



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard for Guyana

FSC-STD-GUY-01-2020 Guyana Natural Forests EN



Standard

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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.

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A Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of indicators for conformity assessments of responsible forest management by the FSC accredited certification bodies within the defined scope (see below).

B Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

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| Geographic region | Guyana |
| Forest type | Natural forests |
| Types of The Organization | All types of organizations, including SLIMF |
| NTFPs | Not applicable |

The following elements of this standard are normative:

Scope, effective and validity dates, glossary of terms, principles, criteria and indicators, directives, tables and annexes.

The following elements of this standard are provided for guidance only and are not normative:

Verifiers and notes.

Organizations qualifying as SLIMF are expected to comply with all indicators except those indicated as “Not applicable for SLIMF”. Where an adapted SLIMF indicator exists, the organization shall refer to this specific SLIMF indicator (marked as “SLIMF x.x.x.x.”).

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in Procedure *FSC-PRO-60-007 Structure, Content and Development of Interim National Standards*

C References

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

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| <i>FSC-STD-60-004</i> | <i>International Generic Indicators</i> |
| <i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i> | <i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i> |
| <i>FSC-POL-01-004</i> | <i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i> |
| <i>FSC-POL-20-003</i> | <i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i> |
| <i>FSC-POL-30-001</i> | <i>FSC Pesticides Policy</i> |
| <i>FSC-POL-30-401</i> | <i>FSC Certification and the ILO Conventions</i> |
| <i>FSC-POL-30-602</i> | <i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)</i> |
| <i>FSC-PRO-60-007</i> | <i>Structure, Content and Development of INS</i> |
| <i>FSC-PRO-30-006</i> | <i>Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i> |
| <i>FSC-STD-01-001</i> | <i>FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship</i> |
| <i>FSC-STD-01-002</i> | <i>FSC Glossary of Terms</i> |
| <i>FSC-STD-01-003</i> | <i>SLIMF Eligibility Criteria</i> |
| <i>FSC-STD-30-005</i> | <i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i> |

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| <i>FSC-GUI-60-002</i> | <i>Guideline for Standard Developers for addressing risk of unacceptable activities in regard to scale and intensity</i> |
| <i>FSC-GUI-60-009</i> | <i>Guidance for Standard Development Groups: Developing National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i> |
| <i>FSC-GUI-60-009a</i> | <i>Template for National High Conservation Value Frameworks</i> |
| <i>FSC-GUI-60-005</i> | <i>Promoting Gender Equality in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i> |

D Principles, Criteria and Indicators

PRINCIPLE 1: Compliance with Laws

The Organization* shall* comply with all applicable laws*, regulations and nationally ratified* international treaties, conventions and agreements.

1.1 *The Organization* shall* be a legally defined entity with clear, documented and unchallenged registration*, with written authorization from the legally competent* authority for specific activities.*

1.1.1 *Legal registration** to carry out all activities within the scope of the certificate is documented and unchallenged.

Verifiers: Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties. Valid Tax Identification Number Certificate (Revenue Authority), Certificate of Registration (Deeds and Commercial Registries Authority), Certificate of Incorporation (Local company) (Deeds and Commercial Registries Authority), Amerindian Village Council: Statement of elections results (Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs), Friendly Society: Acknowledgment of Registration (Friendly Society Registry), discussion with forest managers.

1.1.2 *Legal registration** is granted by a *legally competent** authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers: Consultation with regulatory authorities and other interested parties. Valid Tax Identification Number Certificate (Revenue Authority), Certificate of Registration (Deeds and Commercial Registries Authority), Certificate of Incorporation (Local company) (Deeds and Commercial Registries Authority), Amerindian Village Council: Statement of elections results (Ministry of Indigenous Peoples' Affairs), Friendly Society: Acknowledgment of Registration (Friendly Society Registry), discussion with forest managers, no evidence of non-compliance during audit

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.*

1.2.1 *Legal* tenure** to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate is documented.

Verifiers: Large and small concessions: Approval Letter for a forest concession to be allocated (GFC/Forest Resource Management Division (FRMD)), valid Exploratory Permit (GFC/FRMD), Forest Concession Agreement (GFC/FRMD), Approved Third-party rental agreement (GFC/FMD), Environmental Permit (large concessions) or Operation Permit (small concessions) (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)),

Amerindian Village Land: Certificate of Title (Lands Registry) or Absolute Grant (GL&SC), Written permission between the Village Council (VC) and the Organisation (Amerindian Village resident) or Written Consent between the VC and the Organisation (non-resident)

1.2.2 *Legal* tenure** is granted by a *legally competent** authority according to legally prescribed processes.

Verifiers: Large and small concessions: Approval Letter for a forest concession to be allocated (GFC/Forest Resource Management Division (FRMD)), valid Exploratory Permit (GFC/FRMD), Forest Concession Agreement (GFC/FRMD), Approved Third-party rental agreement (GFC/FMD), Amerindian Village Land: Certificate of Title (Lands Registry) or Absolute Grant (GL&SC), Written permission between the Village Council and the Organisation (Amerindian Village resident) or Written Consent between the VC and the Organisation (non-resident(VC), Environmental Permit (large concessions) or Operation Permit (small concessions)(Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)).

1.2.3 The boundaries of all *Management Units** within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked or documented and clearly shown on maps.

Verifiers: Large and small concessions: Forest Concession Agreement (GFC/FRMD), Amerindian Village Land: Certificate of Title (Lands Registry) or Absolute Grant (GL&SC), maps, Inspection report, boundary map, interview with organization executives, field observation.

Note: Maps can be a part of management plan, presented separately or part of the FCA.

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.

1.3.1 All activities undertaken in the *Management Unit** are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) *Applicable laws** and regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) Legal* and customary rights*; and
- 3) Obligatory codes of practice*.

Verifiers: 1) Forests Act 2009, Forest regulations 2018, Income Tax Act, Business (Names) Registration Act, Companies Act, Amerindian Act, Friendly Societies Act, Cooperative Societies Act, Environmental Protection Act, Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, National Insurance and Social Security Act, National Insurance and Social Security (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, Labour Act, Prevention of Discrimination Act, Equal Rights Act, Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, Customs Act, discussion with forest managers.2) FMD Inspection Report (GFC/FMD), Inspection Report (Amerindian Village Council, GFC/FMD), section 2 of the Amerindian Act, discussion with forest managers.3) GFC Wood Tracking System Guidelines, Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), , discussion with forest managers.

Directive: *Forest Act and Regulations etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

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

Verifiers: Receipts on payment of taxes, management fees, charges and levies

Directive: royalties and area fee do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land), Certificate of Compliance with National Insurance Scheme, tax requirements of the applicable tax schedule, discussion with forest managers.

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

Verifiers: Forest Management Plan, interviews with stakeholders, field observation. Forests Act 2009, Forest regulations 2018, GFC Wood Tracking System Guidelines, Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), Environmental Protection Act, Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Act, National Insurance and Social Security Act, National Insurance and Social Security (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, Labour Act, Prevention of Discrimination

Act, Equal Rights Act, Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, Customs Act, discussion with forest managers, no evidence of non-compliance during audit.

Directive: *Forest Act and Regulations etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

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.

1.4.1 Measures are implemented to inhibit unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities.

Verifiers: Agreements with community partners, Police Force and Revenue Authority, Monitoring/patrolling reports, Police reports.

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: Agreements with Police Force and Revenue Authority, Monitoring/patrolling reports, Police reports, no evidence of any ongoing unauthorised activities.

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

Verifiers: Meeting minutes, records of implemented measures and punishment/compensation, interview with stakeholders, Monitoring/patrolling reports, Police reports.

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.

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.

Verifiers: Forests Act 2009, Forest regulations 2018, GFC Wood Tracking System Guidelines, Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), , Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016, Wildlife Management and Conservation Commission reports, Due diligence assessment report, WTS Verification Report (GFC/FMD), Forest Produce Dealer's Licence (GFC/FMD), Annual Operating Licence, Lumberyard licence, Export Certificate (GFC/FMD), copies of Removal permits, Bills of Sale.

Directive: *Forest Act etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

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

Verifiers: Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2016, Species Protection Regulations (under Environmental Protection Act), Wildlife Management and Conservation Commission reports, CITES certificate of origin (Appendix III) or export permit (Appendix II – no Appendix II timber species in Guyana at the moment).

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*.

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

Verifiers: Documented dispute resolution procedure, existence of dispute resolution committee, consultation with local community representatives

- 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.

Verifiers: Record of disputes including the explanation of reasons/difficulties of unresolved issues, interviews with organization executives. complaints register, consultation with local community representatives.

- 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.

Verifiers: Record of disputes including the explanation of reasons/difficulties of unresolved issues, interviews with organization executives. complaints register, consultation with local community representatives.

- 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.

Verifiers: Record of disputes, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with affected individuals if applicable, compliance monitoring protocol, consultation with local community representatives, discussions with managers.

- 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.***

- 1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.

- SLIMF 1.7.1.1 A written or verbal declaration is in place stating that the owner, manager nor employees offer or receive bribes (money) or engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to the Guyana Forestry Commission, the local Forest Officer, officers of other government agencies, and neighbours and customers.

Verifier: written policy or declaration not to offer or receive bribes, discussions with managers, discussions with GFC (FMD).

- 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Verifier: discussions with managers, discussions with GFC (FMD), company policies, standard operating procedures

- 1.7.3 The policy is *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifier: written policy or declaration available for inspection, discussions with managers, discussions with GFC (FMD), evidence of public availability e.g., public notice, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with stakeholders.

- 1.7.4 Bribery, coercion and other acts of corruption do not occur.

Verifier: discussions with managers, discussions with GFC (FMD), personnel files, audit reports, monitoring report, interviews

- 1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

SLIMF 1.7.5.1 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur including notification of the Guyana Forestry Commission or other government agencies in case bribes have been offered by an employee of the Organisation to a Forest Officer or officer of other government agency.

Note: for small organizations: The documented evidences of corrective measures are not required for small organizations. Confidentiality of such records should be respected for all parties involved.

Verifier: discussions with managers, discussions with GFC (FMD), court proceedings, official records

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.***

1.8.1 A written policy, 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: Written statement approved by appropriate management personnel, managers display understanding of and commitment to FSC Principles and Criteria

1.8.2 The policy is *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifiers: Management plan, evidence of public availability -Available on website or available for inspection

PRINCIPLE 2: *WORKERS** RIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

The Organization shall* maintain or enhance the social and economic wellbeing of workers*.*

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.*

2.1.1 *The Organization* shall* not use child labour.*

2.1.1.1 *The Organization* shall* not employ workers* below the age of 15, or below the *minimum age** as stated under national, or local laws or regulations, whichever age is higher, except as specified in 2.1.1.2.*

2.1.1.2 *In countries where the *national law** or regulations permit the employment of persons between the ages of 13 to 15 years in *light work** such employment should not interfere with schooling nor, be harmful to their health or development. Notably, where children are subject to compulsory education laws, they *shall** work only outside of school hours during normal day time working hours.*

2.1.1.3 *No person under the age of 18 is employed in *hazardous** or *heavy work** except for the purpose of training within approved *national laws** and regulation.*

2.1.1.4 *The Organization* shall* prohibit worst forms of *child labour**.*

Verifiers: ILO Conventions 138 & 182, ILO Declaration 1998, Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), National Insurance Contributions records, interviews with employees, workers, Union representatives, site inspection

2.1.2 *The Organization* shall* eliminate all forms of forced and compulsory labour.*

2.1.2.1 *Employment relationships are voluntary and based on mutual consent, without threat of a penalty.*

2.1.2.2 *There is no evidence of any practices indicative of forced or compulsory labour, including, but not limited to, the following:*

- Physical and sexual violence
- Bonded labour
- Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to commence employment
- Restriction of mobility/movement
- Retention of passport and identity documents
- Threats of denunciation to the authorities.

Verifiers: ILO Conventions 28 & 105, ILO Declaration 1998, Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), National Insurance Contributions records, interviews with employees, workers, Union representatives, site inspection.

2.1.3 *The Organization* shall* ensure that there is no discrimination in employment and occupation.*

2.1.3.1 *Employment and occupation* practices are non-discriminatory.*

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), National Insurance Contributions records, interviews with employees, workers, Union representatives, site inspection

2.1.4 *The Organization* shall* respect freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining.*

2.1.4.1 *Workers** are able to establish or join *worker organizations** of their own choosing.

2.1.4.2 *The Organization** respects the rights of workers to engage in lawful activities related to forming, joining or assisting a *workers' organization**, or to refrain from doing the same; and will not discriminate or punish workers for exercising these rights.

2.1.4.3 *The Organization** negotiates with lawfully established *workers' organizations** and/ or duly selected representatives in *good faith** and with the best efforts to reach a *collective bargaining** agreement.

2.1.4.4 *Collective bargaining** agreements are implemented where they exist.

Verifiers: Copies of ILO convention 87, discussions with manager, conditions of employment contracts, existence of collective agreements (available for inspection), Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers, Union representatives, no evidence of non-compliance

2.2 ***The Organization* shall* promote gender equality* in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of engagement* and management activities.***

2.2.1 Systems are implemented that promote *gender equality** and prevent gender discrimination in employment practices, training opportunities, awarding of contracts, processes of *engagement** and management activities.

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Inspection Report (MSP), Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors), findings of employment surveys, discussions with managers, HR department

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.

Verifiers: Interviews with employees and workers and their labour organisations or unions, payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors), job advertisements, discussions with managers, HR department

2.2.3 Work typically carried out by women (nurseries, silviculture, Non Timber Forest Product harvesting, weighing, packing, etc.) is included in training and health & safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

Verifiers: Interviews with employees and workers and their labour organisations or unions, training programme, training records, discussions with managers, HR department

2.2.4 Women and men are paid the same wage when they do the same work.

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Inspection Report (MSP), Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors), findings of employment surveys, discussions with managers, HR department

2.2.5 Women 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.

Verifiers: Documented payment system available for inspection, Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors), discussions with managers, accounts department

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a six-week period after childbirth.

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Inspection Report (MSP), Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, findings of employment surveys, discussions with managers

2.2.7 Paternity leave is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, findings of employment surveys, discussions with managers

- 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.

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, findings of employment surveys, discussions with managers

- 2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination based on gender, marital status, parenthood or sexual orientation.

Verifiers: Prevention of Discrimination Act, Sexual Offences Act, Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers

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.

- 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.

SLIMF 2.3.1.1: All workers are informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to their activity that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Verifiers: ILO Conventions 155, ILO code of Practice on Safety (1988), Occupational Safety and Health Act, Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), No evidence of non-compliance, written health and safety measures and manuals available for inspection, discussion with managers, interviews with workers, health and safety committee meeting minutes

Directive: Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land.

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

Verifiers: Occupational Safety and Health Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), risk assessments, interviews with workers, field visits, personal protective equipment available and in good condition, health and safety committee meeting minutes

- 2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

Verifiers: Documented health and safety procedures available for inspection, discussions with managers, interviews with workers, field visits, personal protective equipment available and in good condition, records of inspections of PPE by managers/supervisors

- 2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.

Verifiers: Documented accident reporting system, evidence that preventative actions implemented, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), discussions with managers

SLIMF 2.3.4.1: The use of health and safety measures by workers is checked and known.

2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national *forest** industry averages.

Verifiers: Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), Documented accident reporting system, records of accidents, health and safety committee meeting minutes

SLIMF 2.3.5.1 Accident level is low compared to national *forest** industry averages.

2.3.6 The health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required after major incidents or accidents.

Verifiers: Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), risk assessments, discussions with managers, health and safety committee meeting minutes

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*.*

2.4.1 Wages paid by *The Organization** in all circumstances meet or exceed *legal** minimum wage rates, where such rates exist.

Verifiers: Sections 8 and 11 of the Labour Act, Section 4 and the Schedule of the Labour National (Minimum Wage) Order No. 15 of 2016, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, payroll (of enterprise and/or contractors), National Insurance Contributions records,

2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:

- 1) Minimum *forest** industry standards; or
- 2) Other recognized *forest** industry wage agreements; or
- 3) *Living wages** that are higher than *legal** minimum wages.

Verifiers: Sections 8 and 11 of the Labour Act, Section 4 and the Schedule of the Labour National (Minimum Wage) Order No. 15 of 2016, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), Interviews with workers and their labour organisations or unions, consultations with Forest Products Association and Guyana Manufacturing and Services Associations, discussions Ministry of Social Protection, discussions with managers

2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *workers** and/or *formal and informal workers organizations**.

Verifier: Sections 8 and 11 of the Labour Act, Section 4 and the Schedule of the Labour National (Minimum Wage) Order No. 15 of 2016, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), Interviews with workers

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers: Labour National (Minimum Wage) Order No. 15 of 2016, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), National Insurance Contributions records, payroll, interviews with employees, workers, Union representatives

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.*

2.5.1 *Workers** have job specific training consistent with Annex B and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the *management plan** and all management activities.

Verifiers: Training procedures documented, training programme, training manuals, training records; all available for inspection, discussions with workers, operators, supervisors

2.5.2 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant *workers*.*.

Verifiers: Training records available for inspection, discussions with workers, operators, supervisors

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 diseases**, or *occupational injuries** sustained while working for *The Organization**.**

2.6.1 A *dispute** resolution process is in place, developed through *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with *workers**.

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, Prevention of Discrimination Act, Sexual Offenses Act, Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers

2.6.2 *Workers** grievances are identified and responded to and are either resolved or are in the *dispute** resolution process.

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, records of disputes and workers grievances, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers

2.6.3 Up-to-date records of *workers** grievances related to *workers** loss or damage of property, occupational *diseases** or injuries are maintained including:

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

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, records of disputes and workers grievances, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers

2.6.4 *Fair compensation** is provided to *workers** for work-related loss or damage of property and occupational *disease** or injuries.

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, records of disputes and workers grievances, records of compensation provided to workers if applicable, Inspection Report (Ministry of Social Protection), interviews with employees, workers

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.

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.

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

Directive: Prior to the allocation of areas greater than 20,000 acres, ESIA have to be done and approved, at this juncture a mapping of the effects and impacts to all other users is done.

Verifiers: Amerindian Act, Forests Regulations 2018, no evidence of Amerindian Villages or communities that are not documented by the forest manager, ESIA, interviews with organization executives, interviews with Indigenous peoples.

3.1.2 Through *culturally appropriate* engagement** with the *Indigenous Peoples** identified in 3.1.1, 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 *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**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities, *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**.

Verifiers: Consultation with indigenous communities (leaders and villagers), maps, ILO Convention 169 Article, UNDRIP, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, management plan, Village Council records and meeting minutes.

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*.

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**.

Verifiers: UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2), consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, records of information (EIAs, SIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements, public scoping

meetings, village council communication, Meeting minutes, monitoring report, public notices, interviews with organization executives, interviews with Indigenous peoples.

- 3.2.2 The *legal** and *customary rights** of Indigenous Peoples* are not violated by *The Organization**.

Verifiers: UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, Article 6 (1) and 1 (2), consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, no evidence of encroachment or threats to indigenous peoples' resources or rights.

- 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*.

Verifiers: UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements, documented dispute resolution process, records of appropriate payment or compensation where rights have been violated.

- 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 of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 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.

Directive: The Forest Management Organisation must implement and respect decisions made by the Government or the Village Council.

Verifiers: UNDRIP, ILO Convention 169, consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, Village Council decisions, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

- 3.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, *the Organisation** and the affected *Indigenous Peoples** are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

Verifiers: Consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, documented evidence that both parties are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements.

- 3.3 In the event of delegation of control over management activities, a *binding agreement** between *The Organization** and the *Indigenous Peoples** shall* be concluded through *Free, Prior and Informed Consent**. The agreement shall* define its duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions. The agreement shall* make provision for monitoring by Indigenous Peoples of *The Organization**'s compliance with its terms and conditions.**

- 3.3.1 Where control over management activities has been granted through *Free Prior and Informed Consent** based on *culturally appropriate* engagement**, the *binding agreement** contains the duration, provisions for renegotiation, renewal, termination, economic conditions and other terms and conditions.

Verifier: Binding agreement delegating control over management activities available for inspection in Amerindian Village and at Organisation, evidence of, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.3.2 Records of *binding agreements** are maintained.

Verifier: Records of binding agreements available for inspection in Amerindian Village and at Organisation

3.3.3 The *binding agreement** contains the provision for monitoring by *Indigenous Peoples** of *The Organization**'s compliance with its terms and conditions.

Verifier: Binding agreement delegating control over management activities available for inspection in Amerindian Village and at Organisation, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.4 *The Organization shall* recognize and uphold* the rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) and ILO Convention 169 (1989).**

3.4.1 The rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples** as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 are not violated by *The Organization**.

Verifiers: evidence that Organization aware of contents of ILO169 & UNDRIP, Consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, as defined in UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169, have been violated by *The Organization**, the situation is documented including steps to *restore** these rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, to the satisfaction of the rights holders.

Verifiers: Consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.5 *The Organization, through *engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**, shall* identify sites which are of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance and for which these *Indigenous Peoples* 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 *Indigenous Peoples*.**

3.5.1 Sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance for which *Indigenous Peoples** hold *legal** or *customary rights** are identified through *culturally appropriate** *engagement**.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.5.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with *Indigenous Peoples**. When *Indigenous Peoples** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection** of the sites, then other means will be used.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

3.5.3 Wherever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *Indigenous Peoples**, and as directed by local and *national laws**.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, management planning documents and procedures, supervisors, employees and workers informed, interviews with supervisors, employees and workers

3.6 *The Organization* shall* uphold* the right of Indigenous Peoples* 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 Indigenous Peoples for such utilization through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* before utilization takes place, and shall* be consistent with the protection* of intellectual property* rights.*

3.6.1 *Traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* are protected and are only used when the acknowledged owners of that traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* have provided their Free, Prior and Informed Consent* formalized through a binding agreement*.*

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements, consultation with Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives

3.6.2 *Indigenous Peoples* are compensated according to the binding agreement* reached through Free, Prior and Informed Consent* for the use of traditional knowledge* and intellectual property*.*

Verifiers: Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented, records of payments

PRINCIPLE 4: COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The Organization shall* contribute to maintaining or enhancing the social and economic wellbeing of local communities*.*

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*.*

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

Directive: Local communities, living within and outside the management units, will be identified and listed if management activities affect the critical services (e.g., drinking water, soil erosion and loss, irrigation, transhumance grazing). Legally titled lands are excluded from allocated forest concessions and buffers are placed between the entities.

Verifiers: No evidence of local communities that are not documented by the forest manager, consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Regional Democratic Council and Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development

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.

Directive: All legally held lands (titled villages, private properties, etc.) are excluded from State Forest boundaries and cannot be allocated as concessions by the GFC.

Verifiers: Consultation with representatives of local communities, consultation with Regional Democratic Council and Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development, Management plan, maps, records of rights and system of engagement, meeting minutes, interview with representative of local communities.

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*.

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.

Verifiers: Consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, Ministry of Local Government & Regional Development, records of information (EIAs, SIAs, etc) provided to the representative organisations, absence of significant disputes, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements.

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

Verifiers: Consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, no evidence of encroachment or threats the legal and customary rights of local communities.

4.2.3 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.*

Verifiers: Consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, documented dispute resolution process, records of appropriate payment or compensation where rights have been violated.

4.2.4 *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 of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
- 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.*

Note: Free, Prior and *Informed Consent** is granted to *local communities** with established *legal* or customary rights** within the *Management Unit**. The scope of Free Prior and *Informed Consent** for *local communities** is limited to the rights that exist within the *Management Unit** and only to the extent that management actions have an impact on those rights

Verifiers: Management plan, records of training and awareness program, interviews with organization executives, interviews with representatives of local communities, meeting minutes, report detailing process of achieving FPIC.

Directive: All legally held lands (titled villages, private properties, etc.) are excluded from State Forest boundaries and cannot be allocated as concessions by the GFC.

Verifiers: Consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, evidence

of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements, meeting minutes, report detailing process of achieving FPIC.

- 4.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, *the Organisation** and the affected *local communities** are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

Verifiers: Consultation representatives of local communities, consultation with Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, documented evidence that both parties are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process.

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.*

- 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.

SLIMF 4.3.1.1 Preference is given to local people and services.

Verifier: Recruitment strategy, evidence of employment of local personnel, job advertisements, consultation with local communities, contractors and suppliers

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.*

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

SLIMF 4.4.1.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and efforts made to implement them.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, results of social impact analysis, discussion with forest managers, consultation representatives of local communities, Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, evidence of free, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives

- 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.

SLIMF 4.4.2.1 Local products and services are used.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, consultation representatives of local communities, Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils, records

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.*

- 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.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, results of ESIA (Environmental & Social Impact Analysis), social monitoring reports, discussion with forest managers, consultation representatives of local communities, Neighbourhood Democratic Council, Municipal and District Councils.

SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected communities.

SLIMF 4.5.1.2 Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.

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*.

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

Verifier: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with local communities available for inspection, existence of dispute resolution committee, consultation with local community representatives

4.6.2 Grievances related to the impacts of management activities are responded to in a timely manner* and are either resolved or are in the dispute* resolution process.

Verifier: Register of disputes and grievances with local communities, consultation with local community representatives

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.

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, register of disputes and grievances with local communities, consultation representatives of local communities

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.

Verifiers: Documented mechanism for resolving disputes and grievances with workers, compliance monitoring protocol, consultation with local community representatives, discussions with managers and workers

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*.

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*.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

- 4.7.2 Measures to protect such sites are agreed, documented and implemented through *culturally appropriate engagement** with *local communities**. When *local communities** determine that physical identification of sites in documentation or on maps would threaten the value or *protection** of the sites, then other means will be used.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements

- 4.7.3 Whenever sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance are newly observed or discovered, management activities cease immediately in the vicinity until protective measures have been agreed to with the *local communities**, and as directed by local and *national laws**.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, management planning documents and procedures, supervisors, employees and workers informed, interviews with supervisors, employees and workers

- 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.***

- 4.8.1 *Traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** are protected and are only used when the owners of that *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** have provided their *Free, Prior and Informed Consent** formalized through a *binding agreement**.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures, documented evidence of agreements/signed agreements, consultation representatives of local communities, evidence of, prior and informed consent expressed by community representatives

- 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**.

Verifiers: Procedure and payment rates for compensation documented, records of payments

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.*

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.*

5.1.1 The range of resources and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy are identified.

SLIMF 5.1.1.1 The organization is aware of the range of resources (e.g. NTFPs, hunting, fishing) and *ecosystem services** (e.g. watershed functions such as water supply, water quality, tourism) that could strengthen and diversify the local economy

Verifier: Research papers/reports, discussion with managers, results of assessments of resources and ecosystem services existing in the Management Unit, consultation with existing local enterprises, representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers.

5.1.2 Consistent with *management objectives**, the identified benefits and products are produced by *The Organization** and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

SLIMF 5.1.2.1 Consistent with *management objectives**, the identified benefits and products are produced by *The Organization** and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifiers: Discussion with managers, results of assessments of resources and ecosystem services existing in the Management Unit, consultation with existing local enterprises, representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers

5.1.3 When *The Organization** uses FSC Ecosystem Services Claims, *The Organization** shall comply with applicable requirements in FSC-PRO-30-006.

Verifiers: Discussion with managers, assessment of applicable requirements FSC Ecosystem Services Claims

5.2 *The Organization* shall* normally harvest products and services from the Management Unit* at or below a level which can be permanently sustained.*

5.2.1 *Timber harvesting levels** do not exceed an annual allowable cut of 0.33 m³/ha/yr. (prorated according to the chosen cutting cycle) as prescribed by the Guyana Forestry Commission which is based on *Best Available Information** (Ter Steege *et al*, 1996; Van der Hout, 2011) on growth and yield; inventory of the *forest**; mortality rates; and maintenance of *ecosystem functions**.

Directive: Different national requirements apply to different Organisations: i.e. Large concessions, small concessions, private land, Amerindian Village titled land. Maximum timber harvest levels are set nationally by the Guyana Forestry Commission.

Verifiers: Code of Practice for Forest Operations, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concession), Block approval letter (Large Concession), Approved annual quota (Small Concession), GFC tag issuances letter, GFC tag management report, Forest Management Plan (Large Concession), Annual Operation Plan (Large Concession), Pre-harvest inventory report (Large Concession), discussions with managers.

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.

Directive: Different national requirements apply to different Organisations: i.e. Large concessions, small concessions, private land, and Amerindian Village titled land and for primary conversion by chainsaw.

Verifiers: Code of Practice for Forest Operations, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concession), Block approval letter (Large Concession), Approved annual quota (Small Concession), GFC tag management report, Forest Management Plan (Large Concession), Annual Operation Plan (Large Concession), Pre-harvest inventory report (Large Concession).

- 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.

Directive: Different national requirements apply to different Organisations: i.e. Large concessions, small concessions, private land, Amerindian Village titled land. Exceptions are allowed for large concessions and for infrastructural tags.

Verifiers: For large and small concessions: data on actual harvest are recorded on Removal Permits and associated Production Register. For private land and Amerindian Village Land: data on actual harvest are recorded on Private Property Removal Declaration and associated Production Register.

- 5.2.4 For extraction of commercially harvested services and *non-timber forest products** under *The Organization's** control a sustainable harvest level is calculated and adhered to. Sustainable harvest levels are based on *Best Available Information**.

Verifiers: Sustainable harvest levels of commercially harvested kufa (*Clusia grandiflora* and *C. palmicida* (*Guttiferae*)), nibi (*Heteropsis flexuosa* (*Araceae*)) and manicole (*Euterpe oleracea*) can be found in the codes of practice for these NTFPs.

5.3 *The Organization shall* demonstrate that the positive and negative externalities* of operations are included in the *management plan**.**

- 5.3.1 Costs related to preventing, mitigating or compensating for negative social and environment impacts of management activities are quantified and documented in the *management plan** or the business plan.

Verifiers: Management plan, business plan, annual budget.

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

Verifiers: Management plan.

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.*

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

SLIMF 5.4.1.1 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.

Verifiers: Sales information, discussion with managers, consultation with existing local enterprises, representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers.

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

SLIMF 5.4.2.1 *Reasonable** attempts are made to establish and encourage capacity where local goods, services, processing and value-added facilities are not available.

Verifiers: Discussion with managers, consultation with existing local enterprises, representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, records of investments, training offered.

5.5 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its*

5.5.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the management plan* in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

SLIMF 5.5.1.1 Sufficient funds are allocated to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

Verifiers: Business plan, annual budget, forest management plan and supporting documents, discussion with managers

5.5.2 Expenditures and investments are made to implement the *management plan** in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term* economic viability**.

Verifiers: Business plan, annual budget, forest management plan and supporting documents, discussion with managers

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.

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.

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**.

SLIMF 6.1.1.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *environmental values** within, and, where potentially affected by management activities, outside of the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers: Records of results of environmental impact assessment, published reports by government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, consultation with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, management plan, Environmental or Operational Permit, inventory reports and summaries.

6.1.2 Assessments of *environmental values** are conducted with a level of detail and frequency so that:

- 1) Impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values** can be assessed as per *Criterion** 6.2;
- 2) *Risks** to *environmental values** can be identified as per *Criterion** 6.2;
- 3) Necessary *conservation** measures to protect values can be identified as per *Criterion** 6.3; and,
- 4) Monitoring of impacts or environmental changes can be conducted as per *Principle** 8.

SLIMF 6.1.2.1 Assessments of *environmental values** are conducted with a level of detail and frequency.

Verifiers: Records of results of environmental impact assessment, published reports by government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, consultation with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

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*.

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 landscape level.

SLIMF 6.2.1.1 Prior to implementing site-disturbing activities an assessment is conducted to identify possible adverse impacts from planned management activities.

Verifiers: Records of results of environmental impact assessment, consultation with local communities and affected stakeholders, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

- 6.2.2 The *environmental impact assessment** identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.
- Verifiers:** Records of results of environmental impact assessment, documented pre-harvest planning procedures, discussion with managers, field visits, Environmental Permit or Operation Permit (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)).
- 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.**
- 6.3.1 Management activities are planned and implemented to prevent negative impacts and to protect *environmental values**.
- Verifiers:** Environmental Permit or Operation Permit (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)), protection measures documented and justified, documented pre-harvest planning procedures, compliance with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers.
- Directive:** *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*
- 6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to *environmental values**.
- Verifiers:** Protection measures documented and justified, documented post-harvest assessment procedures, evidence of implementation, compliance with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers.
- Directive:** *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*
- 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**.
- Verifiers:** Mitigation measures documented and justified, evidence of implementation discussion with managers
- 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*.**
- 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**.
- SLIMF 6.4.1.1 *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:** Records of results of surveys, published reports by government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, discussions with

managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, or other expert organizations, management plan, inventory data, approval letter, CITES Permit.

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

SLIMF 6.4.2.1 Management activities are designed or modified to avoid negative impacts to rare and *threatened species**, and their *habitats**.

Verifiers: Records of results of impact assessment, published reports by government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, discussions with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, management plan and/or supporting documents

6.4.3 The rare and *threatened species** and their *habitats** are protected, including through the provision of *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity**, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

SLIMF 6.4.3.1 The *rare and threatened species** and their *habitats** are protected, including through the provision of *conservation zones**, *protection areas**, *connectivity**, and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as species' recovery programs.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, field visits, discussions with managers

6.4.4 Hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of *rare or threatened species** is prevented.

SLIMF 6.4.4.1 A system is in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of rare or threatened *species**

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, field visits, Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission quota, discussion with Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission, discussions with managers, discussions with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers.

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.***

6.5.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify native *ecosystems** that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions**, within the *Management Unit**.

SLIMF 6.5.1.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *native ecosystems** that exist, or would exist under *natural conditions**, within the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers: published reports by government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, discussions with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations, management plan and/or supporting documents

6.5.2 *Representative Sample Areas** of native *ecosystems** are protected, where they exist.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, field visits, discussions with managers, maps

- 6.5.3 Where *Representative Sample Areas** do not exist, or where existing sample areas inadequately represent *native ecosystems**, or are otherwise insufficient, a proportion of the *Management Unit** is *restored** to more *natural conditions**.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, maps, field visits, discussions with managers, justification of total areas managed for natural forest restoration

- 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.

- SLIMF 6.5.4.1 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.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, maps, field visits, discussions with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

- 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**.

Directive: GFC Guidelines for large concessions mandate that 4.5 % of representative productive areas be set aside as a biodiversity reserve, along with buffer zones along waterways (10-30 m on each side) and environmentally sensitive and important areas (for all concessions). All of these areas are considered in the 10%.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, maps, field visits.

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.

- 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 plan and associated documentation, protection measures documented and justified, evidence of implementation, compliance with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers, field visits.

Directive: Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land

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

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, restoration measures documented, evidence of implementation, discussion with managers, maps, field visits

- 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.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures, evidence of implementation, discussion with managers, maps, field visits

- 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.

Note: Although forests in Guyana are multiple use, and hunting, fishing, etc. can be approved for overlapping areas, and indigenous peoples have traditional rights, the Organization can control the actions of their workers, ensure signage is prepared and all activities observed are reported to the necessary competent authorities.

Verifiers: Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission quota for the management unit area, agreements with Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission, discussions with representatives of local communities and Amerindian Villages, monitoring/patrolling reports, management plan, field observation.

- 6.6.5 Mechanisms for wildlife *protection** are in place: Applicable national and/or international regulations on *protection**, hunting and trade in animal species or parts (trophies) *shall** be known and complied with;

Verifiers: Regulations enforced by GWCMC- Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission

- 6.6.6 An internal regulation banning and punishing the transportation of and trade in bush meat and firearms in the facilities and vehicles of *The Organization**;

Verifier: FMP, CoP, Guidelines, signage and company records.

- 6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented;

Verifiers: FMP and AOP- monitoring of concession area and boundaries

- 6.6.8 Effective mitigation measures are in place to ensure that *workers** do not increase hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

Verifier: FMP, CoP, Guidelines, signage and company records.

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.*

- 6.7.1 *Protection** measures are implemented to protect natural *watercourses**, *water bodies**, *riparian zones** and their *connectivity**, including water quantity and water quality.

Verifier: Management plan and associated documentation, protection measures documented, evidence of implementation, compliance with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussions with managers, workers and operators, field visits.

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

- 6.7.2 Where implemented *protection** measures do not protect *watercourses**, *water bodies**, *riparian zones** and their *connectivity**, water quantity or water quality from impacts of *forest** management, restoration activities are implemented.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented restoration procedures, maps, field visits, discussions with managers, workers and operators.

- 6.7.3 Where natural *watercourses*, *water bodies**, *riparian zones** and their *connectivity**, water quantity or water quality have been damaged by past activities on land and water by *The Organization**, *restoration activities** are implemented.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented restoration procedures, evidence of implementation, compliance with Code of

Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussions with managers, workers and operators, field visits.

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

- 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.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented prevention and mitigation measures, evidence of implementation if applicable, discussions with managers, field visits

- 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*.***

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

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

- 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:***

- a) ***Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and***
- b) ***Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and***
- c) ***Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.***

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*, and*
- 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 plan and associated documentation, no plans for conversion exist, no evidence of conversion.

- 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:***

- a) ***Clear and sufficient evidence is provided that The Organization* was not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion, or***
- b) ***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*.***

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

Verifiers: Documented evidence of previous land use, documented dates of planting, total area of plantations on sites converted from natural forest, discussions with managers, field visits

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: Documented evidence of previous land use, documented dates of planting, documented benefits of conversion, total area of plantations on sites converted from natural forest, discussions with managers, field visits.

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.

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.*

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

SLIMF 7.1.1.1 An overall plan that includes the objectives and procedures that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard has been prepared.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation

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

SLIMF 7.1.2.1 Specific, operational *management objectives** that address the requirements of this standard are defined

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation

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

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 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.*

7.2.1 The *management plan** includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the *management objectives**.

7.2.1a For large concessions: the Forest Management Plan are be based on a detailed social, economic and environmental appraisal, setting out the order and extent of all activities to be carried out in a concession.

7.2.1b For large concessions: the Forest Management Plan includes all information as required by the GFC Forest management Plan Guidelines.

SLIMF 7.2.1.1 The *management plan** includes management actions, procedures, strategies and measures to achieve the *management objectives**.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented policies and procedures for implementation of management plan, maps

7.2.2 *The management plan** addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

SLIMF 7.2.2.1 *The management plan** addresses the elements listed in Annex E, and is implemented.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented policies and procedures for implementation of management plan, maps

- 7.3 The management plan* shall* include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.**
- 7.3.1 *Verifiable targets**, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for monitoring the progress towards each *management objective**.
- Verifiers:** Management plan and associated documentation, documented policies and procedures for implementation of management plan, documented compliance monitoring protocol, documented monitoring framework
- 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.**
- 7.4.1 *The management plan** is revised and updated 3-5 years consistent with GFC rules and with Annex F to incorporate:
- 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.
- Verifiers:** GFC-approved Forest Management Plan and associated documentation, documented procedures for revising and updating of management plan, documented compliance monitoring protocol, documented monitoring framework
- 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.
- 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.
- Verifiers:** Availability of information, summary available and/or website or during inspection
- 7.5.2 Relevant components of the *management plan**, excluding *confidential information**, are available to *affected stakeholders** on request at the actual costs of reproduction and handling.
- Verifiers:** Availability of information, relevant components of the management plan available on website and/or during inspection, discussions with affected stakeholders
- 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.**
- 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), *Indigenous cultural landscapes** (*Criterion** 3.1) 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).

SLIMF 7.6.1.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected stakeholders are able to provide input into development of elements detailed in 1) to 8:

- 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), *Indigenous cultural landscapes** (*Criterion** 3.1) 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)
- 6) The Organisation respects other parties' legal user rights where concessions co-exist with different land-use activities
- 7) The Organisation does not impede the exercise of traditional rights - any subsistence right or privilege - of Amerindian peoples
- 8) The Organisation does not impede the exercise of the legal user rights of other individual groups

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented policies and procedures for engaging affected stakeholders in its management planning and monitoring processes, discussions with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers

7.6.2 *Culturally appropriate* engagement** is used to:

- 1) Determine appropriate representatives and contact points (including where appropriate, local institutions, organizations and authorities);
- 2) Determine mutually agreed communication channels allowing for information to flow in both directions;
- 3) Ensure all actors (women, youth, elderly, minorities) are represented and engaged equitably;
- 4) Ensure all meetings, all points discussed and all agreements reached are recorded;
- 5) Ensure the content of meeting records is approved; and
- 6) Ensure the results of all *culturally appropriate* engagement** activities are shared with those involved.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures for engaging affected stakeholders, discussions with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers

7.6.3 *Affected rights holders* and affected stakeholders** are provided with an opportunity for *culturally appropriate* engagement** in monitoring and planning processes of management activities that affect their interests.

SLIMF 7.6.3.1 Culturally appropriate* engagement* is completed with affected stakeholders* and *Indigenous Peoples** to ensure that their concerns are addressed in the development and implementation of management and monitoring activities.

Verifiers: Documented policies and procedures for engaging affected stakeholders, discussions with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers

- 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: Documented policies and procedures for engaging affected stakeholders, discussions with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers

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*.

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)*

8.1.1 Procedures are documented and executed for monitoring the implementation of the *management plan** including its policies and *management objectives** and achievement of *verifiable targets**.

Verifiers: documented compliance monitoring protocol, documented monitoring framework, social and environmental monitoring reports

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.*

8.2.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are *monitored** consistent with Annex G.

SLIMF 8.2.1.1 The social and environmental impacts of management activities are *monitored** consistent with Annex G.

Verifiers: Documented monitoring framework, social and environmental monitoring reports, consultation with representatives of local communities, Amerindian Village leaders and villagers, discussions with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are *monitored** consistent with Annex G.

SLIMF 8.2.2.1 Changes in environmental conditions are *monitored** consistent with Annex G.

Verifiers: Documented monitoring framework, environmental monitoring reports, discussions with managers, relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

8.3 *The Organization* shall* analyze the results of monitoring and evaluation and feed the outcomes of this analysis back into the planning process.*

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**.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures for revising and updating of management plan, discussions with managers

8.3.2 If monitoring results show non-conformities with the FSC Standard then *management objectives**, *verifiable targets** and/or management activities are revised.

Verifiers: Management plan and associated documentation, documented procedures for revising and updating of management plan, discussions with managers

8.4 *The Organization* shall* make publicly available* a summary of the results of monitoring free of charge, excluding confidential information*.*

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.

Verifiers: Summary of the monitoring results available on website and/or during inspection

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.

8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified. As part of that:

- 1) *Transaction verification** is supported by providing *FSC transaction** data, as requested by the certification body;
- 2) *Fibre testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of materials and information about species composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

SLIMF 8.5.1.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

Verifiers: Removal Permits, Private Property Removal Declarations, Production Register, Tag Management Report (GFC/FMD), WTS Verification Report (GFC/FMD), FMD Inspection Report (GFC/FMD)

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.

SLIMF 8.5.2.1 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: Sales documentation, material accounting record.

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.

SLIMF 8.5.3.1 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.

Verifiers: Sales documentation.

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*.*

- 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.

- 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, and their condition.

SLIMF 9.1.1.1 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, and their condition.

Verifiers: Documented results of assessment of the location and status of High Conservation Value Categories and Areas, maps, discussions with managers

- 9.1.2 This assessment includes identification of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, as of January 1, 2017.

Verifiers: Documented results of identification of Intact Forest Landscapes, maps, discussions with managers

- 9.1.3 The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate* engagement** with affected *rights holders** and *affected** and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *conservation** of the *High Conservation Values**.

SLIMF 9.1.3.1 The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate* engagement** with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *conservation** of the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers: Records of consultation with affected stakeholders and stakeholders with an interest in the *conservation** of the High Conservation Values,

discussions with affected and interested stakeholders, discussions with managers

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

9.2.1 Threats to *High Conservation Values** are identified using *Best Available Information**.

Verifiers: Reports on threats to High Conservation Values

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** prior to implementing potentially harmful management activities.

Verifiers: Documented measures to maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values, evidence of implementation, filed visits

9.2.3 *Affected rights holders**, *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**.

Verifiers: Records of consultation with affected stakeholders and stakeholders with an interest in the *conservation** of the High Conservation Values, discussions with affected and interested stakeholders, discussions with managers

9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to *protect* core areas**.

Verifiers: Documented management strategies to protect core areas available during inspection, discussions with managers

9.2.5 The vast *majority** of each *Intact Forest Landscape** is designated as *core area**.

Verifiers: Records of core areas, maps, field visits, discussions with managers

9.2.6 The strategies developed are effective to maintain and/or enhance the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers: Records of surveys of High Conservation Values, field visits, discussions with managers

9.2.7 Management strategies allow limited *industrial activity** within *core areas** only if all effects of *industrial activity** including *fragmentation**:

- 1) Are restricted to a very limited portion of the *core area**;
- 2) Do not reduce the *core area** below 50,000 ha, and
- 3) Will produce clear, substantial, additional, long-term conservation and social benefits.

Verifiers: Records of core areas, maps, field visits, discussions with managers.

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.

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.

SLIMF 9.3.1.1 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.

Verifiers: Protection measures documented and justified, evidence of implementation, field visits, discussions with managers, discussions with affected and interested stakeholders

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.

SLIMF 9.3.2.1 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.

Verifiers: Protection measures documented and justified, evidence of implementation, field visits, discussions with managers, discussions with interested stakeholders

9.3.3 *Core areas** are *protected** consistent with *Criterion** 9.2.

Verifiers: Protection measures of core areas are documented and justified, evidence of implementation, field visits, discussions with managers, discussions with interested stakeholders

9.3.4 Limited *industrial activity ** in *core areas** is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7.

Verifiers: Records of core areas, maps, field visits, discussions with managers

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

SLIMF 9.3.5.1 Activities that harm *High Conservation Values** cease immediately and actions are taken to *restore** and protect the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers: Protection measures documented and justified, evidence of implementation, field visits, discussions with managers, discussions with interested stakeholders

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.*

9.4.1 A program of periodic monitoring 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 Values**, to fully maintain and/or enhance-the *High Conservation Values**.

SLIMF 9.4.1.1 A program of periodic *monitoring** 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**.

Verifiers: Documented monitoring procedures High Conservation Value, including High Conservation Value Areas on which they depend, records of monitoring

9.4.2 The monitoring program includes *engagement** with *affected* rights holders, affected and interested stakeholders** and experts.

SLIMF 9.4.2.1 The *monitoring** program includes *engagement** with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** and experts.

Verifiers: Records of consultation with affected stakeholders and stakeholders with an interest in the conservation of the High Conservation Values, discussions with affected and interested stakeholders, discussions with managers

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**.

Verifiers: discussions with affected and interested stakeholders, discussions with managers, discussions with relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

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

Verifiers: discussions with affected and interested stakeholders, discussions with managers, discussions with relevant government agencies, research institutions, or other expert organizations

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.

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**.

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.

Verifiers: For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable

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**.

Verifiers: For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable

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.

10.2.1 *Species** chosen for regeneration are ecologically well adapted to the site, are *native species** and are of local provenance, unless clear and convincing justification is provided for using non-local *genotypes** or non-*native species**.

Verifiers: For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable

10.2.2 *Species* chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration *objectives** and with the *management objectives**.

Verifiers: For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable

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.

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.

Verifiers: For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection, approval by GFC to use alien species for regeneration. For natural regeneration: not applicable

- 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.
- Verifiers:** For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection, approval by GFC to use alien species for regeneration. For natural regeneration: not applicable
- 10.3.3 The spread of *invasive species** introduced by *The Organization** is controlled.
- Verifiers:** For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection, approval by GFC to use alien species for regeneration. For natural regeneration: not applicable
- 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**.
- Verifiers:** For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, approval by GFC to use alien species for regeneration, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable
- 10.4 *The Organization** shall* not use genetically modified organisms* in the Management Unit*.**
- 10.4.1 Genetically modified organisms* are not used.
- Verifiers:** For artificial regeneration: management plan or supporting documents, artificial regeneration strategy and procedure documented, site inspection. For natural regeneration: not applicable
- 10.5 *The Organization** shall* use silvicultural practices that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and management objectives*.**
- 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, species, sites and *management objectives**.
- Verifiers:** Management plan or supporting documents, silvicultural practices documented and justified, site inspection.
- 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.**
- 10.6.1 The use of *fertilizers** is minimized or avoided.
- Verifiers:** Management plan or supporting documents, documented strategy to minimise use of fertilisers
- 10.6.2 When *fertilizers** are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require *fertilizers**.
- Verifiers:** Management plan or supporting documents, documented strategy to minimise use of fertilisers
- 10.6.3 When *fertilizers** are used, their types, rates, frequencies and site of application are documented.
- Verifiers:** Management plan or supporting documents, fertilizer purchase records, fertilizer application records
- 10.6.4 When *fertilizers** are used, *environmental values** are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage.
- Verifiers:** Management plan or supporting documents, documented fertilizer application procedures

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

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented fertilizer application procedures

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.

10.7.1 Integrated pest management, including selection of *silviculture** systems, is used to avoid, or aim to eliminate, the frequency, extent and amount of chemical *pesticide** applications, and result in non-use or overall reductions in applications.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides

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.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, chemical pesticide purchase records, chemical pesticide application records, phytosanitary import permit is available, site inspection, inspection of chemical storage facilities.

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.

Verifiers: chemical pesticide purchase records, chemical pesticide application records, site inspection, inspection of chemical storage facilities.

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 cleanup following accidental spillages.

Verifiers: Training records, site inspection, inspection of chemical storage facilities, discussions with managers, workers

10.7.5 If *pesticides** are used, application methods minimize quantities used, while achieving effective results, and provide effective *protection** to surrounding *landscapes**.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented strategy to minimise use of chemical pesticides, site inspection, discussions with managers, workers

10.7.6 Damage to *environmental values** and human health from *pesticide** use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented chemical pesticide application procedures, site inspection, discussions with managers, workers

10.7.7 When *pesticides** are used:

- 1) The selected *pesticide**, application method, timing and pattern of use offers the least risk to humans and non-target species; and
- 2) Objective evidence demonstrates that the *pesticide** is the only effective, practical and cost-effective way to control the pest.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented chemical pesticide application procedures, site inspection, discussions with managers, workers

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*.

10.8.1 The use of *biological control agents** is minimized, *monitored** and controlled.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented strategy to minimise use of biological control agents, approval to use biological control agents by National Plant Protection Organization (NAREI), phytosanitary import permit is available

10.8.2 Use of *biological control agents** complies with *internationally accepted scientific protocols**.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, approval to use biological control agents by National Plant Protection Organization (NAREI), phytosanitary import permit is available

10.8.3 The use of *biological control agents** is recorded including type, quantity, period, location and reason for use.

Verifiers: Purchase records of biological control agents, records of use of biological control agents, site inspection

10.8.4 Damage to *environmental values** caused by the use of *biological control agents** is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented pest and disease control strategy, documented procedures for the use of biological control agents, site inspection, discussions with managers, workers

10.9 The Organization* shall* assess risks* and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards* proportionate to scale, intensity, and risk*.

10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of *natural hazards** on *infrastructure**, *forest** resources and communities in the *Management Unit** are assessed.

SLIMF 10.9.1.1 Potential negative impacts of *natural hazards** on *infrastructure**, *forest** resources and communities in the *Management Unit** are assessed.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, records of assessment of potential negative impacts of natural hazards (wind, fire), discussions with managers

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

SLIMF 10.9.2.1 Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of natural hazards. If capacity or resources do not allow, the Organization or manager communicates with government or relevant local Organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, documented measures to mitigate impacts of natural hazards (wind, fire), discussions with managers

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.

SLIMF 10.9.3.1 *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.

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, risk assessment natural hazards (wind, fire), discussions with managers

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

SLIMF 10.9.4.1 Management activities are modified and/or measures are developed and implemented that reduce the identified *risks**

Verifiers: Management plan or supporting documents, risk assessment natural hazards (wind, fire), discussions with managers

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.

10.10.1 Development, maintenance and use of *infrastructure**, as well as transport activities are managed to protect *environmental values** identified in *Criterion** 6.1.

Verifiers: Environmental Permit or Operation Permit (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), documented road construction procedures, compliant with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers.

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

10.10.2 *Silviculture** activities are managed to ensure protection of the *environmental values** identified in *Criterion** 6.1.

Verifiers: Environmental Permit or Operation Permit (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), protection measures documented and justified, and compliant with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers.

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to *water courses**, *water bodies**, soils, *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems** and *landscape values** are prevented, mitigated and repaired in a *timely manner**, and management activities modified to prevent further damage.

Verifiers: Environmental Permit or Operation Permit (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation measures documented and justified, compliant with Code of Practice 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions), discussion with managers.

Directive: *Code of Practice etc. do not apply to Amerindian Village Land and Private Land*

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.

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 and *High Conservation Values** identified in *Criteria** 9.1 and 9.2 and are carried out according to Code of Practice for Forest Operations and the relevant Guidelines for Forest Operations.

Verifiers: Code of Practice for Forest Operations 2018, Guidelines for Forest Operations for State Forest Authorizations-State Forest Permission (SFAs-SFPs), Guidelines for Forest Operations for State Forest Authorizations - Timber Sales Agreements, Wood Cutting License Holders, State Forest Exploratory Permits (SFA-TSAs, WCLs, SFEPs).

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

Directive: For large concessions, species selection for harvesting considers all merchantable species, and tree selection for harvesting considers each of the species in proportion to the availability in a harvest block or compartment.

Markets for lesser known or lesser used species have been investigated and are proactively being developed.

Verifiers: Site inspection, no evidence of wastage through delayed extraction or processing, records of sales, discussion with managers

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

Verifiers: Management plan and/or associated documentation, field visits, discussion with managers, workers

10.11.4 Provisions for harvesting practices in the relevant Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concessions or Small Concessions), are complied with to avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other *environmental values**.

Verifiers: Management plan and/or associated documentation, field visits, discussion with managers, workers, Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concessions), Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions)

10.12 The Organization* shall* dispose of waste materials* in an environmentally appropriate manner.

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.

Verifiers: Site inspection, no evidence of inappropriate disposal of waste materials, contract with waste management service provider, delivery notes of waste removed to waste management service provider

Annex A: Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1).

| 1. Legal* rights to harvest | |
|--|--|
| 1.1 Land <i>tenure</i> * and management rights | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>State Lands Act, Cap. 62:01</p> <p>Mining Act Cap. 65:01</p> <p>Deeds Registry Act, Cap. 5:01</p> <p>Land Registry Act, Cap. 5:02</p> <p>Hydroelectric Power Act, Cap. 56:03</p> <p>Public Lands (Private Roads) Act, Cap 62:03</p> <p>Public Lands Private Roads (Wood Cutting) Regulations</p> <p>Income Tax Act, Cap. 81:01</p> <p>Corporation Tax Act, Cap. 81:03</p> <p>Companies Act, Cap. 89:01</p> <p>Business (Names) Registration Act, Cap. 90:05</p> <p>Partnership Act, Cap. 89:02</p> <p>Friendly Societies Act, Cap. 36:04</p> <p>Co-operative Societies Act, Cap. 88:01</p> <p>Amerindian Act, Cap. 29:01</p> |
| 1.2 Concession licenses | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>State Lands Act, Cap. 62:01</p> <p>Mining Act Cap. 65:01</p> <p>Hydroelectric Power Act, Cap. 56:03</p> <p>Public Lands (Private Roads) Act, Cap 62:03</p> <p>Public Lands Private Roads (Wood Cutting) Regulations</p> <p>Amerindian Act, Cap. 29:01</p> |
| 1.3 Management and harvesting planning | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act No. 11 of 1996</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations 2018</p> <p>The Wood Tracking System Guidelines</p> |
| 1.4 Harvesting permits | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> |

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|--|---|
| | <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations 2018</p> <p>The Wood Tracking System Guidelines</p> |
| 2. Taxes and fees | |
| 2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>The Wood Tracking System Guidelines</p> <p>Anti- Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism- (AML & CFT)- Bills to be passed by Parliament</p> |
| 2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes | <p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing <i>forest*</i> (standing stock sales).</p> |
| 2.3 Income and profit taxes | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Income Tax Act, Cap. 81:01</p> <p>Corporation Tax Act, Cap. 81:03</p> |
| 3. Timber harvesting activities | |
| 3.1 Timber harvesting regulations | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations 2018 (Small Concession and Large Concession Holders)</p> <p>The Wood Tracking System Guidelines</p> |
| 3.2 Protected sites and species | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Convention of Combating Desertification</p> <p>CITES</p> <p>International Plant Protection Convention</p> <p>International Tropical Timber Agreement</p> <p>Paris Agreement</p> <p>Treaty of Amazonian Cooperation</p> <p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Act No. 14 of 2016</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> |

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|---------------------------------|--|
| | <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concession)</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession)</p> |
| 3.3 Environmental requirements | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act, Cap. 20:05</p> <p>Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, Regulations No. 10 of 2000</p> <p>Mining Act Cap. 65:01</p> <p>Plant Protection Act, Act No. 9 of 2011</p> <p>Deeds Registry Act, Cap. 5:01</p> <p>Land Registry Act, Cap. 5:02</p> <p>Hydroelectric Power Act, Cap. 56:03</p> <p>Plant Protection Act Cap. 68:03 2011</p> <p>Plant Protection Regulations Rev II 2011 (draft)</p> <p>Public Lands (Private Roads) Act, Cap 62:03</p> <p>Public Lands Private Roads (Wood Cutting) Regulations</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Act No. 14 of 2016</p> <p>Forests Act No. 6 of 2009</p> <p>Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concession)</p> <p>Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concession)</p> |
| 3.4 Health and safety | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act, Cap. 99:06</p> <p>Code of Practice No.1 of 2018</p> |
| 3.5 <i>Legal*</i> employment | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Employment of Young Persons and Children Act, Cap.99:01</p> <p>Labour Act, Cap. 98:01</p> <p>Labour National (Minimum Wage) Order No. 15 of 2016</p> <p>Prevention of Discrimination Act, Cap. 99:08</p> <p>National Insurance and Social Security Act, Cap. 36:01</p> <p>National Insurance and Social Security (Collection of Contributions) Regulations</p> |
| 4. Third parties' rights | |
| 4.1 <i>Customary rights*</i> | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Amerindian Act, Cap. 29:01</p> <p>Companies Act, Cap. 89:01</p> |

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| 4.2 <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i> | Applicable laws and regulations **----Amerindian Land Titling allows this |
| 4.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples**</i> rights | Legislation that regulates the rights of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land <i>tenure*</i> , and rights to use certain <i>forest*</i> related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve <i>forest*</i> lands. |
| 5. Trade and transport | |
| 5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities | Applicable laws and regulations Forests Act No. 6 of 2009 Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018 |
| 5.2 Trade and transport | All required trading and transport permits <i>shall*</i> exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from <i>forest*</i> operations |
| 5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing | Applicable laws and regulations Income Tax Act, Cap. 81:01 Corporation Tax Act, Cap. 81:03 Companies Act, Cap. 89:01 Business (Names) Registration Act, Cap. 90:05 Partnership Act, Cap. 89:02 Friendly Societies Act, Cap. 36:04 Co-operative Societies Act, Cap. 88:01 |
| 5.4 Custom regulations | Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species). |
| 5.5 CITES | Applicable laws and regulations Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Act No. 14 of 2016 |
| 6. Due diligence / due care | |
| 6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures | Specific legislation covering due diligence requirements does not exist. |
| 7. Ecosystem Services | |
| | Applicable laws and regulations Forests Act No. 6 of 2009 Forests Regulations, Regulations No. 2 of 2018 |

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|--|--|
| | Environmental Protection Act, Cap. 20:05 Environmental Protection (Authorisations) Regulations, Regulations No. 10 of 2000 Amerindian Act, Cap. 29:01 |
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Annex B: Training requirements for *workers (Principle 2).**

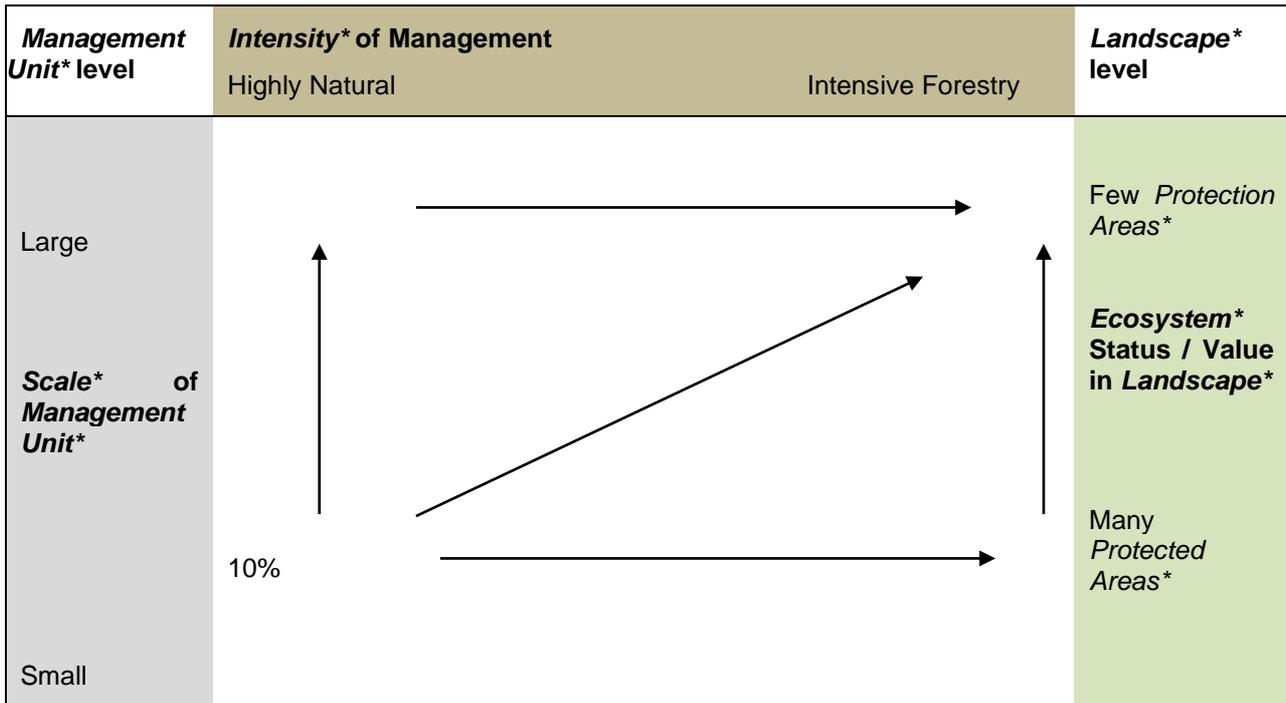
*Workers** shall* be able to:

- 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 *ecosystem services**, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (*Criterion** 5.1);
- 12) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (*Criterion** 10.7); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (*Criterion** 10.12).

Annex C: Additional Requirements for *Ecosystem Services (Principle 5).**

Editorial Note: Ecosystem services requirements from this Annex have been transferred into Part II of FSC-PRO-30-006 in the Version 2-0 revision of this Standard. Organizations shall comply with the applicable requirements of Parts I, II, III, and IV of FSC-PRO-30-006 when they want to demonstrate the positive impact of their forest management on ecosystem services and use FSC ecosystem services claims. Standard Developers are no longer required to incorporate these requirements into their national standards.

Annex D: Conservation Area Network* Conceptual Diagram (Principle 6).



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** level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

The far-right column titled '*Ecosystems* Status/Value in the Landscape**' signifies the extent to which *native ecosystems** are protected at the *landscape** level and the relative requirements for further *protection** in *the Management Unit**.

The far left column titled '*Area of Management Unit**' shows that as *the Management Unit** area increases, the *Management Unit** will itself be at the *landscape** level and so will be expected to have a *Conservation Area Network** containing functional examples of all of the naturally occurring *ecosystems** for that *landscape**.

ANNEX E: Elements of the *Management Plan (Principle 7).**

Inserted requirements refer to LARGE CONCESSIONS only:

1. Company profile, including:
 - i. Name of company
 - ii. Corporate structure of the company
 - iii. Commercial interests/general objectives of the company
 - iv. Organisational structure of the company
 - v. Job description and responsibilities of each post holder and to whom do they report to
2. Company policy towards national development
 - i. A statement of the Company general policies supported by approved legal documents
 - ii. A statement of the Company's policies towards development of the forest resources in question and associated technical, economic social considerations

Type of concessions

- i. Classification of the concession (TSA/WCL)
- ii. Reference number for the TSA/WCL
- iii. The date of issue and date of expiry
- iv. Area of TSA/WCL (hectares)

Geographic location

- i. General idea of the location of the concession based on natural surrounding features such as rivers, large creeks, heritage/historical sites, monuments etc.
 - ii. The administrative region(s) in which the concession is situated
 - iii. Accessibility in terms of major access roads, rivers to area.
3. Description of boundaries
 - i. Description of all external boundaries of the area
 - ii. A copy of a map scale 1:50,000 attached in the appendix showing the boundaries clearly outlined. This map should give accurate distances and computation of bearings so as to prevent errors on the ground
 - iii. Co-ordinates or mining concessions within the concession
 4. Harvesting equipment
 - i. Information on all current machinery and acquisitions during the Management Plan period
 - ii. Machinery should be detailed by operation (roading, harvesting, log transport), and personnel directly responsible for each operation.
 - iii. Machinery capacity or horsepower should be stated and the reasons why specifications have been chosen for the particular operation
 - iv. the expected life of machinery, and thus capital value that may be recovered over the working life
 5. The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9;
 - a) Topography and hydrology
 - i) A description of the main drainage system (main rivers and creeks)

- ii) A description of the terrain in terms of the relative altitudes in different parts of the concession (including the highest point)
 - iii) Evidence of rock outcrops
 - iv) Presence and extent of swamps or poorly drained terrain
 - v) topographical map at a scale of 1:50,000 identifying areas which may not be logged due to mountainous terrain, extensive swamps, or significant rock out-crops; suggested buffer (riparian) zones along rivers and large creeks must be clearly identified
 - vi) Constraints represented by difficult terrain, especially in terms of engineering considerations (gradient for roads, choice of tractors and logging trucks and number and type of bridges)
- b) Geology and soils
- i) Main soil types in the area
 - ii) prevailing geological patterns and soil types influencing forest species composition
 - iii) Fertile soils or geologically rich areas (in terms of gold and diamond, bauxite and petroleum) that may cause land use conflicts
 - iv) Soil types influencing road width specifications, the risk of fires and post-harvest degradation
 - v) Soil types influencing the nature and intensity of silvicultural activity.
 - vi) Soil types influencing the choice of machinery (trucks and tractors)
 - vii) Potential sources (quarries) for road building material, such as laterite
 - viii) General information on prevailing agricultural or mining activity in the area
- c) Climate
- i) List of neighbouring meteorological stations
 - ii) The basic weather pattern in the area
 - iii) Mean monthly figures on precipitation
 - iv) Evidence of flooding or localised storms including evidence of storm damage to standing timber
- d) Vegetation and forest types
- i) An account of all the various forest types in relation to their topographical position
 - ii) The relative percentage and actual area of each forest type in the concession area
 - iii) The estimated number of stems per hectare per forest type (stand tables) and by species / species groups.
 - iv) The estimated standing volume per hectare per forest type and by species / species groups.
 - v) A list of the more frequent species in the concession.
 - vi) Source(s) of inventory data, intensity of inventory, number and distribution of samples methodology employed, manner of calculation of estimated standing volume.
- e) Area management history
- i) Name of previous concession holder
 - ii) Period during which the area was exploited
 - iii) Nature of concession SFP/WCL/TSA

- iv) Main product harvested (Balata, Wallaba, Manicole etc.)
- v) Extent and location of areas harvested
- vi) Estimated volume by product harvested
- vii) Special peculiarities of past logging history
- f) Forest inventory
 - i) Management level inventory
 - a. A statement of the objectives of the inventory
 - b. Inventory methodology (random, systematic), including sampling intensity and target precision
 - c. The type of plots or sample points, and a map showing their distribution
 - d. The fixed area, form, shape or Basal Area Factor(s) if point sampling used
 - e. The distance between plots
 - f. The number of plots (a function of CV, Probability Level, desired error and sampling fraction)
 - g. Tree marking scheme
 - h. The type of data recorded, including a sample of field forms(s) used
 - i. The minimum dbh recorded, and maximum if applicable
 - j. A list of inventoried and utilized species
 - k. The methods of assessing tree condition and or quality
 - l. The methods of estimating volume (u.b.)
 - m. The procedures for analysis and presentation of data
 - n. A timetable of work and a list of inputs
 - o. A clear explanation (and justification) indicating whether or not, and why potential commercial species are included in the inventory.
 - p. Personnel directly responsible for implementing and monitoring inventory operation.
 - ii) Pre-harvest inventory
 - a. A clear explanation of the methodology used to implement the enumeration. The species selected for harvesting will be used for planning purposes. This should include a clear definition of the criteria used for selecting trees for enumeration (species, diameter range, quality, category, etc.).
 - b. The concessionaire should give reasons why potential crop trees are or are not included in the pre-harvest inventory. This inventory should be made to check whether planned skid trail patterns were achieved.
 - iii) Post-harvest inventory
 - a. A statement of objectives of post-harvest inventory.
 - b. A clear explanation of the methodology that will be used to implement post-harvest enumeration.
 - c. Information on the amount and quality of trees remaining in the block after harvesting.
 - d. Trees felled but not extracted should be clearly identified.

- ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle* 6*, *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*;
 - a) Villages and communities
 - i) Information should be given on the presence of any villages and communities within and neighbouring the concession
 - ii) If there are any villages/communities present, the estimates of residents should be given
 - iii) availability of labour force in the area
 - iv) Education and health facilities
 - b) Company facilities
 - i) Existing physical infrastructure
 - ii) Size of main compound (in hectares).
 - iii) Legal status of area (private property, agricultural lease, etc.).
 - iv) A complete description of all facilities (residential quarters, bonds, storehouses, garages, factories, wharves, workshops: the location of each should be identified)
 - c) Social aspects
 - i) New concession operations will have to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), which will include social impacts. This section should address recommendations made in the EIA.
 - ii) Consultations held with communities in and around the concession should be documented.
 - iii) A description of results/findings on past consultation with local communities and workers.
 - iv) The impact of forestry activities on the livelihood of communities, including a programme of actions to be taken arising from consultations, and a description of arrangements made for ongoing liaison.
 - v) Companies that are maintaining a camp for workers and dependants must state in detail their plans for accommodation and provision of utilities and other services, education and medical facilities and staffing, recreational facilities and camp welfare.
 - vi) Arrangements for medical emergencies should be stated.
 - vii) Company social policies should be stated including employment and termination, training and other staff development and welfare programmes.
 - viii) Measures to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety regulations should be detailed.
 - ix) Arrangements for monitoring social impacts of the operations, both on neighbouring communities and on the company's employees and their dependants should be stated.
 - x) Company's personnel directly responsible for implementation of activities.
 - d) Markets
 - i) Description on how forest produce is taken from the concession to the processing plant (including possible delays etc..)
 - ii) Description on product conversion and processing.
 - iii) For each species or species group to be harvested, what are the expected markets.

- iv) What current non-marketable species the concessionaire may be targeting for new markets
 - v) What arrangements are being put in place by the company to develop market opportunities to ensure maximum returns for the sale of the product, and to ensure that maximum use is made of the available forest produce.
 - vi) What resources are to be allocated to marketing
 - vii) What market promotion activities or strategies will the company undertake over a period of at least five years.
- e) Roads and bridges
- i) If the area has been previously occupied, details of the primary road network should be illustrated by a map.
 - ii) Proposed roads to be constructed in the concession area with detail roading specification.
 - iii) State of public roads near the concession area.
 - iv) Type, disposition and status of bridges
- iii. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas**, as identified in *Principle* 9*;
 - iv. Indigenous cultural landscapes*, as identified with *affected rights holders** in *Principle* 3 & Principle* 9*;
 - v. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in Principle 6, *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*; and
 - vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*.

Programs and activities regarding:

- i. *Workers*' rights*, occupational health and safety, *gender equality**, as identified in *Principle* 2*;
- ii. *Indigenous Peoples**, community relations, local economic and social development, as identified in *Principle* 3, Principle* 4* and *Principle* 5*;
- iii. Stakeholder *engagement** and the resolution of *disputes** and grievances, as identified in *Principle* 1, Principle* 2* and *Principle* 7*;
- iv. Planned management activities and timelines, silvicultural systems used, typical harvesting methods and equipment, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
 - a) Definition and description of silvicultural system that will be implemented by the concessionaire. For example, enrichment planting, refinement, post-harvest treatments, thinning, tending.
 - i) For each forest type, a description of harvesting procedures that have silvicultural components to be carried out should be stated. For example, tree selection, directional felling, winching.
 - ii) For each species (or species group) to be harvested an indication of the limits to be imposed on numbers and diameter of trees to be harvested, and number/percentage of seed trees to be retained.
- vii. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle* 5*.
 - a) Growth, yield and defect data
 - i) Information on the rate of growth of any species of interest.
 - ii) Information on the correlation between dbh and the prevalence and nature of defects and soil types.
 - b) Yield regulation and production organisation

- i) The Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is calculated from the best information available on the resource available for production in that area, the average volume available per productive hectare, and the cutting cycle. The cutting cycle is the number of years between one harvesting operation and the next. The maximum harvesting intensity is set at 20 m³ per hectare per cutting cycle of 60 years.
- ii) If the concession period is less than the assumed cutting cycle of 60 years, the concessionaire should only harvest a proportion of the concession. The proportion that should be harvested is equivalent to the concession period divided by the cutting cycle, that is $20/60 = 1/3$.
- iii) The calculation of the AAC and the linked Annual Allowable Area (AAA) is based on the net productive forest area and the cutting cycle that is chosen by the concessionaire. The net productive forest area is computed as follows:
 - a. Total Productive Forest Area (ha) = Size of the Concession – Non-productive Forest Area
 - b. Each large-scale concessionaire is required to set aside 4.5% of their concession as a biodiversity reserve, which typifies the representative ecosystems/forest types of the entire allocated area.
 - c. Available Productive Forest Area (ha) = Total Productive Forest Area – Biodiversity Area
 - d. Twenty percent (20 %) of the Available Productive Forest is further deducted to cater for streamside buffer strips, rivers, declared protected areas under national legislation, areas of cultural importance (historical, archaeological and spiritual sites; settlements and farms), and areas required for community needs
 - e. Net Productive Forest Area (ha) = 80 % of Available Productive Forest Area
 - f. Total Allowable Cut (TAC in m³) = Net Productive Forest Area (ha) × Harvesting Intensity (m³/ha)
 - g. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC in m³/year) = Total Allowable Cut (TAC) ÷ Cutting Cycle (yr.)
 - h. Annual Allowable Area (AAA in ha/year) = Net Productive Forest Area (ha) ÷ Cutting cycle (year)
- c) Schedule of timber production
 - i) The schedule may be presented in a tabular format with column headings: harvest year, compartment, forest type, area, product volume by species
- d) Forest organisation
 - i) Identification of productive and non-productive forests. A table illustrating the relative percentages of production and non-productive forests
 - ii) A list of compartments, a description of their respective boundaries, the acreage of each compartment, the criteria used for selecting and demarcating compartments, and the coding system used to identify compartments.
 - iii) Forward reading plan for primary roads showing road numbers (road alignment on map) and the year in which road sections are to be opened.
 - iv) The points proposed or location of other infrastructure including major logging depots, processing facilities and key forward camps, and when these are to be constructed.
- e) Logging procedures and rules

- i) Detailed specification of what is a merchantable log for the company (sweep tolerance, minimum length, minimum diameter).
- ii) Statements highlighting the organisation and existence of an internal control system that would ensure effective, efficient, damage-limiting and safe utilization of the forest.
- iii) State clearly the sequence of harvesting operations from pre-harvest inventory, tree marking, felling, log numbering, skidding, hauling, transporting through to post-harvest assessment.
- iv) Details of each operation should be clearly stated, and how they are to be planned, executed and monitored.
- v) Personnel directly responsible for implementing and monitoring logging operations

Measures to *conserve** and/or *restore**:

- i. *Rare and threatened species** and *habitats**;
- ii. *Water bodies** and *riparian zones**;
- iii. *Landscape* connectivity**, including wildlife corridors;
- iv. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion** 5.1;
- v. Representative *Sample Areas**, as identified in *Principle** 6; and
- vi. *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle** 9.
- vii. Illegal operations
 - a) Protection requirements for the concession must be identified. Arrangements must be made for the concession to be regularly patrolled to identify encroachment or damage to the forest. The company must have adequate plans and must be equipped to respond to such events.
 - b) Procedures must be established for patrolling and inspecting the concession, as well as monitoring the entrances to the concession
- viii. Fire
 - a) Assets that will be threatened, degree of fire risk, fire history of the area
 - b) Fire protection requirements, measures and strategies for the concession must be identified. Arrangements must be made for the concession to be regularly patrolled to identify fire damage to the forest. The company must have adequate plans and must be equipped to respond to such events.
 - c) Procedures to be established for patrolling and monitoring entrances to the concession
- ix. Pest and disease management
 - a) Pest and disease protection requirements for the concession must be identified. Arrangements must be made for the concession to be inspected to identify pest and disease infestation or damage to the forest. The company must have adequate plans and must be equipped to respond to such events
 - b) Procedures must be established for inspecting the concession
- x. Bio-diversity reserves
 - a) Objectives of biodiversity reserves and buffer zones.
 - b) Guidelines on the selection of biodiversity reserves
 - c) Areas to be set aside as reserves and buffer zones as part of the non-production forest.
 - d) Description of reserve(s) bounded as far as possible by natural boundaries

- e) An indication of the presence of plants and animals' species that deserve special attention

Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:

- i. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6* and *Principle* 9*;
- ii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*;
- iii. *Social Values and Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified in *Principle* 2* to *Principle* 5* and *Principle* 9*; and
- iv. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas**, as identified in *Principle* 9*.
- v. Use of chemicals
 - a) Objective(s) for the use of chemicals
 - b) Types of chemicals, concentrations and application levels to be used or near the forest
 - c) Detailed disposal methods for chemicals and waste oil

A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle* 8*, including:

- i. Records to be kept
 - a) Production records
 - b) Inventory and survey records
 - c) Administrative records (employment, training, wages and taxes and other statutory deductions, maintenance of equipment)
 - d) Research records including environmental monitoring reports
 - e) Occupational Health and Safety records (reports of accidents, hazards and medical reports)
 - f) Current market prices
 - g) Registration/licences for mills, vehicles, etc.,
- ii. Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle* 5*;
 - a) The GFC is responsible for co-ordinating forest research
 - b) Companies should identify their own forest research priorities and the resources they are able to commit to conducting research. For specific research topics a formal experimental plan should be prepared and submitted to GFC.
- iii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*;
- iv. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6*;
- v. Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
 - a) The concessionaire should state in clear terms the plans/proposals to be implemented to monitor or support the effects of logging
 - b) Company's personnel directly responsible for implementing and monitoring the progress of operations
 - c) Companies must monitor all operations to confirm compliance with requirements of the Code of Practice for Forest Operations and the FMP. Procedures for monitoring of forest operations have been developed by the GFC. These should be adopted and modified as necessary.
 - d) Monitoring procedures to be applied must be detailed including resources to be allocated and an annual work programme
- vi. *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*;

- vii. Monitoring systems based on *stakeholder engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5 and Principle* 7*;
- viii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**;
 - a) A general map of Guyana at scale 1:50,000 showing TSA/WCL as for section
 - b) A general map of Guyana at scale 1:50,000 showing locality of communities/villages (if any), computation of bearings, geographic coordinates or mining concessions within concession as for
 - c) A topographic map of the concession at scale 1:50,000 identifying areas which may be classified as non-productive and productive areas, and large rivers and creeks
 - d) A soil type map of the concession
 - e) A vegetation / forest type map of the concession at scale 1:50,000 or 1:100,000 illustrating non-productive and productive zones, location of compartments, location of all existing road system and proposed main roads to be constructed, bridges, location of sites for major events as villages or log depots in the concession
 - f) A map of the concession illustrating key ingress and egress points that may attract encroachment, fire prone areas
 - g) A map of the concession at scale 1:50,000 illustrating only biodiversity reserves and buffer zones, and access to such sites within the concession
- ix. Description of the methodology to assess and *monitor** any development and land use options allowed in *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas** including their effectiveness in implementing the precautionary approach*;
- x. Description of the methodology to assess and *monitor** any development and land use options allowed in Indigenous cultural *landscapes** including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach**; and
- xi. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**, including the *Intact Forest Landscapes* core areas**.
- xii. Previous and or current research activities
 - a) A brief description of any forest research known to have been done in the area.
 - b) Nature of the research activity(ies)
 - c) Research agency
 - d) Exact location of research plots
 - e) Main findings of the research
 - f) Possible positive impacts that could be created by the concessionaires
 - g) Possible negative impacts that could be created by the concessionaires
 - h) A brief description of any forest research known to have been done in adjacent areas or areas with similar forest types

ANNEX F: Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (Principle 7).

| 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 | Woodlands Manager | C5.2 |
| | | Insect disease outbreaks | Annually, sample | Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests | |
| Budgeting | Annual | Expenditures | Annually | Chief Financial Officer | P5 |
| | | Contribution to local economy | Quarterly | General Manager | P5 |
| <i>Engagement* Plan</i> | Annual | Employment statistics | Annually | General Manager | P3, P4 |
| | | Social Agreements | Annually, or as agreed in <i>Engagement* Plan</i> | Social Coordinator | P3, P4 |
| | | Grievances | Ongoing | Human Resources Manager | P2, P3, P4 |

| 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* |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 5-Year management plan* | 5 years | Wildlife populations | To be determined | Ministry of Environment | P6 |
| | | Coarse Woody Debris | Annually | Ministry of Forests | P10 |
| | | Free growing / regeneration | Annually, sample | | |
| Sustainable Forestry management plan* | 10 years | Age class distribution Size class distribution | Ten years | Ministry of Environment | P6 |
| | | 10 year Allowable Annual Cut | Annually, ten years | Ministry of Forests / Woodlands manager | C5.2 |
| <i>Ecosystem Services*</i> Certification Document | 5 years | Prior to validation and verification | Prior to validation and verification | General Manager | FSC-PRO-30-006 |

Annex G: Monitoring Requirements (Principle 8).

- 1) 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 use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used (*Criterion* 10.4*);
 - v. The results of silvicultural activities (*Criterion* 10.5*);
 - vi. Adverse impacts to *environmental values** from *fertilizers** (*Criterion* 10.6*);
 - vii. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (*Criterion* 10.7*);
 - viii. Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents** (*Criterion* 10.8*);
 - ix. The impacts from *natural hazards** (fire, pests and diseases) (*Criterion* 10.9*);
 - x. The impacts of infrastructural development, transport activities and silviculture to *rare and threatened species**, *habitats**, *ecosystems**, *landscape values**, water and soils (*Criterion* 10.10*);
 - xi. 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
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (*Criterion* 10.12*).
- 2) 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 Code of Practice and Guidelines for Forest Operations (Small Concessions or Guidelines for Forest Operations (Large Concessions) (*Criterion* 1.5*);
 - iii. Resolution of *disputes** and grievances (*Criterion* 1.6*, *Criterion* 2.6*, *Criterion* 4.6*);
 - iv. 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. *Workers*** 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 persistence of *Indigenous cultural landscapes** and associated values of significance to *Indigenous Peoples** (*Criterion** 3.1, *Criterion** 3.5);
 - xv. The use of *traditional knowledge** and *intellectual property** (*Criterion** 3.6 and *Criterion** 4.8);
 - xvi. Local economic and social development (*Criterion** 4.2, *Criterion** 4.3, *Criterion** 4.4, *Criterion** 4.5);
 - xvii. The production of diversified benefits and/or products (*Criterion** 5.1);
 - xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** (*Criterion** 5.1);
 - xix. Activities to maintain or enhance *ecosystem services** (*Criterion** 5.1);
 - xx. Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and *non-timber forest products** (*Criterion** 5.2);
 - xxi. The use of local processing, local services and local value added manufacturing (*Criterion** 5.4);
 - xxii. operational problems and inefficiency
 - xxiii. *Long term* economic viability** (*Criterion** 5.5); and
 - xxiv. *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** uses FSC ecosystem services claims);
 - ii. *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);
 - 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.

Annex H: HCV Framework (Principle 9).

Overarching Best Available Information

The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for assessments for all HCVs, specific categories of HCV, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

A. Overarching Best Available Information for HCV Identification and Assessments

| Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations | | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|
| All HCV Categories: All Elements | 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 <i>reasonable*</i> effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the management activities and the <i>Precautionary Approach*</i> . <i>High Conservation Value*</i> surveys of the <i>Management Unit*</i> ; relevant databases and maps; <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> with Indigenous Peoples, affected <i>rights holders*</i> , <i>affected*</i> and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> , and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization*</i> . | X | X |
| HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs | Global Forest Watch <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> maps (2017) www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> inventory using a refined methodology. | X | X |
| HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | X | X |
| HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |

| Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations | | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|
| Indigenous Peoples | Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | | |

B. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for the development of management strategies all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

| Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations | | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------|
| All HCV Categories, All Elements | Identification of threats, using: 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 <i>reasonable</i> * effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale</i> * and <i>intensity</i> * of the management activities and the <i>Precautionary Approach</i> *. <i>Engagement</i> * with Indigenous Peoples, affected <i>rights holders</i> *, affected* and interested <i>stakeholders</i> *, and experts. | X | X |
| HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: the “fundamentality” of the resource shall be determined in collaboration with the local communities. | X | X |
| HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: the “fundamentality” of the resource shall also be determined in collaboration with the Indigenous peoples. | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive: “critical importance” shall be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |

| Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for Regional or National HCV Interpretations | | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------|
| All HCV Categories, All Elements | Identification of threats, using: 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 <i>reasonable*</i> effort and cost, subject to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of the management activities and the <i>Precautionary Approach*.Engagement*</i> with Indigenous Peoples,affected <i>rights holders*</i> , affected* and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> , and experts. | X | X |
| Indigenous Peoples | Directive: this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Directive:“critical... importance” shall be understood as an outcome of engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | | |

C. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Monitoring Methodologies

The following table shows the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for the monitoring all HCVs, specific categories of HCVs, or specific HCV elements. The purpose of listing this overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively for each HCV in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included alongside those Interpretations in the following sections.

| Best Available Information* for Monitoring Regional or National HCV Interpretations | | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------|
| All HCV Categories, All Elements | Engagement with rights-holders, consistent with Criteria 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and affected and interested stakeholders; information on engaging with representatives of the Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities; monitoring conducted by the Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities; and engagement with experts. | X | X |

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**

A. Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Concentrations of *biological diversity that are *significant** at global, regional, or national levels:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| Protected areas, e.g.: Kaieteur National Park, Kanuku Mountains, Iwokrama Reserve/Managed Resource Area, and Kanashen Community Conservation Area | For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). | X | X |
| Forests proposed as protected areas by experts and rights-holders, e.g.: the Wapichan Peoples' proposal in South Rupununi District; the New River Triangle, Cuyuwini-Kasykaitu, Konashen and Wakadanawa areas; areas identified in Bicknell et al (2017). (Per IUCN, 2012; Ramdass et al, 1990) | The Wapichan and other Indigenous Peoples. Bicknell et al (2017). Guyana Protected Areas Commission. The environmental experts and stakeholders listed in Annex I. | X | |
| Forests adjacent to protected areas and proposed protected areas, including: 1 km buffers; forests that provide habitats for the same biodiversity; and forest that provide habitat connectivity or other supporting values. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Critical breeding grounds or other seasonal use areas for wildlife, e.g., mangrove forests, freshwater swamp forests, special breeding areas, migratory habitats, and high and low water refuges in woodlands and wetlands. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Other known concentrations of biodiversity, e.g.: Eastern Kanuku Mountains and Lower Kwitaro River; Rupununi River Basin; and proposed Important Bird Areas (Shell Beach, Karaw/Aruka, Ireng River, North Rupununi-Karanambu Ranch, Mapari-Kanuku Mountain, South Central Rupununi, Iwokrama, Karasabai, Northeast Coastline, Pakaraima Mountains). (Per Montambault et al, 2002; EPA & MNRE, 2014) | | | |
| Pending further analysis, most natural forests in Guyana may be HCV 1 for biodiversity, per the precautionary approach and gaps among existing | | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| assessments. (Per Mongabay, 2017c; Alonso et al, 2017; WWF, 2018a) | | | |

Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are *significant at global, regional, or national levels:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Endemic Bird Areas (EBA), i.e., the Tepuis (Pacaraima Mountains) EBA and the Rio Branco Gallery Forest EBA. | See Endemic Bird Areas (References) | X | X |
| Other known hotspots and habitats for endemic flora or fauna, e.g.: tepuis and the Pakaraima Mountains; the upper Mazaruni-Kako-Roraima area; the Essequibo Freshwater Eco-Region; the Iwokrama Forest; white sands, serpentine rock, swamp, flood plain, rock outcrops, inselbergs, and cloud forest habitats. (Per Cole et al, 2013; EPA & MNRE, 2014a; IICRCD, 2017; SA, 2016; WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Other significant concentrations of endemic plant or animal species, e.g., populations of an endemic species that is Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened, and/or populations of multiple endemic species, including species endemic to the Guiana Shield ecoregion. | For lists of endemic species, see: IUCN Red List; the environmental experts listed in Annex I. For additional examples, see: Cole et al (2013), IICRCD (2017), IUCN (2012), EEC (2018), WWF (2018a), WWF (2018b). See also the national biodiversity database in development by the EPA and partners. | X | X |

Element 3: Concentrations of rare,* threatened,* or endangered species that are *significant at global, regional, or national levels:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed by the IUCN Red List or national sources as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, | For lists of RTE species, see: IUCN Red List. For additional and/or national examples, see: the environmental experts listed in Annex I; the Guyana | X | X |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| or Near Threatened. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or listed species in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species, umbrella species, species with very small populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species. | Environmental Protection Agency; EEC (2018); Cole et al (2013), IICRCD (2017). See also the national biodiversity database in development by the EPA and partners. | | |
| Forests with CITES listed animal or plant species. | CITES (see References) | X | X |
| Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites. <i>While no sites are designated in Guyana, note that the focal species of the Rio Tacutu AZE in Brazil is also found in neighboring areas in Guyana. (Per IUCN, 2018)</i> | Alliance for Zero Extinction (References) and IUCN (2018) | X | X |

B. Assessments for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 1:

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| For protected areas, confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the forest and its HCVs. | | | |
| For Endemic Bird Areas | For summary descriptions of the Rio Branco Gallery Forest EBA's values and threats, see Endemic Bird Areas (References). | X | X |
| For endemic and RTE species | See the resources listed as BAI for identifying the HCVs. See also the species occurrence data and distribution models at GuyCoN (2018a) and the other resources at GuyCoN (2018b). | X | |
| For all HCV 1: Consider whether emerging hunting and fishing practices and trends (e.g., use of shotguns and | Consider the methodologies of Shaffer et al (2017). | X | |

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| seine nets, hunting to support mining camps, commercial and sport hunting) are sustainable for the target populations and ecosystem. (Per Shaffer et al, 2017; Hammond, 2005; SA, 2014; EPA & MNRE, 2014 & 2014b) | | | |
| For guidance in identifying other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1) | | | |

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 1:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> and the ecological communities and <i>habitats*</i> upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats*</i> and species occurrences. | | X | X |
| For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore*</i> <i>habitats*</i> for such species. | | | |
| For all HCV 1: Work with local communities, Indigenous Peoples, and relevant agencies to prevent poaching, illegal logging, illegal wildlife trafficking, and unsustainable levels of harvest or capture of wildlife and plants. Prioritize joint enforcement with Indigenous Peoples, where an option. (Per Montambault et al, 2002; Mongabay, 2017a; Roopsind et al, 2017; EPA & MNRE, 2014 & 2014b; Schreiber, 2016) | For model approaches to joint enforcement with Indigenous peoples, see Iwokrama International Centre. See also Roopsind et al (2017). | X | X |
| For protected areas: Strategies include the exclusion of new roads, mining, and non- | | | |

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| traditional hunting practices; the phase-out of existing mining and logging concessions (except where low-impact activity is part of the protected area mandate); and measures to prevent and remedy illegal logging and mining; including via improved boundary demarcation, use of park guards, and consideration of joint enforcement and co-management with Indigenous Peoples. (Per Hammond, 2005; Kellof, 2003; EPA & MNRE, 2014 & 2014b; Mongabay, 2017d) | | | |
| In forests adjacent to protected areas: Provide buffer zones, with no harvest or other activity in the first 500m and careful RIL logging at most in the next 500m. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| For mangrove forests and freshwater swamp forests: No logging should occur. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| For any threatened or endangered tree species, including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed species: Mark and protect trees from harvest, and control for illegal harvest. | | | |
| For endemic and rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species: Implement no hunting or capture policies, except for sustainable levels of traditional harvest by local communities and Indigenous Peoples. (Per Mongabay, 2017b; Sinovas, 2017; Kelloff, 2003) | | | |
| For RTE species | For information on some specific species' habitat needs and other information, see: the environmental experts listed in Annex I; Hammond (2005); | X | |
| Where mining is a threat: Strategies should include measures to protect aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity from mercury poisoning from gold mining, and from other damage from other mining and extraction. (Per Montambault et al, 2002; Bicknell et al, 2017; Hammond, 2005; Kelloff, 2003; SA, 2014; others) | | | |

D. Monitoring for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information** for monitoring programs for HCV 1:

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For endemic and RTE species | Consider the resources at GuyCon (2018b). | X | |
| For endemic and RTE species: Consider collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples. (Per IIRCD, 2017; Montambault et al, 2002; others) | | | |
| For use of indicator species and line transects as a biodiversity monitoring approach, see TIS (2015) | | | |
| For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest, consider collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples. (Per IIRCD, 2017; others) | For examples of best practices for collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board | X | X |
| Consider Hayes et al (2003). (<i>While developed for Central America, it may be helpful for similar ecosystems in South America.</i>) | | | |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). | | | |

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact forest landscapes*:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> (IFLs). Given Guyana's small size, this includes IFLs only occurring partially within the country. | IFL maps for 2017; see Global Forest Watch. | X | X |

Element 2: Large landscape*-level ecosystems* 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:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Important wetlands, e.g., North Rupununi Wetlands. (Per NRDDDB, 2018) | | | |
| Forests that cover more than 1,000 ha contiguously within non-moist forest ecoregions. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| <i>Native forests*</i> that, in the context of Guyana, are relatively large and unaffected by industrial forest management, and have successional stages, forest structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to <i>native forests*</i> that have experienced minimal human disturbance (traditional <i>Indigenous*</i> management regimes notwithstanding). | Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat*</i> connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, roadless areas, wilderness | X | |
| Other forests recognized as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, due to the unusual <i>landscape*-scale*</i> biodiversity values provided by size and condition of the forest relative to regional forest land cover and land use trends | | | |
| <i>RAMSAR sites, if any are designated in the future. (Note that none are currently designated).</i> | <i>RAMSAR References</i> (see | X | X |

Element 3: *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:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Information*</i> Available for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Connectivity corridors proposed between protected areas and/or other HCV 1 occurrences. | The Guyana Society for Biodiversity and Ecosystems. Indigenous Peoples. Bicknell et al (2017). Guyana Protected Areas Commission. Other experts and stakeholders listed in Annex I. | X | |
| Other areas important as biological connectivity corridors, e.g., forests that provide regionally significant <i>habitat* connectivity*</i> between larger forest areas and/or refugia* | Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat* connectivity</i> , anthropogenic disturbance, IFLs, protected areas, etc. | X | |
| Forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of species, e.g.: the Essequibo River Watershed, North Rupununi Wetlands (inclusive of Rupununi, Rewa, and Essequibo Rivers), and surrounding savannah region (including seasonally flooded areas). (Per Montambault et al, 2002; NRDDDB, 2018) | | | |

B. Assessments for HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 2:**

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations: | <i>Best Information*</i> Available for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> | See Annex H of FSC (2017). See also the Best Available Information for identifying HCV 2 | X | X |
| For North Rupununi Wetlands | For a basic description of area's scope, biodiversity, and cultural values, see NRDDDB (2018). | X | X |

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations: | <i>Best Information*</i> Available for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For additional guidance in identifying IFLs in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXb) | | | |
| For guidance in identifying other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2). | | | |

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 2:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 interpretations: | <i>Best Information*</i> Available for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 2: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest* ecosystems*</i> . Examples include <i>protection* zones</i> and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are not set-aside being limited to <i>low-intensity*</i> operations that fully maintain <i>forest* structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns</i> at all times. | | | |
| For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and reconnect <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> , their intactness, and <i>habitats*</i> that support natural <i>biological diversity*</i> are in place. | | | |
| For IFLs: The core area of each <i>Intact Forest Landscape*</i> within the <i>Management Unit*</i> is protected, comprising at least 70% of the <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> within the <i>Management Unit</i> . See also Annex H of FSC (2017). | | | |
| Where mining is a threat: Strategies should also include measures to avoid or minimize road construction, and to protect forests and ecosystems from mining and resulting deforestation and degradation of forests and aquatic systems. (Per Montambault et al, 2002; Bicknell et al, 2017; Hammond, 2005; | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Kelloff, 2003; SA, 2014; Mongabay, 2017; EPA & MNRE, 2014 & 2014b; Ozanne et al, 2014) | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information for monitoring programs for HCV 2:**

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information</i>* for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|
| For <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> * (IFLs), consider the guidance at: FSC (20XXb). | | | |
| For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest, consider collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, use of aerial drones, and remote sensing. (Per IIRCD, 2017; Schreiber, 2016; Montambault et al, 2002) | For examples of best practices for collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board | X | X |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). | | | |

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Rare or unique stands in moist forests, e.g., “cathedral” forests or stands dominated by brazil nut, sawari nut, tonka, meri, or wallaba. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Rare forest types, e.g., swamp forests, mangroves, open savanna, creek forest, sub-montane forest. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| <i>Ecosystems* that are threatened, greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected at national or bioregional scales. Per the precautionary approach, this may include all natural ecosystems in Guyana, pending further assessment. (In Guyana, all ecosystem types appear poorly represented in protected areas, especially but not only tepuis and the Highlands ecoregion. Mangroves are also threatened nationally and tropical forests poorly protected globally (per EPA & MNRE, 2014a; SA, 2016). Gallery forests along streams in savannahs, other Guianan Highlands Moist Forests, and Guianan Moist Forests are also listed as WWF Global 200 Ecoregions.)</i> | | | |
| <i>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves or Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any are designated in the future. (Note that none are currently designated).</i> | <i>UNESCO and IUCN Red List of Ecosystems (References)</i> | X | X |

Element 2: Rare*, threatened*, or endangered habitats*:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Watercourses and aquatic and riparian habitats threatened by gold mining, mercury poisoning, and related threats | | | |
| Habitats and habitat features that are rare, threatened, and/or important to HCV 1 biodiversity or species. | | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| <i>Note that many of the RTE ecosystems listed above (e.g., mangrove forests) may also be RTE habitats.</i> | | | |

Element 3: Refugia*:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Tepuis, including but not limited to the Chimanta Massif. (Vegas-Vilarrúbia, 2012) | | | |
| <i>From a regional and global perspective, pending further analysis, many of Guyana's undeveloped forests might function as refugia, i.e., an isolated area where extensive changes, typically due to changing climate or intensive human disturbance, have not occurred and where plants and animals may survive.</i> | | | |
| <i>Protected areas (see HCV 1) are also likely refugia</i> | | | |

B. Assessments for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 3:**

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For guidance in identifying other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3). | | | |

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 3:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 3: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> . | | | |
| For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and/or develop rare or threatened <i>ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> are in place. | | | |
| For all HCV 3: Strategies should also include measures to avoid or minimize road construction, and to protect ecosystems and habitats illegal or unsustainable logging, diamond mining, and other development. (Per WWF, 2018b; Montambault et al, 2002; Bicknell et al, 2017; Hammond, 2005; Kelloff, 2003; SA, 2014; Mongabay, 2017; EPA & MNRE, 2014 & 2014b; Ozanne et al, 2014) | | | |
| For the Rupununi Savannah, Kanuku Mountains, and Guianan Highlands EcoRegion: Include restrictions on the use of fire, to prevent conversion of remaining forests into grasslands. (Per WWF, 2018b; EPA & MNRE, 2014b) | | | |
| For mangrove forests and open savannas: No logging should occur, sites should be considered biodiversity reserves, and wildlife should be protected from poaching. Harvest of bark, leaves, clay, and wood should be limited to sustainable levels. (Per WWF, 2011; Mongabay, 2017e). | The Mangrove Restoration & Management Department. Consider also the National Mangrove Management Action Plan 2010-2012. | X | X |
| For watercourses and riparian habitats threatened by gold mining and related threats: Mining should be excluded where possible, especially high-impact hydraulic mining. Work cooperatively with local communities to support alternative economic opportunities for miners. Where impossible or inappropriate to exclude mining, e.g., smaller scale mining by local rights-holders or communities, mercury-free and other low impact methods should be required. | For alternative employment initiatives, see Conservation International, Guyana. For alternative mining practices, see WWF Guianas. | X | |

D. Monitoring for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information** for monitoring programs for HCV 3:

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest, consider collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, use of aerial drones, and remote sensing. (Per IIRCD, 2017; Schreiber, 2016; Montambault et al, 2002) | For examples of best practices for collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board | X | X |
| For use of indicator species and line transects as a biodiversity monitoring approach, see TIS (2015) | | | |
| Consider Hayes et al (2003). (<i>While developed for Central America, it may also be helpful for similar ecosystems in South America.</i>) | | | |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). | | | |

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.

A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical* situations:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by Indigenous Peoples and other communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses. (Per SA, 2016; EPA & MNRE, 2014a; others) | Engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities (see HCV 5). | X | X |
| Forests that are important to maintaining fisheries, including seasonally inundated spawning areas and fishing sites. (Per NRDDDB, 2018; others) | | | |
| Forests that comprise more than 50% of a major watershed, or more than 25% of a watershed critical for collection of potable water and/or regulating water flow to urban areas. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Forests important to aquifer recharge, e.g., dry evergreen forests along the Linden-Soesdyke highway. (Per Bynoe et al, 2011) | | | |
| Other important wetlands and seasonally flooded areas. | For a partial list of wetlands sites, see Tables 4 and 9 in EPA & MNRE (2014a) | X | |
| <i>RAMSAR sites, if any are designated in the future. (Note that none are currently designated).</i> | <i>RAMSAR (see References)</i> | X | |

Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in critical* situations:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Forest areas within stipulated watercourse buffer zones. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Streambanks and riparian areas threatened by gold mining. | | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Forest areas on slopes of 30% or greater. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Forest soils of type. | | | |
| Forests in landslide and flood prone areas, including those with runouts likely to affect populated areas. | For a map of areas prone to flooding, see Figure 133 in EPA & MNRE (2014a) | X | |

Element 3: Other ecosystem services* in critical* situations:

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Forest areas that can play a critical role in preventing fire disasters within fire prone-zones. Regions where unregulated fire is a concern include the Rupununi Savannah and the Kanuku Mountains. (Per WWF, 2011; EPA & MNRE, 2014b) | | | |
| Much of Guyana's forests likely provide important carbon storage and sequestration functions, and may also be well positioned for carbon-related payments for ecosystem services. (Per Bynoe et al, 2011; EPA & MNRE, 2014a) | | | |
| Low-impact eco-tourism in locales where communities and Indigenous Peoples have few other opportunities for ecologically sustainable revenue generation. (Per Montambault et al, 2002; EPA & MNRE, 2014a; others) | For a partial list of tourism sites, see Figure 1.1 in EPA & MNRE (2014b). See HCV 5, regarding engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities. | X | X |

B. Assessments for HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and Best Available Information* for assessments for HCV 4:

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For watersheds and water catchments | For a pending review of freshwater ecosystems' status, see the Guyana Society for Biodiversity and Ecosystems. For information the North Rupununi Wetlands' values, see NRDDDB (2018). | X | |
| For guidance in identifying other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). See also the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2017b). | | | |

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 4:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For water catchments of importance to <i>local communities*</i> located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion: Examples of strategies may include <i>protection*</i> zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. | | | |
| For all HCV 4: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place. | | | |
| Where identified HCV 4 <i>ecosystem services*</i> include climate regulation: Strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place. | | | |

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For watersheds, streams, rivers, streambanks, and riparian areas threatened by gold mining: Mining should be excluded where possible, especially hydraulic mining. Work cooperatively with local communities to support alternative economic opportunities for miners. Where impossible or inappropriate to exclude mining, e.g., smaller scale mining by local rights-holders or communities, mercury-free and other low impact methods should be required. | For alternative employment initiatives, see Conservation International, Guyana. For alternative mining practices, see WWF Guianas. | X | X |
| For the banks of watercourses, and for slopes over 30%: No logging should occur. (Per WWF, 2011) | | | |
| Where maintaining and/or enhancing forest carbon storage and sequestration is identified as a value: Strategies should generally focus on maintaining or increasing standing timber volumes and minimizing disturbance to vegetation and soil carbon, and minimizing forest conversion and non-forest development. (Per Griffiths et al, 2010; FPP, 2016; others) | | | |

D. Monitoring for HCV 4

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information** for monitoring programs for HCV 4:

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For monitoring of water quality and other potential impacts and outcomes, consider collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples. (Per IIRCD, 2017; Schreiber, 2016; Montambault et al, 2002) | For examples of best practices for collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board | | |
| For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services: See Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring. | | | |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) | | | |

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| (e.g., Part 3). | | | |

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.**

A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *local communities (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| Sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: water sources for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation; traditional foods or medicines; hunting grounds or fisheries; fuelwood or building materials. <i>(Not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting or capture for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels.)</i> (Per WWF, 2011) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| Sites and resources from which local communities generate small scale income, including but not limited to traditional foods or medicines, craft materials, and other NTFPs. <i>(Not inclusive of unsustainable harvest levels.)</i> (Per WWF, 2011) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| For all HCV Interpretations | Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and community development organizations and professionals. | | |

Element 2: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of *Indigenous Peoples (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):**

Note: Indigenous (aka AmerIndian) Peoples in Guyana include: Akawaios, Arawaks, Arecunas, Caribs, Kalihna, Lokono, Macushis, Patomonas, Wai Wai, Wapishana, Warraus. (Note that official government maps and information on AmerIndian communities, territories, and rights are likely incomplete.)

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation. (Per IICRCD, 2017; others) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Wildlife and hunting grounds, and fish and fisheries (including rivers, streams, ponds, and seasonally flooded areas), for subsistence use. <i>(Not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels.)</i> For examples, see Cummings et al (2016), Ozanne et al (2014), and NRDDDB (2018). (Per IICRCD, 2017; Roopsind et al, 2017; Shaffer et al, 2017; others) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Growing areas and plants used for subsistence (e.g., cassava, palm fruits, various fruits, spices, herbs) or traditional medicinal use (e.g., neem, crabwood). For additional examples, see Cummings et al (2016) and Ozanne et al (2014). (Per APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Other sites and resources from which Indigenous People satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources for sustainable levels of harvest of fuelwood, building materials, canoe logs, or craft materials (e.g., liana, fibers, dyes, clay for pots). For additional examples, see Cummings et al (2016) and Ozanne et al (2014). (Per APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010). | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Sites and resources for sustainable levels of eco-tourism or NTFP cultivation and sales by Indigenous Peoples (e.g., bee-keeping, crabwood oil and soap, neem oil and cream, coconut oil soap, sale of surplus cassava, small scale livestock, cocoa stick production, small scale peanut butter production, kufa furniture, balata figurines, tibiriri mats and containers). For additional examples, see Cummings et al (2016) and Yei Winon Merison/Sepo. (Per Montambault et al, 2002; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010). | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Given the prevalence of Indigenous peoples in Guyana, their widespread use of forests, and gaps in official recognition of their territories, most forests should be assumed to be HCV 5, pending more site-specific analyses. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| For all HCV Interpretations. | Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and organizations that represent or provide | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| | services for Indigenous Peoples. | | |

B. Assessments for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information** for assessments for HCV 5:

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 5 Interpretations. | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| For guidance in identifying other examples of HCV 5 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5). | | | |

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 5:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 5: Strategies to protect the community's and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit*</i> are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI. | X | X |
| For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: Strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing laws, practices, or datasets in Guyana recognize all Indigenous Peoples, their territories, or rights and resources. (Per Minority Rights, 2018; APA & FPP, 2016; APA, 2015; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010; La Rose et al, 1999) | | | |
| For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: Consider collaborative planning and | | | |

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| management, and benefit sharing agreements. (Per IICRCD, 2017) | | | |
| For all HCV 5: Identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources, as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations. (Per Sara et al, 2016) | | | |
| For all HCV 5: Strategies may need to include protections against mining, road construction, illegal logging, poaching, and other activities conducted without FPIC by third parties in areas important to Indigenous Peoples. (Per SRDC, 2017; Schreiber, 2016; APA & FPP, 2016; APA, 2015; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010; Roopsind et al, 2017; Ozanne et al, 2014) | | | |

D. Monitoring for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information** for monitoring programs for HCV 5:

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Monitoring conducted by the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement. | | | |
| For examples of collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board. | | | |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3). | | | |

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.**

A. Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Sites, resources, *habitats and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes. Examples of archaeological sites include: the Aishalton Petroglyphs; shell mounds, burial urns, ceramic bowls and jars, petroglyphs, carved stones, sharpening grooves, chipping stations in other forests and along rivers. (Per National Trust, 2018; SA, 2016; Plew, undated; Daggers et al, 2015) | For the Aishalton Petroglyphs, see National Trust (2018). | X | X |
| <i>World Heritage sites, if any forest-related sites designated in the future. (No sites currently designated.)</i> | <i>World Heritage (References)</i> | X | X |

Element 2: Sites, resources, *habitats and *landscapes** of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities**:**

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| For all Interpretations. | Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and experts, e.g., community development organizations. | | |

Element 3: Sites, resources, *habitats and *landscapes** of of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of Indigenous Peoples:**

Note: Indigenous (aka AmerIndian) Peoples in Guyana include: Akawaios, Arawaks, Arecunas, Caribs, Kalihna, Lokono, Macushis, Patomonas, Wai Wai, Wapishana, Warraus. (Note that official government maps and information on AmerIndian communities, territories, and rights are likely incomplete.)

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples, including but not limited to: plants, animals, and sites used for traditional ceremonies. Examples include but are not limited to: Archaeological sites (see above); the Iwokrama Mountains; small-scale tobacco cultivation. (Per IICRCD, 2017; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Given the prevalence of Indigenous Peoples in Guyana, their widespread use of forests, and gaps in official recognition of their territories, most forests should be assumed to contain HCV 6 values, pending more site-specific analyses. | | | |
| For all Interpretations. | Supplemental BAI may include databases, organizations that represent or provide services for Indigenous Peoples, and archaeologists and anthropologists. | | |

B. Assessments for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

National or regionally appropriate methodologies and *Best Available Information for assessments for HCV 6:**

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For HCV 6 Interpretations relating to local communities or Indigenous Peoples. | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| For guidance in identifying more specific examples of HCV 6 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC | | | |

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| (20XXa) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV 6). | | | |

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 6:

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations: | Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities: Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples, per the Overarching BAI. | X | X |
| For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples, strategies will need to be based on FPIC and engagement, and not assume that existing laws, practices, or datasets in Guyana recognize all Indigenous Peoples, their territories, or rights and resources. (Per Minority Rights, 2018; APA & FPP, 2016; APA, 2015; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010; La Rose et al, 1999) | | | |
| For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities: Identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources, as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations. (Per Sara et al, 2016) | | | |
| For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: consider collaborative planning and management; be observant for potential sites during pre-operational site inventories, inform managers and Indigenous Peoples if likely sites are found, and have sites assessed by Walter Roth Museum if warranted. (Per IICRCD, 2017) | | | |
| For sites and resources related to Indigenous Peoples: Strategies may need to include protections against mining, road construction, illegal logging, poaching, and other activities conducted without FPIC by third parties in areas important to Indigenous Peoples. (Per SRDC, 2017; Schreiber, 2016; APA & FPP, 2016; APA, 2015; APA, FPP, & NSI, 2010; | | | |

| National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Ozanne et al, 2014) | | | |
| For other HCV occurrences (i.e., those identified primarily due to global or national significance): Strategies are based on Best Available Information, and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV. | | | |

D. Monitoring for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

Methodologies and *Best Available Information** for monitoring programs for HCV 6:

| National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For HCV occurrences related to local communities: Monitoring conducted by the local communities, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through culturally appropriate engagement. | Local traditional communities. | X | X |
| For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples: Monitoring conducted by the Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate engagement. | Indigenous Peoples. For examples of collaborative monitoring with Indigenous Peoples, see the Iwokrama International Center and the North Rupununi District Development Board | X | X |
| For additional monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (20XXa) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 3) | | | |

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

(This is a list of stakeholder and expert organizations likely to be especially relevant to HCV assessments, strategies, and/or monitoring, either in general, or for particular HCV categories or elements. The list is not exhaustive, may need to change over time, and can be updated by standards developers. Where additional stakeholders and experts are relevant to specific management units, they should also be identified and considered by managers.)

Environmental Stakeholders:

- Amazon Conservation Team, Suriname – *including re. information that may be applicable to both Suriname and Guyana*
- Conservation International, Guyana – *inc. re. potential protected areas, alternative economic opportunities to mining*
- Global Wildlife Conservation – *inc. re. biodiversity in South Central Guyana*
- Guiana Shield Facility – *inc. re. various biodiversity and ecosystem topics*
- WWF Guianas – *inc. re. ecosystems, proposed protected areas, mitigation practices for mining*

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- Biological Diversity of the Guiana Shield Program, Smithsonian Institution
- Faculty of Forestry and Agriculture and Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Guyana
- Centre for the Study of Biological Diversity, University of Guyana
- Guyana Conservation Network – *inc. re. network members with biodiversity and ecosystems expertise*

- Guyana Society for Biodiversity and Ecosystems – *inc. re. biodiversity, freshwater ecosystems, international conservation corridors*
- Guyana Zoological Park and Botanical Gardens
- Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development

Indigenous Peoples Organizations and Experts:

- Amerindian Peoples' Association – *inc. re. national level issues, and local contacts*
- Guyana Conservation Network– *re. network members with expertise and contacts, as Amerindians*
- Guyana Organization of Indigenous People
- Kanuku Mountains Community Representative Group
- North Rupununi District Development Board – *inc. re. biodiversity, sustainable development, co-management, and Indigenous Peoples rights.*
- South Central People's Development Assn – *inc. re. bush island forests*
- South Rupununi Conservation Society – *inc. re. Red Siskin protection, other biodiversity and Amerindian issues*
- Yei Winon Merison / Sepo (YWMS) – *re. NTFP production by Amerindians*

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- COBRA Project – *inc. re. co-management with Indigenous Peoples*
- Guiana Shield Facility
- Guyana Conservation Network – *inc. re. members with community development expertise*
- Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA)
- Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development
- Rupuni Low Carbon Livelihoods Project – *sustainable community development project models*

Other Expert Organizations – Archaeology:

- Anthropology/Archaeology faculty, University of Guyana
- Department of Anthropology faculty, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho, USA
- Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development
- National Trust of Guyana
- Walter Roth Museum of Anthropology

Government Agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency, Guyana
- Forestry Commission, Guyana
- Ministry of Amerindian Affairs, Guyana
- Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment, Guyana
- Protected Areas Commission, Guyana
- Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission/Wildlife Import and Export Authority, Guyana

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Annex I: Glossary of Terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in FSC-STD-01-002 *FSC Glossary of Terms* apply. 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:

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- 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 V5-2).

Affected Rights Holder: Persons and groups, including *Indigenous Peoples**, *traditional peoples** and *local communities** with legal or *customary rights** whose *free, prior and informed consent** is required to determine management decisions.

Affirmative action: A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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).

Amerindian: "Amerindian" means any citizen of Guyana who - (a) belongs to any of the native or aboriginal peoples of Guyana; or. (b) is a descendant of any person mentioned in paragraph (a)

Amerindian Village (Land): Section 2 of the Amerindian Act defines Village or Amerindian Village as "a group of Amerindians occupying or using Village lands" and Village lands as "lands owned communally by a Village" under an Absolute Grantor Certificate of title granted to the Village Council (VC) to hold for the benefit of the Village. An Amerindian Village becomes a Forest Sector Operator when it enters into a contract with the Guyana Forestry Commission to conduct commercial harvesting within the boundaries of the Amerindian Village (Land)

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 V5-2).

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).

Child: any person under the age of 18 (ILO Convention 182, Article 2).

Collective bargaining: a voluntary negotiation process between employers or employers' organization and *workers' organization**, with a view to the regulation of terms and conditions of employment by means of collective agreements (ILO Convention 98, Article 4).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Core area: The portion of each *Intact Forest Landscape** designated to contain the most important cultural and ecological values. *Core areas** are managed to exclude *industrial activity**. *Core Areas** meet or exceed the definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Discrimination: includes- a) any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin, sexual orientation*, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation; b) such other distinction, exclusion or preference which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation as may be determined by the Member concerned after consultation with representative employers' and workers' organization* where such exist, and with other appropriate bodies (adapted from ILO Convention 111, Article1). **Sexual orientation* was added to the definition provided in Convention 111, as it has been identified as an additional type of discrimination which may occur.

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:

- Affects the legal* or customary rights* of Indigenous Peoples* and local communities*;
- Where the negative impact of management activities is of such a scale that it cannot be reversed or mitigated;

- Physical violence;
- Destruction of property;
- Presence of military bodies;
- Acts of intimidation against *forest* workers** and *stakeholders**.

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

Due consideration: To give such weight or significance to a particular factor as under the circumstances it seems to merit, and this involves discretion (Black's Law Dictionary, 1979).

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).

Eco-regional: Large unit of land or water containing a geographically distinct assemblage of species, natural communities, and environmental conditions (Source: WWF Global 200. http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/).

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:

- provisioning services such as food, forest products and water;
- regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease;
- supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; and
- 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).

Employment and Occupation: includes access to vocational training, access to employment and to particular occupations, and terms and conditions of employment (ILO Convention 111, Article 1.3).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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

- ecosystem functions (including carbon sequestration and storage);
- biological diversity;
- water resources;
- soils;
- atmosphere;
- landscape values (including cultural and spiritual values).

The actual worth attributed to these elements depends on human and societal perceptions (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Equal remuneration* for men and women workers* for work of equal value: refers to rates of remuneration established without *discrimination** based on sex (ILO Convention 100, Article 1b).

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 V5-2).

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.

Fibre Testing: a suite of wood identification technologies used to identify the family, genus, species and origin of solid wood and fibre based products.

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.).

Forced or compulsory labour: work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself/ herself voluntarily (ILO Convention 29, Article 2.1)

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.

Fragmentation: The process of dividing habitats into smaller patches, which results in the loss of original habitat, loss in connectivity, reduction in patch size, and increasing isolation of patches. *Fragmentation** is considered to be one of the single most important factors leading to loss of native species, especially in forested landscapes, and one of the primary causes of the present extinction crisis. In reference to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, the *fragmentation** of concern is understood to be that caused by human industrial activities. (SOURCE: Adapted from: Gerald E. Heilman, Jr. James R. Strittholt Nicholas C. Slosser Dominick A. Dellasala, BioScience (2002) 52 (5): 411-422.)

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).

FSC Transaction: Purchase or sale of products with FSC claims on sales documents (Source: ADV-40-004-14).

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 V5-2).

Good faith: A process of engagement where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle disputes (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

Good Faith in negotiation: *The Organization** (employer) and *workers' organizations** make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid unjustified delays in negotiations, respect agreements concluded and give sufficient time to discuss and settle collective disputes (Gerning B, Odero A, Guido H (2000), Collective Bargaining: ILO Standards and the Principles of the Supervisory Bodies. International Labour Office, Geneva).

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: *Forest** stand attributes and structures, including but not limited to:

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

Hazardous work (in the context of child labour): any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, should not be undertaken by anyone under the age of 18 years. Hazardous *child** labour is work in dangerous, or unhealthy conditions that could result in a *child** being killed or injured/maimed (often permanently) and/or made ill (often permanently) as a consequence of poor safety and health standards and working arrangements.

In determining the type of hazard child labour referred to under (Article 3(d) of the Convention No 182, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to

- Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse;
- Work underground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in unhealthy environment which may, for examples, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the *child** is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer (ILO, 2011: IPEC Mainstreaming Child labour concerns in education sector plans and Programmes, Geneva, 2011& ILO Handbook on Hazardous child labour, 2011).

Heavy work (in the context of child labour): refers to work that is likely to be harmful or dangerous to children’s health (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **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 example for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water), 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**.
- (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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).

ILO Core (Fundamental) Conventions: these are labour standards that cover fundamental principles and rights at work: freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**; the elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**; the effective abolition of *child** labour; and the elimination of *discrimination** in respect of *employment and occupation**.

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: a Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and *workers**. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, adopted by the International Labour conference at its Eighty-sixth Session, Geneva, 18th June 1998 (Annex revised 15 June 2010): is a resolute reaffirmation of ILO principles (art 2) which declares that all Members, even if they have not ratified the Conventions in question, have an obligation, arising from the very fact of membership in the organization, to respect, to promote and to realize, in *good faith** and in accordance with the Constitution, the principles concerning the fundamental rights which are the subject of those Conventions, namely:

- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to *collective bargaining**;
- The elimination of all forms of *forced or compulsory labour**;
- The effective abolition of *child** labour; and
- The elimination of discrimination* in respect of employment and occupation*.
- Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017.

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 cultural landscapes: *Indigenous cultural landscapes** are living landscapes to which *Indigenous Peoples** attribute environmental, social, cultural and economic value because of their enduring relationship with the land, water, fauna, flora and spirits and their present and future importance to their cultural identity. An *Indigenous cultural landscape** is characterized by features that have been maintained through long-term interactions based on land-care knowledge, and adaptive livelihood practices. They are landscapes over which *Indigenous Peoples** exercise responsibility for stewardship.

NOTE: The adoption of the term *Indigenous cultural landscapes** is voluntary by Standard Development Groups. Standard Development Groups may choose not to use it. Through *Free Prior an Informed Consent** *Indigenous Peoples** may choose to use different terminology

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

- The key characteristic or Criterion is self-identification as Indigenous Peoples at the individual level and acceptance by the community as their member;

- Historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settler societies;
- Strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources;
- Distinct social, economic or political systems;
- Distinct language, culture and beliefs;
- Form non-dominant groups of society;
- 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).

Industrial activity: Industrial forest and resource management activities such as road building, mining, dams, urban development and timber harvesting.

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 V5-2).

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.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labor (rights) organizations, for example labor unions;
- Human rights organizations, for example social NGOs;
- Local development projects;
- Local governments;
- National government departments functioning in the region;
- FSC National Offices;
- Experts on particular issues, for example High Conservation Values.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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).

Large concession: Areas larger than 8097 hectares are categorised by the Guyana Forestry Commission as large concessions. The *Organization** holding a Large Concession must have a State Forest Authorisation granted by the Guyana Forestry Commission. These State Forest Authorisations can be either a Forest Concession Agreement or an Exploratory Permit. Forest Concession Agreements can either be Timber Sales Agreements or Wood Cutting Leases, which are granted for up to 40 years or subject to conditional renewal. A Forest Concession Agreement is only issued after the *Organization** has obtained an Exploratory Permit.

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 V5-2).

Legally competent: Mandated in law to perform a certain function (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Light work: *national laws** or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is- a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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):

- 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
- 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Minimum age (of employment): is not less than the age of finishing compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. However, a country, whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, may initially specify a minimum age of 14 years. *National laws** may also permit the employment of 13-15 year olds in *light work** which is neither prejudicial to school attendance, nor harmful to a *child's** health or development. The ages 12-13 can apply for *light work** in countries that specify a minimum age of 14 (ILO Convention 138, Article 2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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:

- 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;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native species which has regenerated in non-forest areas;
- 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:

- Other vegetation types and non-forest communities and ecosystems included in the Management Unit, including grassland, bushland, wetlands, and open woodlands;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Private Land: Section 2 of the Forests Act 2009 defines Private Lands as “land that is neither public land nor Amerindian Village land”, and which are legally held by either an individual(s) or body corporate by Registered title, Transport or Absolute Grant. A private landowner becomes an Forest Sector Organisation when it enters into a contract with the Guyana Forestry Commission to conduct commercial harvesting within the boundaries of the private land

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 V5-2).

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).

Remuneration: includes the ordinary, basic or minimum wage or salary and any additional emoluments whatsoever payable directly or indirectly, whether in cash or in kind, by the employer to the worker and arising out of the *workers** employment (ILO Convention 100, Article1a).

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.

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 V5-2).

*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 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

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.

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation organization, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- 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 V5-2).

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).

Small Concession –Areas of 8097 hectares or less are categorised by the Guyana Forestry Commission as small concessions. An *Organization** holding a Small Concession must have a State Forest Authorisation that can either be a State Forest Permission or a Community Forest

Management Agreement. These State Forest Authorisations are granted by the Guyana Forestry Commission for up to three years, subject to conditional renewal.

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)).

Transaction verification: Verification by certification bodies and/or Accreditation Services International (ASI) that FSC output claims made by certificate holders are accurate and match with the FSC input claims of their trading partners (Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V3-0).

Uphold: To acknowledge, respect, sustain and support (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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 V5-2).

Vast majority: 70% of the total area of *Intact Forest Landscapes** within the *Management Unit** as of January 1, 2017. The *vast majority** also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

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: FSC-STD-01-002).

Very limited portion of core area: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *core area** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *core area**.

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

- Hazardous waste, including chemical waste and batteries;
- Containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- 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 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers’ organization: any organization of *workers**_for furthering and defending the interest of *workers**_(adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and guidance on composition of workers’ organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. Workers’ organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

Worst forms of *child labour:** comprises a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; b) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performance; c) the use, procuring or offering of a *child** for illicit activities, in particular for production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO Convention 182, Article 3).

Annex J: List of Acronyms

| Initials | Fully written form |
|-----------------|--|
| AOP | Annual Operational Plan |
| CoP | Code of Practice |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| FCA | Forest Concession Agreement |
| FLEGT | Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade |
| FMD | Forest Monitoring Department |
| FMO | Forest Management Organization |
| FMP | Forest Management Plan |
| FRMD | Forest Resource Management Division |
| GFC | Guyana Forestry Commission |
| GL&SC | Amerindian Village Land: Certificate of Title (Lands Registry) or Absolute Grant |
| GoG | Government of Guyana |
| GWCMC | Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission |
| HCV | High Conservation Value |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| SFAs - SFPs | State Forest Authorizations-State Forest Permissions |
| SFA - TSAs | State Forest Authorizations - Timber Sales Agreements |
| SFEPs | State Forest Exploratory Permits |
| SLIMF | Small and Low Intensity Managed Forests |
| VC | Village Council |
| VPA | Voluntary Partnership Agreement |
| WCLs | Wood Cutting License Holders |
| WTS | Wood Tracking System |



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