management plan</p> <p>Verifier: Management plan reviews; Monitoring results</p>
<p>Indicator:8.3.2. If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then management objectives, verifiable targets and / or management activities are revised.</p> <p>Verifier: Management plan reviews; Monitoring results</p>
<p>Criterion 8.4. The Organization shall make publicly available a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information. (C8.5 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 8.4.1. A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex G, in a format comprehensible to stakeholders including maps and excluding confidential information is made publicly available at no cost</p> <p>Verifiers: Public Summaries of Monitoring results; Websites, Maps</p>
<p>Criterion 8.5. The Organization shall have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to scale, intensity and risk of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the Management Unit that are marketed as FSC certified. (C8.3 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 8.5.1. A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.</p>

Verifiers: Dispatch notes; Invoices and Receipts; FSC Labels, Online database

Indicator 8.5.2. Information about all products sold is compiled and documented, including:

- 1) Common and scientific species name;
- 2) Product name or description;
- 3) Volume (or quantity) of product;
- 4) Information to trace the material to the source of origin logging block;
- 5) Logging date;
- 6) If basic processing activities take place in the forest, the date and volume produced; and
- 7) Whether or not the material was sold as FSC certified.

Verifiers: Forest inventory data, Approved harvesting plan, Harvesting Records; Invoices; Receipts; Transportation records; Log tracking system

Indicator 8.5.3. Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all products sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following information:

- 1) Name and address of purchaser;
- 2) The date of sale;
- 3) Common and scientific species name;
- 4) Product description;
- 5) The volume (or quantity) sold;
- 6) Certificate code; and
- 7) The FSC Claim "FSC 100%" identifying products sold as FSC certified.

Verifier: Sales Invoices and records

PRINCIPLE 9: HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

The Organization shall maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values in the Management Unit through applying the precautionary approach. (P9 P&C V4)

Criterion 9.1. The Organization, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following High Conservation Values in the Management Unit, proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values:

HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.

HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.

HCV 3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or

refugia.

HCV 4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.

HCV 5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.

HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples. (C9.1 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 9.1.1. An assessment is completed using Best Available Information that records the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories 1-6, as defined in Criterion 9.1; the High Conservation Value Areas they rely upon (Annex I), and their condition.

Verifier: Management plans, Assessment reports; Maps;

Indicator 9.1.2. The assessment uses results from culturally appropriate engagement (Annex I) with affected and interested stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values

Verifier: Assessment reports; Interviews with affected/interested stakeholders; Monitoring reports

Criterion 9.2. The Organization shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, through engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts. (C9.2 P&C V4)

Indicator 9.2.1. Threats to High Conservation Values are identified using Best Available Information (Annex I).

Verifier: Assessment and Monitoring reports; Interviews with managers and stakeholders.

Indicator 9.2.2. Management strategies and actions are developed to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values and to maintain associated High Conservation Value Areas (Annex I) prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifier: Management plans; Internal assessment reports; Field observation, Annual work plans, Annual Implementation reports.

Indicator 9.2.3. Affected and interested stakeholders and experts are engaged in the development of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values.

Verifier: Correspondences; meeting minutes; consultancy reports.

Indicator 9.2.4. The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the High

Conservation Values.

Verifier: Management plans; assessment reports, Annual Plan of Operations, Annual Action Plans

Criterion 9.3. The Organization shall implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values. These strategies and actions shall implement the precautionary approach and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities. (C9.3 P&C V4)

Indicator 9.3.1. The High Conservation Values and the High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed (Annex I).

Verifier: Annual reports; Sustainability reports; Public summary of the monitoring results, management plans

Indicator 9.3.2. The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid risks to High Conservation Values, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of High Conservation Values are uncertain.

Verifier: Field observations & reports; Interviews with managers and local communities; Assessment report, Management plans

Indicator 9.3.3. Activities that harm High Conservation Values cease immediately and actions are taken to restore and protect the High Conservation Values.

Verifiers: Corrective actions; Correction action registers; Field observations; Interviews with managers, and stakeholders, monitoring reports

Indicator 9.3.4. Intact Forest Landscape within the Management Units identified as HCV is protected to ensure that at least 80% of the IFL in the Management Unit is maintained.

Verifiers: Standards Operating Procedure, Scientific Reports, Monitoring data, Maps, General Management Plan

Criterion 9.4. The Organization shall demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of High Conservation Values, and shall adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective protection. The monitoring shall be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk of management activities, and shall include engagement with affected stakeholders, interested stakeholders and experts. (C9.4 P&C V4)

Indicator 9.4.1. A program of periodic monitoring (Annex I) assesses:

- 1) Implementation of strategies;
- 2) The status of High Conservation Values including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend; and
- 3) The effectiveness of the management strategies and actions for the protection of High Conservation Value to fully maintain and/or enhance the High Conservation Values.

Verifier: Monitoring plan and reports;

Indicator 9.4.2. The monitoring program includes engagement with affected and interested stakeholders and experts.

Verifier: Interviews with affected and interested stakeholders, Monitoring plans

Indicator 9.4.3. The monitoring program has sufficient scope, detail and frequency to detect changes in High Conservation Values, relative to the initial assessment and status identified for each High Conservation Value.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and stakeholders, monitoring reports; research findings; field observations, Reviewed management plan

Indicator 9.4.4. Management strategies and actions are adapted when monitoring or other new information shows that these strategies and actions are insufficient to ensure the maintenance and/or enhancement of High Conservation Values.

Verifier: Interviews with managers and local communities; monitoring reports; research findings; field observations, Reviewed management plan.

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Management activities conducted by or for The Organization for the Management Unit shall be selected and implemented consistent with The Organization's economic, environmental and social policies and objectives and in compliance with the Principles and Criteria collectively. (new)

Criterion 10.1. After harvest or in accordance with the management plan, The Organization shall, by natural or artificial regeneration methods, regenerate vegetation cover in a timely fashion to pre-harvesting or more natural conditions. (new)

Indicator 10.1.1. Harvested sites are regenerated in a timely manner that:

- 1) Protects affected environmental values; and
- 2) Is suitable to recover overall pre-harvest or natural forest composition and structure.

Verifier: Compartment registers Field observation; harvesting plan and planting plan

NOTE: For an existing plantation, the species harvested may be the same as the one(s) used to regenerate. However, the species composition might be changed, consistent with Criterion 10.2

Indicator 10.1.2. Regeneration activities are implemented in a manner that:

- 1) For harvest of existing plantations, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more natural conditions using ecologically well-adapted species;
- 2) For harvest of natural forests, regenerate to pre-harvest or to more natural conditions; or
- 3) For harvest of degraded natural forests, regenerate to more natural conditions.

<p>Verifier: Field observations; compartment records; site species matching studies, Annual implementation reports</p>
<p>Criterion 10.2.The Organization shall use species for regeneration that are ecologically well adapted to the site and to the management objectives. The Organization shall use native species and local genotypes for regeneration, unless there is clear and convincing justification for using others. (C10.4 and C10.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.2.1. Species chosen for regeneration of both native and exotic plantations are ecologically well adapted to the site, are native species and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local genotypes or non-native species</p> <p>Verifier: Field observations; Site species matching studies; compartment records; Interviews with managers</p>
<p>Indicator 10.2.2. Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration objectives and with the management objectives.</p> <p>Verifier: Field observations; Monitoring report; management plans; Interviews with managers</p>
<p>Criterion 10.3. The Organization shall only use alien species when knowledge and/or experience have shown that any invasive impacts can be controlled and effective mitigation measures are in place. (C6.9 and C10.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.1. Alien species are used only when direct experience and / or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.</p> <p>Verifier: Research findings; Scientific reports, Interviews with managers</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.2. Alien species are used only when effective mitigation measures are in place to control their spread outside the area in which they are established.</p> <p>Verifier: Research findings; Scientific reports, Interviews with managers</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.3. The spread of invasive species introduced by The Organization is monitored and controlled.</p> <p>Verifier: Monitoring records; Field observations ; Control mechanisms</p>
<p>Indicator 10.3.4. Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of alien species that were not introduced by The Organization.</p> <p>Verifier: Agreements with regulatory bodies, formal communication with relevant authority</p>
<p>Criterion 10.4. The Organization shall not use genetically modified organisms in the Management Unit. (C6.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.4.1. Genetically modified organisms are not used in forest management activities..</p>

Verifier: Interviews with managers and regulatory bodies; Local communities; research findings, compartment register; list of planted species

Criterion 10.5. The Organization shall use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives. (new)

Indicator 10.5.1. Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives.

Verifier: Management plan; field observations; interviews with managers, compartment records

Criterion 10.6. The Organization shall minimize or avoid the use of fertilizers. When fertilizers are used, The Organization shall demonstrate that use is equally or more ecologically and economically beneficial than use of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers, and prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values, including soils. (C10.7 P&C V4 and Motion 2014#7)

Indicator 10.6.1. The use of fertilizers is minimized or avoided based on real nutrient deficiency proven by soil and site data or other relevant analysis.

Verifier: Chemical use records; Interviews with managers; Monitoring records , Soil Analysis reports

Indicator 10.6.2. A procedure is in place aiming at documented analysis of the most appropriate non-fertilizer alternatives that are considered and rejected provided that ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems.

Verifier: Monitoring reports, Scientific studies; Field observations, Interviews with managers, Soil analysis reports

Indicator 10.6.3. When fertilizers are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.

Verifier: Fertilizer use records.

Indicator 10.6.4. When fertilizers are used, environmental values are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.

Verifier: Internal Monitoring & evaluation reports

Indicator 10.6.5. Damage to environmental values resulting from fertilizer use is mitigated or repaired.

Verifier: field observations; Interviews with managers and Local communities, Monitoring records; APO's and corrective action measures

Criterion 10.7. The Organization shall use integrated pest management and silviculture systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides. The Organization shall not use

any chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides are used, The Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values and human health. (C6.6 and C10.7 P&C V4)

Indicator 10.7.1. Integrated pest management, including selection of silviculture systems, is implemented to avoid or minimize the use of chemical pesticide

Verifiers: IPM plans; Interviews with manager

Indicator 10.7.2. Chemical pesticides prohibited by FSC's Pesticide Policy are not used or stored in the Management Unit unless FSC has granted derogation.

Verifier: Chemical use records

Indicator 10.7.3. Records of pesticide usage are maintained, including trade name, active ingredient, quantity of active ingredient used, period of use, location and area of use and reason for use.

Verifier: Material safety Datasheets (MSDs) records, Chemical use Regis

Indicator 10.7.4. The use of pesticides complies with the ILO document "Safety in the use of chemicals at work" regarding requirements for the transport, storage, handling, application and emergency procedures for clean-up following accidental spillages.

Verifier: Documented procedures, Chemical use records, ILO document on Safety and Use of Chemicals.

Indicator:10.7.5. Pesticides are used at the minimum rates recommended by the manufacturers and application methods provide effective protection to surrounding landscapes.

Verifier: Chemical use procedures and guidelines; Chemical use records

Indicator 10.7.6. Damage to environmental values and human health from pesticide use is prevented, mitigated, repaired and compensated where damage occurs and the process is documented."

Verifier :Interviews with Managers; Company/Organization's policy, mitigation and monitoring report

Indicator 10.7.7. The use of pesticides is based on written analysis of the most appropriate alternative methods and pesticides are used only when:

- Alternative products and practices are not known; and/or
- The known alternative products and practices have been proven to be ineffective; and/or
- The use of alternative products and practices is significantly more expensive than the pesticides; and/or
- The pesticide, application method and time of use minimize the risk for people and non-target species.

<p>Verifier: Chemical use records; Reports and guidelines</p>
<p>Indicator 10.7.8. At least 2 weeks before use of pesticides that may have negatively affect people, domestic animals (incl. bees), products and activities, the potentially affected stakeholders are informed (e.g. farmers, beekeepers, herb-gatherers, mushroom-gatherers, tourist associations, etc.) for the chemical pesticides that will be used, the area that is going to be treated and the potential negative impacts</p> <p>Verifier: Public notice, Correspondences</p>
<p>Criterion 10.8. The Organization shall minimize, monitor and strictly control the use of biological control agents in accordance with internationally accepted scientific protocols. When biological control agents are used, The Organization shall prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values. (C6.8 P&C V4)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.1. The use of biological control agents is minimized, monitored and controlled as per Tanzanian Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) regulations.</p> <p>Verifier: Field observations; Interviews with managers; Local communities, Monitoring records, Consultations with TPRI regulations</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.2. Use of biological control agents complies with internationally accepted scientific protocols.</p> <p>Verifier: Company/ organization's guidelines</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.3. The use of biological control agents is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.</p> <p>Verifier: Monitoring reports; Field observations</p>
<p>Indicator 10.8.4. Damage to environmental values caused by the use of biological control agents is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs and the process is documented</p> <p>Verifier: Mitigation reports, Interviews with managers</p>
<p>Criterion 10.9. The Organization shall assess risks and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk. (new)</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.1. Potential negative impacts of natural hazards on infrastructure, forest resources and communities in the Management Unit are assessed.</p> <p>Verifiers: Risk Assessment reports</p>
<p>Indicator 10.9.2. Management activities mitigate these impacts.</p> <p>Verifier: Field observations; Implementation reports</p>

Indicators 10.9.3. The risk for management activities to increase the frequency, distribution or severity of natural hazards is identified for those hazards that may be influenced by management.

Verifier: Risk Assessment reports

Indicators 10.9.4. Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified risks.

Verifiers: Annual Plan of Operations (APOs) Management Plan Risk assessment, Interviews with managers

Criterion 10.10 The Organization shall manage infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture so that water resources and soils are protected, and disturbance of and damage to rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems and landscape values are prevented, mitigated and/or repaired. (C6.5 P&C V4)

Indicator 10.10.1. Guidelines incorporating best practice to minimize environmental damage during road construction and maintenance are developed and followed.

Verifiers: Monitoring reports; Field observations; management plan

Indicator 10.10.2. The following norms are observed in implementation of forest management activities:

- the used techniques and technologies minimize the damage the roads, plants and soil;
- in logging sites and terrains with slope more than 25° the wood extraction is done only by animal force or skylines. Use of tractor winches is acceptable if they are stationed in neighbouring terrains;
- wood extraction is stopped when soils are saturated.

Verifier: Field observation; management plans, Interviews with manager

Indicator 10.10.3. The following norms are observed in implementation of forest management activities:

- stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps
- the number of stream crossings is minimised
- stream crossings are at right angles to the stream
- valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible
- fuel stores shall be managed according to legal requirements.
- due care is taken to avoid fuel and oil spillages and where significant spillages have occurred remediation measures have been taken.

Verifier: Monitoring plan; Field observations; Internal EIA reports. Corrective action register/reports, Mitigation reports

Criterion 10.11. The Organization shall manage activities associated with harvesting and extraction of timber and non-timber forest products so that environmental values are conserved,

merchantable waste is reduced, and damage to other products and services is avoided. (C5.3 and C6.5 P&C V4)

Indicator 10.11.1. Harvesting and extraction practices for timber and non-timber forest products are implemented in a manner that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifier: Harvesting plans; Field observations. Interviews with Stakeholders, Monitoring reports

Indicator 10.11.2. Harvesting practices optimize the use of forest products and merchantable materials.

Verifier: Harvesting plans & Records; Field observations

Indicator 10.11.3. Sufficient amounts of dead and decaying biomass and forest structure are retained to conserve environmental values.

Verifier: Field observations; Interviews with managers; management Plan

NOTE: Applies in native forests and will be prescribed in the management plan

Indicator 10.11.4. Harvesting practices avoid and minimize damage to standing residual trees, on the ground and other environmental value

Verifier: Field observation; harvesting plans, Interviews with stakeholders

Criterion 10.12. The Organization shall dispose of waste materials in an environmentally appropriate manner. (C6.7 P&C V4)

Indicator 10.12.1. Collection, clean up, transportation and disposal of all waste materials is done in an environmentally appropriate way that conserves environmental values as identified in Criterion 6.1.

Verifier: Field observation; Interview with managers; Disposal procedures

9. Annexes to a Forest Stewardship Standard

Annex A: Forest Related Laws and International Agreements

GATEGORY	Name of the Legislation
Legal rights to harvest	
1	The Land Registration Act, Cap 334 Revised Edition 2002
2	The Land Act No. 4 of 1999 Cap 113 Revised Edition 2002 (as amended by the Land Amendment Act of 2004)
3	The Forest Act, Cap 323 Revised Edition 2002(including Regulations made thereunder) The Forest (Charcoal Preparation Transportation And Selling) Regulations of 2006

4	Environment Management Act, 2004 (Act No. 20 of 2004)
5	The Bee Keeping Act No. 15 of 2002 (including Regulations made thereunder)
6	The Wild Life Conservation Act No 5 of 2009
7	The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003
8	The Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009
9	The Tropical Pesticides Research Act No. 18 of 1979, Cap 161 Revised Edition 2002
10	The Plant Protection Act No 13 of 1997, Cap 133 Revised Edition 2002
11	The Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act No 3 of 2003
Trade and transport	
1	The Transport Licensing Act, Cap 317 Revised Edition, 2002
2	The Public Health (Sewerage and Drainage) Act Cap 336 Revised Edition 2002
Timber harvesting activities	
1	The Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004
2	The Forests Order made under the Forests Minimum Felling Girth Limits Order of 1996 (Added in 2007)
3	The Plant Protection Regulations, 1999 (Added In 2007)
4	The Seeds Act No. 18 of 2003
5	The Seeds Regulations
6	The Fire And Rescue Force Act No. 14 of 2007
7	The Land Use Planning Act No. 6 of 2007
8	The Roads Act No. 13 of 2007 (including regulations GNR 21 of 23/01/2009 (Added in 2009)
Taxes and fees	
21	The Value Added Tax Act, No.5 of 2014.
22	The Income Tax Act No. 11 of 2004
23	The Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002
Third parties' rights	
24	The National Social Security Fund Act, Cap. 50 R.E. 2002
25	The Water Supply and Sanitation No. 12 of 2009
26	The Employment and Labour Relations Act, No. 6 of 2004
27	The HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, No. 28 of 2008
28	The Workers Compensation Act, No. 20 of 2008
Due diligence / due care	
29	The Environmental (Solid Waste Management) Regulations, G. N. 263 of 2009
30	The Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control) Regulations, 2009 G.N. No. 264 of 2009
31	The Environmental Management (Bio Safety) Regulations, 2009 G.N. No. 265 of 2009

32	The Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007 G.N. No. 237 of 2007
33	The Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007 G.N. No. 238 of 2007
34	The Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007 G.N.239 of 2007
International Conventions	
35	The Protocols and Conventions signed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Annex B: Training requirements for workers.

Training needs	Low cadre workers	Mid carrier level workers	Executive level workers
1) Implement forest activities to comply with applicable legal requirements (Criterion 1.5)	√	√	√
2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1)	√	√	√
3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2)	√	√	√
4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health risks (Criterion 2.3)	√	√	√
5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5)	√		
6) Identify where Indigenous Peoples have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 3.2)		√	√
7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4)		√	√
8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to Indigenous Peoples and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of forest management activities to avoid negative impacts (Criterion 3.5 and Criterion 4.7)		√	√
9) Identify where local communities have legal and customary rights related to management activities (Criterion 4.2)			√
10) Carry out social, economic and environmental impact assessments and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5)		√	√
11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1)	√	√	√
12) Handle, apply and store pesticides (Criterion 10.7)	√	√	√
13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste materials (Criterion 10.12).	√	√	√

Annex C Additional Requirements for Ecosystem Services for Tanzania NFSS.

For the certification of ecosystem services, all other requirements in this Standard continue to apply. Receiving payment, or making claims, for ecosystem services is voluntary; the following indicators will be used for the Tanzanian NFSS.

General Documentation for Ecosystems Services:

1. A publicly available Ecosystem Services Certification Document is developed and includes:
 - a) A declaration of the ecosystem services for which a promotional claim is being or will be made A description of the current condition of the declared ecosystem services;
 - b) Legal tenure to manage, use and/or receive payments for declared ecosystem services;
 - c) Management objectives related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services;
 - d) Verifiable targets related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services;
 - e) Management activities and strategies related to declared ecosystem services;
 - f) Areas within the Management Unit that contribute to the declared ecosystem services;
 - g) Threats to the declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit;
 - h) A description of management activities to reduce the threats to declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit;
 - i) A description of the methodology used to evaluate the impacts of management activities on the declared ecosystem services within and outside of the Management Unit, based on the FSC Procedure for Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services
 - j) A description of monitoring results related to the implementation of management activities and strategies related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services.
 - k) A description of results of the evaluation of impacts of activities and threats on the declared ecosystem services;
 - l) A list of communities and other organizations involved in activities related to the declared ecosystem services; and
 - m) The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate that verifiable targets for the maintenance and/or enhancement of the declared ecosystem services, are met or exceeded.
2. A summary of culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities, related to the declared ecosystem services including ecosystem service access and use, and benefit sharing, consistent with Principle 3 and Principle 4.
3. The results of the evaluation of impacts demonstrate no negative impacts from management activities on the declared ecosystem services within or outside of the Management Unit.

Ecosystem Services' Management Indicators (By Category)

A. All Ecosystem services

- i. Peatlands are not drained;
- ii. Wetlands, peatlands, are not converted to plantations or any other land use;
- iii. Savannahs or natural grasslands are not converted to plantations or any other land use, when they are proved to maintains and preserve important natural species and ecological characteristics and processes
- iv. Areas converted from wetlands, peatlands, savannahs or natural grasslands to plantation since November 1994 are not certified, except where:
 - a) The Organization provides clear and sufficient evidence that it was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion; or
 - b) The conversion is producing clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits in the Management Unit; and
 - c) The total area of plantation on sites converted from natural forest since November 1994 is less than 5% of the total area of the Management Unit.
- v. Knowledgeable experts independent of The Organization confirm the effectiveness of management strategies and actions to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Value areas

B. Carbon Sequestration and Storage

- i. Forests are identified to be protected due to their carbon stocks, according to the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services
- ii. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore carbon storage in the forest; including through forest protection and reduced impact logging practices for carbon, as described in the FSC Guidance for Maintaining and Enhancing Ecosystem Services.

C. Biological Diversity Conservation

- i. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore:
 - a) Rare and threatened species and their habitats, including through the provision of conservation zones, protection areas, connectivity, and other direct means for their survival and viability; and
 - b) Natural landscape-level characteristics, including forest diversity, composition and structure.
- ii. The conservation area network, and conservation areas within the Management Unit:
 - a) Represents the full range of environmental values in the Management Unit;
 - b) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity, to support natural processes;
 - c) Contains the full range of habitats present for focal species and rare and threatened species; and
 - d) Has sufficient size or functional connectivity with other suitable habitat to support viable populations of focal species including rare and threatened species in the region.
- iii. Knowledgeable experts independent of The Organization confirm the sufficiency of the conservation area network.

D. Watershed Services

- i. An assessment identifies:
 - a) Hydrological features and connections, including permanent and temporary water bodies, watercourses, and aquifers;
 - b) Domestic water needs for Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities within and outside of the Management Unit that may be impacted by management activities;
 - c) Areas of water stress and water scarcity; and
 - d) Consumption of water by The Organization and other users.
- ii. An assessment identifies:
 - a) Hydrological features and connections, including permanent and temporary water bodies, watercourses, and aquifers;
 - b) Domestic water needs for Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities within and outside of the Management Unit that may be impacted by management activities;
 - c) Areas of water stress and water scarcity; and
 - d) Consumption of water by The Organization and other users.
- iii. Chemicals, waste and sediment are not discharged into water bodies, watercourses or aquifers; and
- iv. Management activities and strategies respect universal access to water, as defined in the UN resolution on the human right to water and sanitation.

E. Soil Conservation

- i. Vulnerable or high risk soils are identified, including thin soils, soils with poor drainage and subject to water logging, and soils prone to compaction, erosion, instability and run-off;
- ii. Reasonable measures are implemented to reduce compaction, erosion and landslides;
- iii. Management activities maintain, enhance or restore soil fertility and stability; and
- iv. Chemicals and waste are not discharged into soil.

F. Recreational Services

- i. Reasonable measures are implemented to maintain, enhance or restore:
 - a) Areas of importance for recreation and tourism including site attractions

 - b) Areas of importance for recreation and tourism including site attractions, archaeological sites, trails, areas of high visual quality and areas of cultural or historical interest; and
 - c) Populations of species that are a tourist attraction.
- ii. The rights, customs and/or culture of Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities are not violated by tourism activities
- iii. In addition to health and safety practices in Criterion 2.3, practices are implemented to protect the health and safety of tourism customers;
- iv. Health and safety plans and accident rates are publicly available in recreational areas and areas of interest to the tourism sector; and

- v. A summary is provided of activities that demonstrate prevention of discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, disability or any other such grounds.

Annex D: Conservation Area Network Conceptual Diagram.

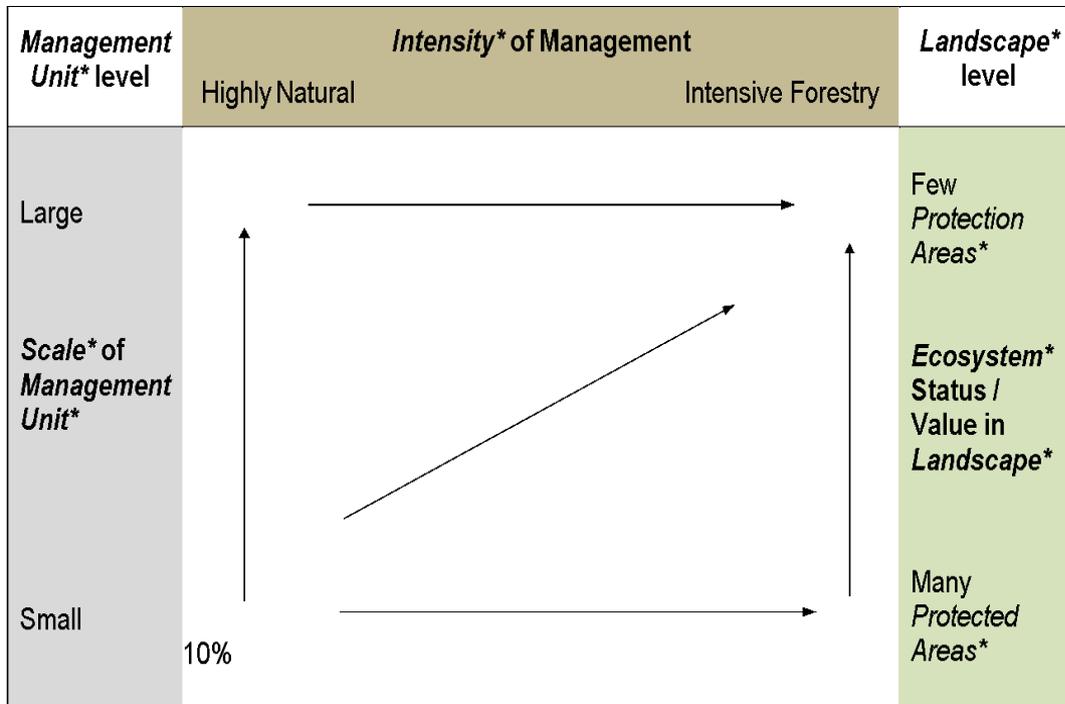


Figure 1. The diagram shows how the area of the Management Unit included in the Conservation Area Network is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, intensity of management, and/or the status and value of ecosystems at the landscape.

Annex E: Elements of the Management Plan.

Relevant elements of the *management plan* as listed below. This list *is in* consistent with existing national management planning frameworks.

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - a. Natural resources and *environmental values*, as identified in *Principle 6* and *Principle 9*;
 - b. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*;
 - c. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle 6*, *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*; and
 - d. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion 5.1* and Annex C.
- 2) Programs and activities regarding:
 - a. *Workers' rights*, occupational health and safety, *gender equality*, as identified in *Principle 2*;
 - b. *Indigenous Peoples*, community relations, local economic and social development, identified, as in *Principle 3*, *Principle 4* and *Principle 5*;
 - c. Stakeholder *engagement* and the resolution of *disputes*; and grievances, as identified in *Principle 7* and *Principle 9*;
 - d. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle 10*;
 - e. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle 5*.
- 3) Measures to *conserve* and/or *restore*:
 - a. Rare and threatened species and habitats;
 - b. Water bodies and riparian zones;
 - c. *Landscape connectivity*, including wildlife corridors;
 - d. Declared *ecosystem services* as identified in *Criterion 5.1*, and Annex C
 - e. *Representative Sample Areas*, as identified in *Principle 6*; and
 - f. *High Conservation Values*, as identified in *Principle 9*.
- 4) Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - a. Environmental values, as identified in *Principle 6* and *Principle 9*;
 - b. Declared *Ecosystem services* as identified in *Criterion 5.1* and Annex C;
 - c. Social Values, as identified in *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*.
- 5) A description of the *monitoring* program, as identified in *Principle 8*, including:
 - a. Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle 5*;
 - b. Declared *Ecosystem services* as identified in *Criterion 5.1* and Annex C
 - c. *Environmental values*, as identified in Principle 6;
 - d. Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle 10*;
 - e. High Conservation Values, as identified in Principle 9;
 - f. *Monitoring* systems based on stakeholder *engagement* planned or in place, as identified in *Principle 2* to *Principle 5* and *Principle 9*;
 - g. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit*.

Annex F: Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring.

Sample Management Plan Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? (Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction)	FSC Principle / Criterion
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	Creek crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		Rare Threatened and Endangered species	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Forest Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry relevant for forests	
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Contribution to local economy	Annually	General Manager	P5

Engagement Plan	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan	5 years	Wildlife populations	5 years	Ministry responsible for wildlife & forests	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Consulting Biologist / Ministry relevant for forests	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry relevant for forests	P6
Sustainable Forestry management plan	10 years	Age class distribution	Ten years	Ministry relevant for forests	P6
		Size class distribution			

Ecosystem Services Certification Document	5 years	10 year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Consulting biologist/ forest manager	C5.2
High Conservation Values					
HCV1		Species	10 years	Biologists	P9
HCV 2		Landscape connectivity	5 years	Consulting biologist/ forest manager/Land users	P9
HCV 3		Ecosystem services	5 years	Consulting biologist/ forest manager/Land users	P9
HCV 4		Ecosystem services	5 years	Consulting biologist/ forest manager/Land users	P9
HCV5		Community Needs	annually	forest managers /Community representatives	P9
HCV 6		Sites	annually	forest managers /Community representatives	P9

Annex G: Monitoring Indicators/Requirements

(i): Monitoring indicators/Requirements for large operations for Tanzania NFSS.

Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion 10.1*);
- ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion 10.2*);
- iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species* within and outside the *Management Unit* (*Criterion 10.3*);
- iv. The results of silvicultural activities (*Criterion 10.5*);
- v. Adverse impacts to *environmental values* from *fertilizers* (*Criterion 10.6*);
- vi. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides* (*Criterion 10.7*);
- vii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (*Criterion 10.8*);
- viii. The impacts from *natural hazards* (*Criterion 10.9*);
- ix. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to *rare and threatened species, habitats, ecosystems, landscape values* water and soils (*Criterion 10.10*);
- x. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products, environmental values*, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion 10.11*); and
- xi. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials* (*Criterion 10.12*).

Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion 1.4*);
- ii. Compliance with *applicable laws, local laws, ratified* international conventions and obligatory *codes of practice* (*Criterion 1.5*);
- iii. Resolution of *disputes* and grievances (*Criterion 1.6, Criterion 2.6, Criterion 4.6*);
- vi. Programs and activities regarding *workers' rights* (*Criterion 2.1*);
- v. *Gender equality*, Sexual harassment and gender discrimination (*Criterion 2.2*);
- vi. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion 2.3*);

- vii. Payment of wages (*Criterion 2.4*);
 - viii. *Worker Training (Criterion 2.5)*;
 - ix. Where *pesticides* are used, the health of *workers* exposed to *pesticides* (*Criterion 2.5* and *Criterion 10.7*);
 - x. The identification of *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* and their *legal* and *customary rights* (*Criterion 3.1* and *Criterion 4.1*);
 - xi. Full implementation of the terms in *binding agreements* (*Criterion 3.2* and *Criterion 4.2*);
 - xii. *Indigenous Peoples* and community relations (*Criterion 3.2*, *Criterion 3.3* and *Criterion 4.2*);
 - xiii. *Protection* of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples* and *local communities* (*Criterion 3.5* and *Criterion 4.7*);
 - xiv. The use of *traditional knowledge* and *intellectual property* (*Criterion 3.6* and *Criterion 4.8*);
 - xv. Local economic and social development (*Criterion 4.2*, *Criterion 4.3*, *Criterion 4.4*, *Criterion 4.5*);
 - xvi. The production of diversified benefits and / or products (*Criterion 5.1*);
 - xvii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* (*Criterion 5.1*);
 - xviii. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services* (*Criterion 5.1*);
 - xix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products* (*Criterion 5.2*);
 - xx. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (*Criterion 5.4*);
 - xxi. *Long term economic viability* (*Criterion 5.5*); and
 - xxii. *High Conservation Values 5 and 6* identified in *Criterion 9.1*
- 3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:
- i. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services* (*Criterion 5.2*) (when *The Organization* makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of *ecosystem services*, or receives payment for the provision of *ecosystem services*);
 - ii. *Environmental values* and *ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and storage (*Criterion 6.1*); including the effectiveness of actions identified and iii. implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values* (*Criterion 6.3*);

- iii. *Rare and threatened species*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats*(*Criterion 6.4*);
- iv. *Representative sample areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (*Criterion 6.5*);
- v. Naturally occurring *native species* and *biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (*Criterion 6.6*);
- vi. Water courses, *water bodies*, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve* and/or *restore* them (*Criterion 6.7*);
- vii. *Landscape values* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or *restore* them (*Criterion 6.8*);
- viii. Conversion of *natural forest* to *plantations* or conversion to non-forest (*Criterion 6.9*);
- ix. The status of *plantations* established after 1994 (*Criterion 6.10*); and
- x. *High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in *Criterion 9.1* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

(ii): *Monitoring indicators/Requirements for SLIMF and group scheme for Tanzania NFSS.*

Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe the environmental impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion 10.1*);
- ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion 10.2*);
- iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species* within and outside the *Management Unit* (*Criterion 10.3*);
- vi. The results of silvicultural activities (*Criterion 10.5*);
- v. Adverse impacts to *environmental values* from *fertilizers* (*Criterion 10.6*);
- vi. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides* (*Criterion 10.7*);
- vii. Adverse impacts from the use of biological control agents (*Criterion 10.8*);
- viii. The impacts from *natural hazards* (*Criterion 10.9*);
- ix. The impacts of harvesting and extraction of timber on *non-timber forest products*, *environmental values*, merchantable wood waste and other products and services (*Criterion 10.11*);

Monitoring in 8.2.1 is sufficient to identify and describe social impacts of management activities, including where applicable:

- i. Evidence of illegal or unauthorized activities (*Criterion 1.4*);
- ii. Compliance with *applicable laws, local laws, ratified international conventions and obligatory codes of practice (Criterion 1.5)*;
- iii. Programs and activities regarding occupational health and safety (*Criterion 2.3*);
- iv. The use of *traditional knowledge and intellectual property (Criterion 3.6 and Criterion 4.8)*;v
- v. Local economic and social development (*Criterion 4.2, Criterion 4.3, Criterion 4.4, Criterion 4.5*);
- vi. The production of diversified benefits and / or products (*Criterion 5.1*);
- vii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1)*;
- viii. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services (Criterion 5.1)*;
- ix. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products (Criterion 5.2)*;
- x. *High Conservation Values 5 and 6 identified in Criterion 9.1*

3) Monitoring procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions including where applicable:

- i. *Environmental values and ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and storage (*Criterion 6.1*); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to *environmental values (Criterion 6.3)*;
- ii. *Rare and threatened species*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their *habitats (Criterion 6.4)*;
- iii. *Representative sample areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.5)*;
- vi. Naturally occurring *native species and biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.6)*;
- v. Water courses, *water bodies*, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to *conserve and/or restore them (Criterion 6.7)*;
- vi. Conversion of *natural forest to plantations* or conversion to *non-forest (Criterion 6.9)*;
- vii. The status of *plantations* established after 1994 (*Criterion 6.10*); and
- viii. *High Conservation Values 1 to 4 identified in Criterion 9.1* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.

Annex H: HCV Category and Strategies for Maintaining the high conservation values

HCV Category 1	National Description
<p>HCV 1 – Species diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.</p>	
<p>1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV1:</p>	<p>Eastern arc website, coastal forest database, National Forest Resource Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA Report 2015), Mangrove in WIOMSA website, IUCN database, WWF Living Planet Reports</p>
<p>2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:</p>	<p>Forest adjacent communities, research institutions, CSOs, Investors, Local government authorities, Mining industries.</p>
<p>3. Description of culturally appropriate engagement for identifying HCVs:</p>	<p>Availability of Sacred places which are used by indigenous people and local communities.</p>
<p>4. Examples of HCV1 species in the country:</p>	<p>Flora: <i>Saintpaulia</i>, <i>Erythrina schelbinnii</i>, <i>Karomia gigas</i>, Fauna: <i>Uluguru partridge</i>, <i>Kipunji rungwecebus</i>, <i>Zanzibar owl</i>, <i>Kihansi spray toad</i></p>

5. Geographic areas where HCV1 is likely present:	All Eastern Arc Mountain, All coastal forests, <i>miombo</i> woodlands and mangrove strands, which are in protected areas
6. Maps of HCV1 areas in the country:	WWF ILES, NAFORMA, Eastern Arc, TFS Database,
7. Threats to HCV1 areas in the country:	Mining, Small scale Agriculture, Fuelwood, Livestock, Unsustainable commercial logging, Uncontrolled Fires, Infrastructure development
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV1	National Description
1) Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of biological diversity and the ecological communities and habitats upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the habitats and species occurrences.	Declare and upgrade protected areas; promote management plans; community involvements; Law enforcement;
2) Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to develop, expand, and/or restore habitats for such species are in place.	enhance connectivity measures (e.g protection of corridors, forest patches, restoration); enhance free movement/pollination of species; promote land use planning, reforestation for native species

MONITORING HCV1	NAFORMA&FAO resource monitoring; Remote sensing; Commissioned Researches; WWF ILES; IUCN Red listing
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HCV Category 2	National Description
HCV 2 – Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact forest landscapes and large landscape-level ecosystems and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.	
1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV2:	WWF Tanzania, UNDP Tanzania, TFS; <i>Miombo</i> regional hub (Zimbabwe)
2. Description of interested and affected stakeholders:	Forest adjacent communities, research institutions, Investors, Local government authorities, Mining industries.
3. Examples of HCV2 areas in the country:	Selous-Niassa ecosystem, Kilombero-Selous Landscape, Itigi thickets, Western <i>miombo</i> landscape, Rukwa-landscape

<p>4. Geographic areas where IFLs or other types of HCV2 is likely present: IFLs are present in Angola, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Rep, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, French Guiana, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua N Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Repl. Congo, Russia, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United States, Venezuela and Vietnam. See IFL shape files: https://www.dropbox.com/s/o4icmu9uujn3nvw/IFL_final_data_UMD_20150121.zip?dl=0</p> <p>In the absence of a robust process, reliable science and consensus orientated outcome connected to the implementation of motion 65, the default IFL protection threshold shall be 80% of the of the Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit</p>	<p>Selous - Niassa ecosystem and Western miombo landscape</p>
<p>5. Maps of HCV2 areas in the country:</p>	<p>NAFORMA, WWF Zimbabwe (Miombo database); WWF ILES</p>
<p>6. Threats to HCV2 areas in the country:</p>	<p>Mining, Small & large scale Agriculture, Fuelwood, Livestock, Unsustainable commercial logging, Uncontrolled Fires, Infrastructure development and poaching</p>
<p>STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV2</p>	<p>National Description</p>

<p>1) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the forest ecosystems and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact natural forest ecosystems.</p>	<p>Designation into Protected areas, spatial planning, SEIA-led investments, Law enforcement, Sustainable Land Management</p>
<p>2) Examples include protection zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to low-intensity operations that fully maintain forest structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.</p>	<p>Selous Niassa ecosystems; Ugalla - Moyosi ecosystems</p>
<p>3) Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and reconnect forest ecosystems, their intactness, and habitats that support natural biological diversity are in place.</p>	<p>Declare special zones, promote connectivity and landscape designs and approaches</p>
<p>4) The core area of each Intact Forest Landscape within the Management Unit is protected, comprising at least 80% of the Intact Forest Landscapes within the Management Unit.</p>	<p>enhance connectivity measures (e.g protection of corridors, forest patches, restoration); enhance free movement/pollination of species; promote land use planning, reforestation for native species</p>
<p>MONITORING HCV2</p>	<p>CSO tools, NAFORMA&FAO tools</p>

HCV Category 3	National Description
HCV3 – Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia.	
IDENTIFICATION OF HCV3	
1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV3:	National Biodiversity report, 2015
2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:	Forest adjacent communities, research institutions, Environmental CSOs/NGOs, Investors, Local government authorities, Mining industries.
3. Examples of HCV3 ecosystems and habitats in the country:	Breeding sites e.g Important Bird Areas (IBAs), Nature reserves and Mangroves
4. Geographic areas where HCV3 is likely present:	Eastern Arc Mountain Forests, Mangroves, coastal forests
5. Maps of HCV3 areas in the country:	Available in WWF, NAFORMA
6. Threats to HCV3 areas in the country:	Encroachments, wildfires, mining
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV3	
5) Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia.	Maintain total protections and effective management of PAs
6) Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems, habitats, or refugia are in place.	
MONITORING HCV3	Use of CSOs monitoring tools

HCV Category 4	National Description
HCV4 – Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.	
IDENTIFICATION OF HCV4	
1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV4:	TFS database/records; Tanzania Forest Research Institute TAFORI; Water basins authorities, Ministry of Water; Wildlife Division(Wetland section); Vice President Office (Division of Environment)
2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:	All communities who depend on; Government agencies;
3. Examples of HCV4 critical ecosystem services in the country:	Water, Hydro power; wildlife; carbons sinks; ecotourism
4. Geographic areas where HCV4 is likely present:	5 Water basins (Rufiji, Pangani, Ruvuma, Lake zone, Rukwa, Mara), Catchments forests (Ulugurus, East Usambara, Nguu, Ukaguru, Minziro, Chome
5. Maps of HCV4 areas in the country:	NAFORMA maps; Water basins
6. Threats to HCV4 areas in the country:	Encroachments; Small & large scale agriculture; deforestation; wild fires, mining
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV4	
7) Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to local communities located within or downstream of the Management Unit, and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion.	Spatial planning/land use plans; and enforcement of Laws.
8) Examples may include protection zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas.	Enforcement of EMA Act 2014; advocate on SEIA/EIA-led investment

9) Where enhancement is identified as the objective, measures to restore water quality and quantity are in place.	Restoration measures; gazettement; upgrade to higher protected status; enrichments;
10) Where identified HCV 4 ecosystem services include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.	monitoring, verification and reporting of carbons;
MONITORING HCV4	National environmental safeguards guidelines; National green economy guideline.

HCV Category	National Description
HCV5 – Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples.	
IDENTIFICATION OF HCV5	
1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV5:	NAFORMA 2015; NFBP, 2015; TASAF reports; National Bureau of Statistics, 2015;
2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:	Communities; CSOs/NGOs; Private sectors
3. Examples of HCV5 sites and resources fundamental for local communities in the country:	All forests; Water, wood and non-forest products; services
4. Geographic areas where HCV5 is likely present:	across the entire country
5. Maps of HCV5 areas in the country:	NAFORMA 2015
6. Threats to HCV5 areas in the country:	Poor forest governances; Mining, Small & large scale Agriculture; Fuelwood; Livestock; Unsustainable commercial logging; Uncontrolled fires; Infrastructure development and poaching
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV5	
11) Strategies to protect the community's and/or Indigenous Peoples' needs in relation to the Management Unit are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	Public awareness ; national identification & documentation of sites;
MONITORING HCV5	National or sub-national Socio-economic survey

HCV Category	National Description
HCV 6 – Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples.	
IDENTIFICATION OF HCV 6	
1. Description of Best Available Information in the country for identifying HCV6:	National Biodiversity report, 2015; NAFORMA, 2015; Indigenous peoples report (Adam); UNESCO report 2015
2. Description of Interested and affected stakeholders:	Indigenous peoples and Local Communities
3. Examples of HCV6 significant cultural values in the country:	Burial sites, Sacred sites, areas of special interests, ritual sites; Ngitiri
4. Geographic areas where HCV6 is likely present:	Forests adjacent to communities and ethnic groups eg Nyumbanitu in Njombe; Ngitiri in Lake zone
5. Maps of HCV6 areas in the country:	Available in NAFORMA
6. Threats to HCV6 areas in the country:	Encroachments; wildfires
STRATEGIES FOR MAINTAINING HCV6	
	Public awareness ; national identification & documentation of sites;

Annex I: List of rare and threatened species in the country or region

Refer to the following links:

- 1) <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=tz>
- 2) TanBIF:
<http://tz.chm-cbd.net/information/database/government-organization/agencies/tanzania-biodiversity-information-facility-tanbif>
- 3) COSTECH: <http://bimt.costech.or.tz/>
- 4) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- 5) CITES-listed species: <https://www.cites.org/eng/disc/species.php>

10. FSC Glossary of Terms

This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

The term 'based on' means that a definition was adapted from an existing definition as provided in an international source.

Words used in the International Generic Indicators, if not defined in this Glossary of Terms or other normative FSC documents, are used as defined in the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary or the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Adaptive management: A systematic process of continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of existing measures (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Affected stakeholder: Any person, group of persons or entity that is or is likely to be subject to the effects of the activities of a Management Unit. Examples include, but are not restricted to (for example in the case of downstream landowners), persons, groups of persons or entities located in the neighborhood of the Management Unit. The following are examples of affected stakeholders:

- o Local communities
- o Indigenous Peoples
- o Workers
- o Forest dwellers
- o Neighbors
- o Downstream landowners
- o Local processors
- o Local businesses
- o Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- o Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholders, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Alien species: A species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its natural past or present distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagules of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization** as a *legal** person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the Management Unit and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal** precedence over all other *legal** instruments (Source:

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Aquifer: A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs for that unit to have economic value as a source of water in that region. (Source: Gratzfeld, J. 2003. Extractive Industries in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones. World Conservation Union (IUCN)).

Best Available Information: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through *reasonable** effort and cost, subject to the *scale** and *intensity** of the management activities and the *Precautionary Approach**.

Binding Agreement: A deal or pact, written or not, which is compulsory to its signatories and enforceable by law. Parties involved in the agreement do so freely and accept it voluntarily.

Biological diversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Biological control agents: Organisms used to eliminate or regulate the population of other organisms (Source: Based on FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0 and World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Confidential information: Private facts, data and content that, if made publicly available, might put at risk *The Organization**, its business interests or its relationships with stakeholders, clients and competitors.

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Connectivity: A measure of how connected or spatially continuous a corridor, network, or matrix is. The fewer gaps, the higher the connectivity. Related to the structural connectivity concept; functional or behavioral connectivity refers to how connected an area is for a process, such as an animal moving through different types of landscape elements. Aquatic connectivity deals with the accessibility and transport of materials and organisms, through groundwater and surface water, between different patches of aquatic ecosystems of all kinds. (Source: Based on R.T.T. Forman. 1995. Land Mosaics. The Ecology of Landscapes and Regions. Cambridge University Press, 632pp).

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural values in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Conservation Areas Network: Those portions of the Management Unit* for which conservation is the primary and, in some circumstances, exclusive objective; such areas include *representative sample areas**, *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity** areas and *High Conservation Value Areas**.

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined areas that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard species, habitats, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific values because of their natural environmental or cultural values, or for purposes of monitoring, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or protection than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these areas, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these areas should involve active conservation, not passive protection' (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious prejudice or suffering to affected stakeholders. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local communities, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant infrastructure (roads,

dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and risk for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic values (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Criterion (pl. Criteria): A means of judging whether or not a Principle (of forest stewardship) has been fulfilled (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Culturally appropriate [mechanisms]: Means/approaches for outreach to target groups that are in harmony with the customs, values, sensitivities, and ways of life of the target audience.

Customary law: Interrelated sets of customary rights may be recognized as customary law. In some jurisdictions, customary law is equivalent to statutory law, within its defined area of competence and may replace the statutory law for defined ethnic or other social groups. In some jurisdictions customary law complements statutory law and is applied in specified circumstances (Source: Based on N.L. Peluso and P. Vandergeest. 2001. Genealogies of the political forest and customary rights in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, *Journal of Asian Studies* 60(3):761–812).

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Dispute: for the purpose of the IGI, this is an expression of dissatisfaction by any person or organization presented as a complaint to *The Organization**, relating to its management activities or its conformity with the FSC Principles and Criteria, where a response is expected (Source: based on FSC-PRO-01-005 V3-0 Processing Appeals).

Dispute of substantial duration: *Dispute** that continues for more than twice as long as the predefined timelines in the FSC System (this is, for more than 6 months after receiving the complaint, based on FSC-STD-20-001).

Dispute of substantial magnitude: For the purpose of the International Generic Indicators, a *dispute** of substantial magnitude is a *dispute** that involves one or more of the following:

- o Affects the legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*;
- o Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;
- o Physical violence;
- o Destruction of property;
- o Presence of military bodies;
- o Acts of intimidation against forest* workers* and stakeholders*.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Economic viability: The capability of developing and surviving as a relatively independent social, economic or political unit. Economic viability may require but is not synonymous with profitability (Source: Based on the definition provided on the website of the European Environment Agency).

Ecosystem: A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity 1992, Article 2).

Ecosystem function: An intrinsic ecosystem characteristic related to the set of conditions and processes whereby an ecosystem maintains its integrity (such as primary productivity, food chain, biogeochemical cycles). Ecosystem functions include such processes as decomposition, production, nutrient cycling, and fluxes of nutrients and energy. For FSC purposes, this definition includes ecological and evolutionary processes such as gene flow and disturbance regimes, regeneration cycles and ecological seral development (succession) stages. (Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis*. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC; and R.F. Noss. 1990. Indicators for monitoring biodiversity: a hierarchical approach. *Conservation Biology* 4(4):355–364).

Ecosystem services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include:

- o provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- o regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- o supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- o Cultural services and cultural values such as recreational, spiritual, religious and other non-material

benefits.

(Source: Based on R. Hassan, R. Scholes and N. Ash. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. Island Press, Washington DC).

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The Organization communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected stakeholders ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and monitoring measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome,-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Environmental values: The following set of elements of the biophysical and human environment:

- o ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- o biological diversity;
- o water resources;
- o soils;
- o atmosphere;
- o Landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).
- o The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on stakeholders that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the products of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Fair compensation: Remuneration that is proportionate to the magnitude and type of services rendered by another party or of the harm that is attributable to the first party.

Fertilizer: Mineral or organic substances, most commonly N, P₂O₅ and K₂O, which are applied to soil for the purpose of enhancing plant growth.

Focal species: Species whose requirements for persistence define the attributes that must be present if that landscape is to meet the requirements of the species that occur there (Source: Lambeck, R., J. 1997. Focal Species: A multi-species Umbrella for Nature Conservation. Conservation Biology vol 11 (4): 849-856.).

Forest: A tract of land dominated by trees (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0. Derived from FSC Guidelines for Certification Bodies, Scope of Forest Certification, Section 2.1 first published in 1998, and revised as FSC-GUI-20-200 in 2005, and revised again in 2010 as FSC-DIR-20-007 FSC Directive on Forest Management Evaluations, ADVICE-20-007-01).

Formal and informal workers organization: association or union of *workers**, whether recognized by law or by *The Organization** or neither, which have the aim of promoting *workers** rights and to represent *workers** in dealings with *The Organization** particularly regarding working conditions and compensation.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC): A *legal** condition whereby a person or community can be said to have given consent to an action prior to its commencement, based upon a clear appreciation and understanding of the facts, implications and future consequences of that action, and the possession of all relevant facts at the time when consent is given. Free, prior and informed consent includes the right to grant, modify, withhold or withdraw approval (Source: Based on the Preliminary working paper on the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples (...) (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2004/4 8 July 2004) of the 22nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Working Group on Indigenous Populations, 19–23 July 2004).

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and

current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

Genetically modified organism: An organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. (Source: Based on FSC-POL-30-602 FSC Interpretation on GMO (Genetically Modified Organisms)).

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Grassland: Land covered with herbaceous plants with less than 10% tree and shrub cover (Source: UNEP, cited in FAO. 2002. Second Expert Meeting on Harmonizing Forest-Related Definitions for use by various stakeholders).

Habitat: The place or type of site where an organism or population occurs (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 2).

Habitat features: *Fores** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

- o Old commercial and non-commercial trees whose age noticeably exceeds the average age of the main canopy;
- o Trees with special ecological value;
- o Vertical and horizontal complexity;
- o Standing dead trees;
- o Dead fallen wood;
- o Forest openings attributable to natural disturbances;
- o Nesting sites;
- o Small wetlands, bogs, fens;
- o Ponds;
- o Areas for procreation;
- o Areas for feeding and shelter, including seasonal cycles of breeding;
- o Areas for migration;
- o Areas for hibernation.

High Conservation Value (HCV): Any of the following values:

- o HCV1: Species Diversity. Concentrations of biological diversity* including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered* species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels.
- o HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems and mosaics. Intact Forest Landscapes, large landscape-level ecosystems* and ecosystem mosaics that are significant at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring species in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.
- o HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats. Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats* or refugia*.
- o HCV 4: Critical ecosystem services. Basic ecosystem services* in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes.
- o HCV 5: Community needs. Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities or Indigenous Peoples* (for example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), identified through engagement with these communities or Indigenous Peoples*.
- o HCV 6: Cultural values. Sites, resources, habitats and landscapes* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of local communities or Indigenous Peoples*, identified through engagement with these local communities or Indigenous Peoples*. (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

High Conservation Value Areas: Zones and physical spaces which possess and/or are needed for the existence and maintenance of identified *High Conservation Values**.

High grading: High grading is a tree removal practice in which only the best quality, most valuable timber trees are removed, often without regenerating new tree seedlings or removing the remaining poor quality and suppressed understory trees and, in doing so, degrading the ecological health and commercial value of the forest. High grading stands as a counterpoint to sustainable resource management (Source: based on Glossary of Forest Management Terms. North Carolina Division of Forest Resources. March 2009).

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative variable which can be measured or described, and which provides a means of judging whether a *Management Unit** complies with the requirements of an FSC Criterion. Indicators and the associated thresholds thereby define the requirements for responsible forest management at the level of the *Management Unit** and are the primary basis of forest evaluation (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Indigenous Peoples: People and groups of people that can be identified or characterized as follows:

- o The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;
- o Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- o Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- o Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- o Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- o Form non-dominant groups of society;
- o Resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Source: Adapted from United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous, Factsheet 'Who are Indigenous Peoples' October 2007; United Nations Development Group, 'Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues' United Nations 2009, United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007).

Infrastructure: In the context of forest management, roads, bridges, culverts, log landings, quarries, impoundments, buildings and other structures required in the course of implementing the *management plan**.

Intact Forest Landscape: a territory within today's global extent of forest cover which contains forest and non-forest ecosystems minimally influenced by human economic activity, with an area of at least 500 km² (50,000 ha) and a minimal width of 10 km (measured as the diameter of a circle that is entirely inscribed within the boundaries of the territory) (Source: Intact Forests / Global Forest Watch. Glossary definition as provided on Intact Forest website. 2006-2014).

Intellectual property: Practices as well as knowledge, innovations and other creations of the mind (Source: Based on the Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j); and World Intellectual Property Organization. What is Intellectual Property? WIPO Publication No. 450(E)).

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Interested stakeholder: Any person, group of persons, or entity that has shown an interest, or is known to have an interest, in the activities of a Management Unit. The following are examples of interested stakeholders.

- o Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- o Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- o Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- o Local development projects;
- o Local governments;
- o National government departments functioning in the region;
- o FSC National Offices;
- o Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Internationally accepted scientific protocol: A predefined science-based procedure which is either published by an international scientific network or union, or referenced frequently in the international scientific literature (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Invasive species: Species that are rapidly expanding outside of their native range. Invasive species can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function and human health (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Lands and territories: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria these are lands or territories that Indigenous Peoples or local communities have traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, and

where access to natural resources is vital to the sustainability of their cultures and livelihoods (Source: Based on World Bank safeguard OP 4.10 Indigenous Peoples, section 16 (a). July 2005.).

Landscape: A geographical mosaic composed of interacting ecosystems resulting from the influence of geological, topographical, soil, climatic, biotic and human interactions in a given area (Source: Based on World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions as provided on IUCN website).

Landscape values: Landscape values can be visualized as layers of human perceptions overlaid on the physical landscape. Some landscape values, like economic, recreation, subsistence value or visual quality are closely related to physical landscape attributes. Other landscape values such as intrinsic or spiritual value are more symbolic in character and are influenced more by individual perception or social construction than physical landscape attributes (Source: Based on website of the Landscape Value Institute).

Legal: In accordance with primary legislation (national or local laws) or secondary legislation (subsidiary regulations, decrees, orders, etc.). 'Legal' also includes rule-based decisions made by legally competent agencies where such decisions flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations. Decisions made by legally competent agencies may not be legal if they do not flow directly and logically from the laws and regulations and if they are not rule-based but use administrative discretion (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal registration: National or local *legal** license or set of permissions to operate as an enterprise, with rights to buy and sell products and/or services commercially. The license or permissions can apply to an individual, a privately-owned enterprise or a publicly-owned corporate entity. The rights to buy and sell products and/or services do not carry the obligation to do so, so *legal** registration applies also to Organizations operating a Management Unit without sales of products or services; for example, for unpriced recreation or for conservation of biodiversity or habitat (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Legal status: The way in which the Management Unit is classified according to law. In terms of tenure, it means the category of tenure, such as communal land or leasehold or freehold or State land or government land, etc. If the Management Unit is being converted from one category to another (for example, from State land to communal indigenous land) the status includes the current position in the transition process. In terms of administration, legal status could mean that the land is owned by the nation as a whole, is administered on behalf of the nation by a government department, and is leased by a government Ministry to a private sector operator through a concession (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Living wage: The remuneration received for a standard work week by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transport, clothing, and other essential needs including provision for unexpected events (Source: A Shared Approach to a Living Wage. ISEAL Living Wage Group. November 2013).

Local communities: Communities of any size that are in or adjacent to the Management Unit, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental values of the Management Unit or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Long-term: The time-scale of the forest owner or manager as manifested by the objectives of the *management plan**, the rate of harvesting, and the commitment to maintain permanent forest cover. The length of time involved will vary according to the context and ecological conditions, and will be a function of how long it takes a given ecosystem to recover its natural structure and composition following harvesting or disturbance, or to produce mature or primary conditions (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Management objective: Specific management goals, practices, outcomes, and approaches established to achieve the requirements of this standard.

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the Management Unit, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Management plan monitoring: Follow up and oversight procedures for the purpose of evaluating the achievement of the *management objectives**. The results of the monitoring activities are utilized in the implementation of *adaptive management**.

Management Unit: A spatial area or areas submitted for FSC certification with clearly defined boundaries managed to a set of explicit long term management objectives which are expressed in a *management plan**. This area or areas include(s):

- o all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or areas under legal* title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of The Organization, for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives; and
- o All facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or areas and operated by or on behalf of The Organization*, solely for the purpose of contributing to the management objectives. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law, and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Native species: Species, subspecies, or lower taxon, occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (that is, within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans) (Source: Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Invasive Alien Species Programme. Glossary of Terms as provided on CBD website).

Natural conditions/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural conditions', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native species and associations of native species that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental values so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural forest: A forest area with many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, such as complexity, structure and biological diversity, including soil characteristics, flora and fauna, in which all or almost all the trees are native species, not classified as plantations.

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- o Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with species typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations;
- o Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- o Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- o The definition of 'natural forest' may include areas described as wooded ecosystems, woodland and savannah.

The description of natural forests and their principal characteristics and key elements may be further

defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples.

'Natural forest' does not include land which is not dominated by trees, was previously not forest, and which does not yet contain many of the characteristics and elements of native ecosystems. Young regeneration may be considered as natural forest after some years of ecological progression. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may indicate when such areas may be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses. FSC has not developed quantitative thresholds between different categories of forests in terms of area, density, height, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may provide such thresholds and other guidelines, with appropriate descriptions or examples. Pending such guidance, areas dominated by trees, mainly of native species, may be considered as natural forest.

Thresholds and guidelines may cover areas such as:

- o Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- o Very young pioneer or colonizing regeneration in a primary succession on new open sites or abandoned farmland, which does not yet contain many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems. This may be considered as natural forest through ecological progression after the passage of years;
- o Young natural regeneration growing in natural forest areas may be considered as natural forest, even after logging, clear-felling or other disturbances, since many of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems remain, above-ground and below-ground;
- o Areas where deforestation and forest degradation have been so severe that they are no longer 'dominated by trees' may be considered as non-forest, when they have very few of the principal above-ground and below-ground characteristics and key elements of natural forests. Such extreme degradation is typically the result of combinations of repeated and excessively heavy logging, grazing, farming, fuelwood collection, hunting, fire, erosion, mining, settlements, infrastructure, etc. FSC Forest Stewardship Standards may help to decide when such areas should be excised from the Management Unit, should be restored towards more natural conditions, or may be converted to other land uses. (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Natural Hazards: disturbances that can present risks to social and *environmental values** in the *Management Unit** but that may also comprise important ecosystem functions; examples include drought, flood, fire, landslide, storm, avalanche, etc.

Non-timber forest products (NTFP): All products other than timber derived from the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Objective: The basic purpose laid down by *The Organization** for the forest enterprise, including the decision of policy and the choice of means for attaining the purpose (Source: Based on F.C. Osmaston. 1968. *The Management of Forests*. Hafner, New York; and D.R. Johnston, A.J. Grayson and R.T. Bradley. 1967. *Forest Planning*. Faber & Faber, London).

Obligatory code of practice: A manual or handbook or other source of technical instruction which The Organization must implement by law (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Occupational accident: An occurrence arising out of, or in the course of, work which results in fatal or non-fatal injury (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational disease: Any disease contracted as a result of an exposure to risk factors arising from work activity (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Occupational injuries: Any personal injury, disease or death resulting from an occupational accident (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website).

Organism: Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material (Source: Council Directive 90/220/EEC).

The Organization: The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based (Source: FSC-

STD-01-001 V5-0).

Past Management: Previous management activities that eliminated plant communities or habitat features - through anthropogenic activities, unsustainable management practices, or land uses

Peatland: Is constituted by flooded and soggy areas, with large accumulations of organic material, covered by a layer of poor vegetation associated with a certain degree of acidity, and which presents a characteristic amber color (Source: Aguilar, L. 2001. About Fishermen, Fisherwomen, Oceans and tides. IUCN. San Jose (Costa Rica)).

Pesticide: Any substance or preparation prepared or used in protecting plants or wood or other plant products from pests; in controlling pests; or in rendering such pests harmless. This definition includes insecticides, rodenticides, acaricides, molluscicides, larvaecides, fungicides and herbicides (Source: FSC-POL-30-001 FSC Pesticides Policy (2005)).

Plantation: A forest area established by planting or sowing with using either alien or native species, often with one or few species, regular spacing and even ages, and which lacks most of the principal characteristics and key elements of natural forests. The description of plantations may be further defined in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards, with appropriate descriptions or examples, such as:

- o Areas which would initially have complied with this definition of 'plantation' but which, after the passage of years, contain many or most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems, may be classified as natural forests.
- o Plantations managed to restore and enhance biological and habitat diversity, structural complexity and ecosystem functionality may, after the passage of years, be classified as natural forests.
- o Boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree species, in which a combination of natural and artificial regeneration is used to regenerate forest of the same native species, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, may be considered as natural forest, and this regeneration is not by itself considered as conversion to plantations.

(Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0)

Precautionary approach: An approach requiring that when the available information indicates that management activities pose a threat of severe or irreversible damage to the environment or a threat to human welfare, *The Organization** will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid the risks to welfare, even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of environmental values are uncertain (Source: Based on Principle 15 of Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, and Wingspread Statement on the Precautionary Principle of the Wingspread Conference, 23–25 January 1998).

Pre-harvest [condition]: The diversity, composition, and structure of the *forest** or plantation prior to felling timber and appurtenant activities such as road building.

Principle: An essential rule or element; in FSC's case, of forest stewardship (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V4-0).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Publicly available: In a manner accessible to or observable by people generally (Source: Collins English Dictionary, 2003 Edition).

Rare species: Species that are uncommon or scarce, but not classified as threatened. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale. They are approximately equivalent to the IUCN (2001) category of Near Threatened (NT), including species that are close to qualifying for, or are likely to qualify for, a threatened category in the near future. They are also approximately equivalent to imperiled species (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK).

Ratified: The process by which an international law, convention or agreement (including multilateral environmental agreement) is legally approved by a national legislature or equivalent *legal** mechanism, such that the international law, convention or agreement becomes automatically part of national law or sets in motion the development of national law to give the same *legal** effect (Source: FSC-STD-01-001

V5-0).

Reasonable: Judged to be fair or appropriate to the circumstances or purposes, based on general experience (Source: Shorter Oxford English Dictionary).

Reduced impact harvesting: Harvesting (or logging) using techniques to reduce the impact on the residual stand (Source: Based on Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, IUCN 2006).

Refugia: An isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or by disturbances such as those caused by humans, have not occurred and where plants and animals typical of a region may survive (Source: Glen Canyon Dam, Adaptive Management Program Glossary as provided on website of Glen Canyon Dam website).

Reliable research findings: Consistently good research in quality and performance, and able to be trusted from a recognized research expert or institution

Representative Sample Areas: Portions of the *Management Unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region. Representative Sample Areas for small operation will be 5% with less than 1,000Ha and 10% for large operation of more than 1,000Ha.

Resilience: The ability of a system to maintain key functions and processes in the face of stresses or pressures by either resisting or adapting to change. Resilience can be applied to both ecological systems and social systems (Source: IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA). 2008. Establishing Marine Protected Area Networks – Making it Happen. Washington D.C.: IUCN-WCPA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and The Nature Conservancy.).

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental values that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases 'restore' means the formation of more natural conditions in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

*The Organization** is not necessarily obliged to restore those environmental values that have been affected by factors beyond the control of The Organization, for example by natural disasters, by climate change, or by the legally authorized activities of third parties, such as public infrastructure, mining, hunting or settlement. FSC-POL-20-003 The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification describes the processes by which such areas may be excised from the area certified, when appropriate.

The Organization is also not obliged to restore environmental values that may have existed at some time in the historic or pre-historic past, or that have been negatively affected by previous owners or organizations. However, The Organization is expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate, control and prevent environmental degradation which is continuing in the Management Unit as a result of such previous impacts.

Riparian zone: Interface between land and a water body, and the vegetation associated with it.

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a management unit, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Scale, intensity and risk: See individual definitions of the terms 'scale', 'intensity', and 'risk'.

Significant: For the purposes of Principle 9, HCVs 1, 2 and 6 there are three main forms of recognizing significance.

- o A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- o A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- o A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or Organization, on the basis of available information,

or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

Any one of these forms will justify designation as HCVs 1, 2 and 6. Many regions of the world have received recognition for their biodiversity importance, measured in many different ways. Existing maps and classifications of priority areas for biodiversity conservation play an essential role in identifying the potential presence of HCVs 1, 2 and 6 (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Silviculture: The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health and quality of forests and woodlands to meet the targeted diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis (Source: Nieuwenhuis, M. 2000. Terminology of Forest Management. IUFRO World Series Vol. 9. IUFRO 4.04.07 SilvaPlan and SilvaVoc).

Stakeholder: See definitions for 'affected stakeholder' and 'interested stakeholder'.

Statutory law or statute law: The body of law contained in Acts of Parliament (national legislature) (Source: Oxford Dictionary of Law).

Tenure: Socially defined agreements held by individuals or groups, recognized by *legal** statutes or customary practice, regarding the 'bundle of rights and duties' of ownership, holding, access and/or usage of a particular land unit or the associated resources there within (such as individual trees, plant species, water, minerals, etc.) (Source: World Conservation Union (IUCN). Glossary definitions provided on IUCN website).

Threat: An indication or warning of impending or likely damage or negative impacts (Source: Based on Oxford English Dictionary).

Threatened species: Species that meet the IUCN (2001) criteria for Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR), and are facing a high, very high or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild. These categories may be re-interpreted for FSC purposes according to official national classifications (which have *legal** significance) and to local conditions and population densities (which should affect decisions about appropriate conservation measures) (Source: Based on IUCN. (2001). IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1. IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.).

Timber harvesting level: The actual harvest quantity executed on *the Management Unit**, tracked by either volume (e.g. cubic meters or board feet) or area (e.g. hectares or acres) metrics for the purpose of comparison with calculated (maximum) allowable harvest levels.

Timely manner: As promptly as circumstances reasonably allow; not intentionally postponed by *The Organization**; in compliance with applicable laws, contracts, licenses or invoices.

Traditional Knowledge: Information, know-how, skills and practices that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity (Source: based on the definition by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). Glossary definition as provided under Policy / Traditional Knowledge on the WIPO website).

Traditional peoples: Traditional peoples are social groups or peoples who do not self-identify as indigenous and who affirm rights to their lands, forests and other resources based on long established custom or traditional occupation and use (Source: Forest Peoples Programme (Marcus Colchester, 7 October 2009)).

Unrestrictive contracts: Those contracts that do not deny local communities opportunities in employment, training and other services

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Use rights: Rights for the use of resources of the Management Unit that can be defined by local custom, mutual agreements, or prescribed by other entities holding access rights. These rights may restrict the use of particular resources to specific levels of consumption or particular harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-0).

Verifiable targets: Specific goals, such as desired future forest conditions, established to measure progress towards the achievement of each of the *management objectives**. These goals are expressed as clear outcomes, such that their attainment can be verified and it is possible to determine whether they have been accomplished or not.

Very Limited portion: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in

any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 V1-0 FSC Glossary of Terms (2009)).

Waste materials: unusable or unwanted substances or by-products, such as:

- o Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- o Containers;
- o Motor and other fuels and oils;
- o Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- o Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.

Water bodies (including water courses): Seasonal, temporary, and permanent brooks, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes. Water bodies include riparian or wetland systems, lakes, swamps, bogs and springs.

Water scarcity: A water supply that limits food production, human health, and economic development. Severe scarcity is taken to be equivalent to 1,000 cubic meters per year per person or greater than 40% use relative to supply (Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Policy Responses. Findings of the Responses Working Group. Washington DC: Island Press, Pages 599-605).

Water stress: Occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use. Water stress causes deterioration of freshwater resources in terms of quantity (aquifer over-exploitation, dry rivers, etc.) and quality (eutrophication, organic matter pollution, saline intrusion, etc.) (Source: UNEP, 2003, cited in Gold Standard Foundation. 2014. Water Benefits Standard).

Wetlands: Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems in which the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Source: Cowardin, L.M., Carter, V., Golet, F.C., Laroe, E.T. 1979. Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States. DC US Department: Washington).

Under the Ramsar Convention, wetlands can include tidal mudflats, natural ponds, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, bogs, peatlands, freshwater swamps, mangroves, lakes, rivers and even some coral reefs (Source: IUCN, No Date, IUCN Definitions – English).

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as ‘self-employed’ persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

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