



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard for Philippines

*FSC-STD-PHL-01-2020 Philippines
Plantations EN*



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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 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 | Philippines |
| Forest type | Plantations |
| Ownership types | All types of ownerships, including public, private and others |
| Scale categories | All categories of Management Units, including small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) |
| Forest product types | Rough wood NTFPs not included |

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 with Management Units 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.”).

SLIMF eligibility criteria:

- a) Small management units: up to 100 hectares
- b) Low intensity management units: less than 20% of the mean annual increment within the total production forest area of the unit, and
- c) either less than 5 000 cubic meters is the annual harvest from the total production forest area
- d) or less than 5 000 cubic meters per year is the average annual harvest from the total production forest area during the period of validity of the certificate.

Terms which are presented in *italics* with an asterisk are defined in the Glossary of either this standard or a referenced document.

This document is subject to the review and revision cycle as described in 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> |

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| <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> |
| <i>FSC-STD-40-004a</i> | <i>FSC Product Classification</i> |
| <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 legal 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.

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

1.1.3 The organization shall clearly identify, document and describe any customary rights applicable to the lands or plantation under evaluation. This documentation explicitly identifies any local communities with legal or customary tenure or use rights.

Note: Customary right in the Philippines is formally recognized under Republic Act No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and Its Implementing Rules and Regulations). This does not mean that a lack of documentation implies customary rights are not present or acted upon by local communities, but rather that the responsibility to document those rights falls to the organization.

Verifiers: Customary rights may include but not limited to: Conduct of Field-Based Investigation (FBI) and exercise of Indigenous Peoples of their right to Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC).

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.

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

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.

Note: Because of Executive Order No. 23 enacted in the Philippines, series of 2011 (Declaring a Moratorium on the Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in the National and Residual Forests and Creating the Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force), only Plantation Forests, as defined planted by man, pursuant to a management agreement with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) or privately-owned or leased plantation shall be harvested.

Verifiers: Areas covered by Tenure Instruments or Management Agreements, Lease Agreements, Partnership and Co-Management or Profit-Sharing scheme by or with DENR or its Bureaus and Instrumentalities:

- Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA) – Department Administrative Order (DAO) 99-53. An exclusive right to develop, manage, protect and utilize a specified area of forestland and forest resource therein for a period of 25 years and may be renewed for another 25-year period
- Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreement (SIFMA) – DAO 2004-30. SIFMA have duration of 25 years renewable for another 25 years.
- Community-Based Forestry Management Agreement (CBFMA) – DAO 2004-29. Represented by the People's Organization, as forest managers, which has a term of twenty-five (25) years and renewable for another twenty-five (25) years.

- Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) - DENR Administrative Order No. 97, Dec. 29, 1988. Stewardship Agreements shall be given a tenure over the subject land for a period of 25 years, renewable for an additional 25 years.
- For privately owned land – DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands). Transfer Certificate Title or notarized Lease Agreement.

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**.

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

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

Note: See Annex A list of *applicable laws**, regulations and nationally *ratified** international treaties, conventions and agreements.

Verifiers: Management plan (compliant with existing laws and approved by competent authority), interviews with stakeholders, field observation. Record of payment of wages, salaries, taxes and royalties.

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 provide *protection** from unauthorized or illegal harvesting, hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting, settlement and other unauthorized activities. Appropriate measures may include:

- Delineation and marking/fencing on the ground of the perimeter boundaries of the plantation area;
- Clearly and visibly posting of instructional signage for the safe and authorized access of the plantation area;
- Regular patrols to minimize unauthorized access to the plantation; and
- Communication of access policy to the community.

1.4.2 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them such as but not limited to:

- Reporting the activity to an appropriate authority;
- Disciplinary action or fines in the case that staff were involved;
- Working with the appropriate authorities, and always within the law, to control the unauthorized activity;
- Working with local communities and/or authorities to resolve underlying grievances leading to illegal or unauthorized activity;

- Take appropriate legal measures where all attempts to find a solution have failed.

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes, records of measures implemented, field observation, interviews with organization executives.

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: Sales records, annual allowable harvest amount in management plan, harvesting and sales permits, release order, receipts of payment of taxes and revenue-sharing agreement where applicable, interviews with stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Provisions related to CITES listed species in management plan, flora and fauna assessment report, interviews with stakeholders, trade and export permits from management and scientific authority authorities for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Parks and Wildlife Bureau of DENR and Philippine Council for Sustainable Development, PCSD in Palawan)

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*.*

Note for small organizations: Organizations may follow the locally accepted practices to resolve the disputes whereas for Indigenous Peoples (IPs) shall have the right to use their own commonly accepted justice systems, conflict resolution institutions, peace building processes or mechanisms and other customary laws and practices within their respective communities and as may be compatible with the national legal system and with internationally recognized human rights.

Section 36 of the NCIP Administrative Order No. 4 series of 2012 Resolution of Conflicts/Disputes among IPs, the primacy of customary law shall be observed in the resolution of disputes. The Provincial Delineation Team shall, as far as practicable, undertake the following:

- Determine the nature of the conflict/dispute
- Initiate the customary conflict-resolution process and document the same
- Assist the parties in the execution of a MOA in case an agreement / settlement is reached. In case not settlement is reached, the parties may agree in writing to segregate the contested area or enter into some other forms of arrangement in the meantime so as not to unduly delay the CADT/CALT processing without prejudice to future settlements or the full adjudication of the dispute before the proper body
- In case of non-inclusion from the list of rights holders, said persons whose names were inadvertently omitted as members of the community/clan/family shall be included in the list upon request, and the updated list, duly authenticated by the council of leaders/elders or head of the family/or clan, shall be submitted by the applicant to the PDT.
- The council of leaders/elders/clan/family may exclude persons who are not entitled to be included in the list and shall thereafter submit the amended

list to the PDT. Any aggrieved person/s may ask for reconsideration of the above recommendation. Should it be granted, the original list shall remain, otherwise, the matter shall be subject to conflict resolution facilitated by the PDT. It remains unresolved, the person/s concerned may have recourse to remedies allowed under existing rules.

Note: In no case shall the request for inclusion or exclusion affect the processing of the application. If after the exercise of diligent efforts, no settlement or agreement is achieved, the processing of the application shall be suspended.

Verifiers: Dispute resolution provisions in management plan, meeting minutes and decisions, public notice, interviews with affected individuals if applicable.

- 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: Records (registration and dispatch of letters) or any documents communicated, meeting minutes and decisions, agreement paper made between the organization and affected individuals, interview with stakeholders.

- 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.

- 1.6.4 Operations cease in areas where *disputes** exist:

- 1) Of substantial *magnitude**; or
- 2) Of substantial duration*(6 months or more); or
- 3) Involving a significant number of interests (5 families or more).

Verifiers. Record of disputes, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with affected individuals if applicable.

- 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 not to give or receive bribes (money) or to engage in other forms of corruption is communicated to neighbours and customers.

Verifiers: Anti-corruption policy provisions in an organization's approved document, meeting minutes and decisions, records of public hearing, interviews with workers and stakeholders, and corrective actions if corruption occurred.

- 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.

Note: Anti-corruption policy provisions in an organization's approved document align to the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act of the Philippines (Republic Act No. 3019).

Verifiers: Policy statement, records of punishment and rewards, interviews with organization executives.

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

Verifiers: Evidence of public availability e.g., public notice, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with organization executives and stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Evidence of disciplinary action or rewards, 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.

Verifiers: Records of punishment and corrective measures, records of awards, interviews with stakeholders.

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.

Verifiers: Commitments in management plan.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, evidence of public availability.

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, except when he works directly under the sole responsibility of his parents or guardian, and his employment does not in any way interfere with his schooling.

2.1.1.2 In the Philippines, any person between 15 and 18 years old maybe employed for such number of hours and such periods of the day as determined by the Secretary of Labor and Employment in appropriate regulations.

2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in *hazardous** or *deleterious in nature as determined by the Secretary of Labor and Employment.*

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

Note: Children working in forests (such as collecting Non-Timber Forest Products) for themselves and for family are not considered as forced child labor.

Verifiers: Employment contracts, meeting minutes, interviews with workers.

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.

Verifiers: Employment contracts, meeting minutes, interviews with workers.

2.1.2.2 There is no evidence of any practice's 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: Employment contracts/agreements, payroll, pay slip, meeting minutes, interviews with workers.

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.

Note: Special provisions are provided to female workers during pregnancy, prenatal period, and breast-feeding period.

Verifiers: Nondiscriminatory policy provisions in organizational documents e.g. management plan, meeting minutes and decisions, interview with workers, interview with stakeholders.

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: Agreement, salary sheet, payment receipts, interview with workers.

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.

Note: Special provisions are provided to female workers during pregnancy, prenatal period, and breast-feeding period.

Verifiers: Non-discriminatory policy provisions in organizational documents in accordance to Republic Act 7192, Women in Development and Nation Building Act (An Act Promoting the Integration of Women as full and Equal Partners of Men in Development and Nation Building and for other Purposes) and Republic Act 6725 (An Act Strengthening the Prohibition on Discrimination against Women with Respect the Terms and Conditions of Employment, Amending for the Purpose Article 135 of the Labor Code), e.g. management plan, meeting minutes and decisions, interview with workers, interview with stakeholders.

- 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: Vacancy notice, organizational policy documents, interviews with stakeholders.

- 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: Training plan, training records, interviews with workers.

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

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, agreement, receipt of payment/salary sheets.

- 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: Receipt of payment, agreement, appointment letter, interviews with workers.

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

Note: Every pregnant employee in the private sector, whether married or unmarried, is entitled to maternity leave benefit of sixty (60) days in case of normal delivery or miscarriage, or seventy-eight (78) days, in case of Caesarian section delivery, with benefits equivalent to one hundred percent

(100%) of the average daily salary credit of the employee as defined under the Philippine Labor Rules and Regulations.

Verifiers: Provisions in organization's documents, job contracts, leave approval, receipt of payment, interviews with workers, interviews with forest managers.

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

Note: Paternity leave is available for 7 calendar days, with full pay, consisting of basic salary and mandatory allowances as defined under the Philippine Labor Rules and Regulations.

Verifiers: Paternity leave application and approval, pay slip, interviews with workers.

- 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: Composition of decision-making body (e.g. executive committee), meeting minutes.

- 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.

Note: The organization shall conduct training or any forms of awareness sessions to inform staffs about existence of legal policy (e.g., juvenile court, closed hearing, policies relating to sexual harassment in workplace) and the provisions therein.

Verifiers: Organizational policy, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with 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: Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to his/her activity and this meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

Note for small organizations: The health and safety requirements for the forest work and practices are known to the workers and commensurate with the nature of the job.

Verifiers: Health and safety provision in organization's policy documents, field observation of health and safety equipment (e.g. first aid kits), records of health and safety training, records of health care services to workers, interviews with workers.

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

Note: The organization shall ensure workers aware about the safety measures as given in Annex B. The provision and availability of protective (safety) equipment should be based on the scale of operation.

Verifiers: Meeting minutes and decisions, direct observations of using personal protection based on forestry operations such as thinning, planting, logging (e.g., masks, helmets spectacles, globes or safety boots), bills or receipts of safety equipment purchased, interviews with workers.

2.3.3. Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.
Verifiers: Meeting minutes and decisions, field observations, records of occupational health and safety training.

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

Verifiers: Record of accidents, records of health and safety equipment, meeting minutes, interviews with workers.

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.

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

Verifiers. Record of accidents, interviews with stakeholders.

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

Note: All work-related injuries, incidents or accidents are recorded according to Indicator 2.3.4. After major incidents or accidents health and safety practices are reviewed and revised as required.

Verifiers: Record of accidents, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with workers, interviews with organization executives.

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.

Note: For piece rate or “pakyaw” work where there is no established minimum wage, the minimum wage will be based on tripartite consultation with employer, worker, and DOLE (Handbook on Workers’ Statutory Monetary Benefits, DOLE – BWC, 2019 edition).

Verifiers: Wage order per region, contract document, wages payment records, interviews with workers.

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.

Note: The minimum wage of 2.4.1 and the minimum living wage of 2.4.2 are the same in the Philippines.

Verifiers: Wage Order per region, wages payment records, financial statements, interview with workers and employers.

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**.

Verifiers: Interviews with workers, meeting minutes and decisions

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers: Contract, wages payment records, interviews with workers

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 plan, training records, photographs, interview with organization executives, field observation.

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

Verifiers: Training records, interviews with workers, interviews with stakeholders.

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*.

Note: In the Philippines, 'culturally appropriate' is very diverse and location specific. Organization will have to document specific approaches.

Verifiers: Dispute resolution policy and process, service agreement, management plan, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with workers.

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

Verifiers: Records of grievances including management decision, interviews with organization executives, interview with 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: Records of grievances including management decision, interviews with stakeholders.

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

Note: The compensation rate can be determined based on the scale of operation and capacity of the organization and both parties agree over the compensation rate.

Verifiers: Meeting minutes and decisions, interviews, receipts of compensation.

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.

Verifiers: Management plan in reference with the list of Indigenous Peoples, interviews with organization executives, interviews with IPs.

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**.

Note: For small organization that practice low intensity forest operation may not necessarily provide documents or maps for the issues mentioned above.

Verifiers: Management plan, records and meeting minutes, maps, interviews with IPs.

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: Meeting minutes, monitoring report, public notices, interviews with organization executives, interviews with IPs.

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

Verifiers: Interview, observation, grievance records.

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: Record of grievance and resolution, management decisions, interview with stakeholders.

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.

Note: The organization may take FPIC at community level including indigenous people; an additional FPIC process may be implemented where IPs occur within or near the FMU and this is deemed more appropriate.

Verifiers: FPIC document, records of training and awareness program, interviews with IPs, meeting minutes.

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: FPIC document, Memorandum of Agreement, records of training and awareness program, interviews with IPs, meeting minutes.

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.

Verifiers: Agreement, minutes, interviews with workers, interviews with local communities.

3.3.2 Records of *binding agreements** are maintained.

Verifiers: Binding agreements, meeting minutes and records.

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

Note for small organizations: Binding agreements are not limited to written agreements. They may be based on oral and honour systems.

Verifiers: Agreement, reports, minutes, monitoring report involving indigenous people.

- 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 Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 are not violated by *The Organization**.
- Verifiers: Grievance records, management plan, interviews with organization executives, interviews with IPs.
- 3.4.2 Where evidence that rights, customs and culture of *Indigenous Peoples**, as defined in Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, 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: Grievance records, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with IPs.
- 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: Management plan, maps showing HCVs, interviews with organization executives, field observation.
- 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: Annual program plan, field observation, records of measures implemented, interviews with organization executives.
- 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: Meeting minutes, field observation, records of new discoveries, interview with stakeholders.
- 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: FPIC document, management plan, record of indigenous knowledge, meeting minutes, agreements, interviews with stakeholders.

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: Management decisions, interviews with representatives of IPs, interviews with organization executives, record of compensation.

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.*

Note: 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).

Verifiers: Household list in management plan, maps, meeting minutes, list of secondary users and/or affected groups, interviews with representatives of local communities

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.*

Verifiers: Management plan, maps, records of rights and system of engagement, meeting minutes, interview with representative of local communities.

Note for small organization: small organizations that practice low intensity forest operations may choose to not provide documents and/or maps.

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: Meeting minutes, report detailing steps taken to address concerns of local communities, interview, monitoring report.

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

Verifiers: Provisions in management plan, observation, grievance records, interviews.

- 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: Record of grievance and dispute resolution, meeting minutes/records of corrective action.

- 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.

- 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: FPIC document, Memorandum of Agreement, records of training and awareness program, interviews with IPs, meeting minutes.

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.

Verifiers: Public notice e.g. job announcement, training records, employment record, interviews with workers, interviews with stakeholders.

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 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented.

Note for small organizations: Small organization that practices low intensity forest operations may not necessary to document or identify the opportunities for local social and economic development.

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes and decisions, interviews with stakeholders.

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 Local products and services are used.

Note for small organization: Implementation of projects and additional activities may not be required.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual report, audit report, record of projects and activities, field observation, interviews with stakeholders.

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.

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.

Note for small organization: The potential negative impacts of management activities are discussed and mitigation measures are implemented if the impacts are found significant. Refer FSC technical material for small, low intensity and community forests (Briefing note 2: Assessment of Environmental Impacts and Briefing Note 3: Evaluating and Monitoring Social Impacts)

Verifiers: Management plan, observation, interviews, monitoring report, document of mitigation measures, social impact assessment report.

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**.

Note for small organizations: Small organizations do not require establishing a dispute resolution process in advance. A dispute resolution process agreed by both parties will be required once disputes arise.

Verifiers: Document of dispute resolution process and its public availability, record of disputes (if any), dispute resolution provisions in organization's document (i.e. constitution or management plan), management decisions, interviews with stakeholders.

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.

Verifiers: Interviews with representatives of local communities, management decisions, records of grievances and resolution.

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: Record of grievances and resolution, interviews with organization executives.

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 (5 families or more).

Verifiers: Field observation, interviews with organization executives, meeting minutes and records.

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: management plan, map showing high conservation value area, interviews with organization executives, field observation, meeting minutes.

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: Management plan, observations, interviews with organization executives, record of monitoring and measures implemented.

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: Management plan, observation, interviews with representatives of local communities, interviews with organization executives, record of ceased operations.

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: FPIC document, management plan, meeting minutes, record of indigenous knowledge, interview with workers, interview with local communities.

- 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: Meeting minutes, interviews with local communities, record of compensation.

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 and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifiers: Record of products and services, provisions of management plan, meeting minutes, interviews with organization executives.

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: Management plan, meeting minutes, harvest and distribution/sales records.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, ecosystem service certification documents (ESCD), meeting minutes, interviews with organization executives, field observation.

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** are based on an analysis of current *Best Available Information** on growth and yield; inventory of the *forest**; mortality rates; and maintenance of *ecosystem functions**.

Note: Best available information for this indicator 5.2.1 is the forest inventory guideline, district forest management plans, expert consultation etc.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, records of harvest and sales, meeting minutes, interview with workers.

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.

Verifiers: Management plan, harvest records, interview with workers.

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.

Note: In a defined management period (5 or 10 years), special circumstances in a given year may allow for the harvest rate to exceed the annual growth rate, providing that all other requirements of this standard are met and that the following conditions are met:

- The organization provides a clear rationale;

- The organization develops a harvesting plan for the management period (5 or 10 years) which ensures that the average harvest rate does not exceed annual growth rate;
- The harvest rate does not exceed annual growth rate in two consecutive years.

Verifiers: Management plan, records of harvest and sales, meeting minutes, field observation.

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: Management plan, harvest records, sales records, field observation, interviews with experts.

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**.

Note for small organizations: The small organizations identify the activities for mitigating the impacts and record in management plan. For large scale, intensity and risk organizations, the management plan or IEE/EIA reports may serve the basis of quantifying the costs of impacts.

Verifiers: Management plan and/or EIA/IEE reports, interviews with organization executives and other stakeholders.

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, interviews with stakeholders.

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 Preference of local services to be utilized in order to promote socio-economic advancement in the host community.

Note: This is a requirement of (DAO) No. 37 series of 1996.

SLIMF 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.

Note: Local refers to the service providers within the organization, neighboring organizations and may include host community administration.

Verifiers: Observation, records, interview with stakeholders, criteria for evaluating, price list of goods and services.

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

Note: Small organizations are exempt. Large scale, intensity and risk organizations should allocate budget for capacity building for local service providers.

Verifiers: Management plan, organization's policy, public notice, training records, staff composition, interview with workers.

5.5 The Organization* shall demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term* economic viability*.

5.5.1. Sufficient funds (required under the management / tenurial agreement with the DENR, IPRA of 1997, and PD 1586 or its IRR, DAO 37 series of 1996) 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: Management plan, financial records, annual plan, management decisions.

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: Meeting minutes, audit report, financial records, interview with organization executives.

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** as required under the management / tenurial agreement with the DENR, IPRA of 1997, and PD 1586 or its IRR, DAO 37 series of 1996, 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**.

Note: For small organizations: Small organizations identify environmental values through field visits (e.g., transect forest walks) and consultation with local communities, indigenous communities and experts. Large scale, intensity and risk organizations make use of field surveys, local consultations and databases, if available, of district forest offices, and other relevant district organizations such as CENRO/PENRO, park offices, soil conservation office etc.

Verifiers: Management plan, IEE/EIA report, other reports

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.

Note for small organizations: Small organizations may assess environmental values at every 5 or 10 years on their discretion.

Verifiers: Management plan, IEE/EIA report, monitoring report, environmental checklist.

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.

6.2.2 The *environmental impact assessment** identifies and assesses the impacts of the management activities prior to the start of site-disturbing activities.

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: Management plan, IEE/EIA report, management decisions, annual report, environmental checklist, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

6.3.2 Management activities prevent negative impacts to *environmental values**.

Verifiers: Annual report, observation, photos (e.g. photo point monitoring), environmental performance checklist, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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: Management decisions, annual report, observation, environmental performance checklist, interviews with organization executives, interview with stakeholders, field observation, monitoring report.

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**.

Note 1: Best Available Information includes:

- IUCN Red listed, CITES list and protected species by government of Philippines. and, if applicable
- Field surveys
- Databases relevant to rare, threatened and endangered species maintained by district forests office, relevant offices in protected areas, district development committee or above level;
- Consultation with representatives of local communities and experts

Note 2: Refer to the DAO No. 2007-01 (Establishing the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories, and the List of other Wildlife Species) and DAO No. 2017-11 (Updated List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories) in the Philippines and the IUCN 2019, <https://www.iucnredlist.org>

Verifiers: Management plan, biodiversity register, list of rare, threatened and endangered species, study reports, monitoring reports, interview with stakeholders.

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: Management plan, maps, annual plan, observation, study reports, monitoring report

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, maps of high conservation values area, management decisions, observation, interviews with organization's executive, and environmental performance checklist.

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, interviews with organization executives, meeting minutes records, monitoring report.

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**.

Note: If applicable, Best Available Information includes:

- Field surveys
- Databases relevant to the *environmental values**, for example, database maintained by district forests office, relevant offices in protected areas, district development committee or above level
- Consultation with local and regional experts
- *Culturally appropriate* engagement** with *indigenous peoples**, *local communities** and *affected stakeholder** and *interested stakeholder**.

Verifiers: Management plan, maps, meeting minutes, study report, monitoring report, interviews with organization executives.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, maps, field observation.

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, meeting minutes, annual plan, maps, field observation, interviews with stakeholders.

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, meeting minutes, annual plan, maps, field observation, interviews with stakeholders.

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**.

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes, annual plan, maps, field observation, interviews with stakeholders.

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, annual plan, management decisions, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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, annual plan, management decisions, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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, annual plan, management decisions, interview with stakeholders, field observation, monitoring report.

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.

Verifiers: Management plan, monitoring report, interviews, management decisions, 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;

- 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**;
- 6.6.7 A system of regular and punctual controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented;
- 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.
- 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.
- Verifiers: Water sources protection provisions in the management plan, Record of water sources, record of protection measures implemented, annual plan, map showing water resources, interviews with organization's executives field observation.
- 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, annual plan, management decisions, monitoring report, interviews with organization's executives, field observation.
- 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, record of damaged water sources by past activities, annual plan, management decisions, monitoring report, interviews with stakeholders, field observation.
- 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, annual plan, management decisions, monitoring report, interviews with organization executives, field observation.
- 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**.
- Verifiers: Management plan, field observation, interviews with organization's executives.
- 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**.
- Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, field observation, monitoring report.
- 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 harvesting of timber in *natural forests** and thus no conversion from *natural forest** to *plantation** is allowed as per Executive Order No. 23 of Philippines

Verifiers: Management plan, maps showing HCV, field observation, interviews with organization executives, interview with stakeholders.

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.

Note: Best available information may include:

- Forest conversion records
- Consultation with key informants
- Field observation/survey etc.

Verifiers: Management plan/records, maps, records of areas converted.

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: Management plan, maps, records of area converted, field observation.

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

Verifiers: Vision, mission and objectives in management plan, group manager's policy guideline.

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: Vision, mission and objectives in management plan.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, notices, management decisions.

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**.

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

Verifiers: Management plan.

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, meeting minutes and records.

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, annual plan.

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 periodically consistent 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.

Note: The organization shall follow the legal requirement listed in the Forest Act and as required by DAO 37 series of 1996.

Verifiers: Management plans (revised), meeting minutes, interviews with organization executives.

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.

Note 1: This is a commitment of any project proponent, approved by the DENR under DAO 37 and NCIP under IPRA of 1997 that must be known to the affected stakeholders to ensure effective implementation.

Note 2: The organization may choose to provide the entire management plan.

Verifiers: Management decisions, notices and provisions in management plans, interviews with organization executives.

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: Management decisions and interviews with 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 5:

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

Note: Scoping assessment provides a detailed mapping of affected stakeholders-both within and outside of management unit. Methods, mechanism or the intensity of engagement vary case to case. Whatever the case, the organization requires that it engages with the stakeholders affected by the management intervention(s).

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes, record of engagement, interviews with stakeholders.

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: Management decisions, minutes of hamlets and focus group discussions, interview with organization executives, interviews with stakeholders.

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: Monitoring and evaluation arrangements in management plan, management decisions, record of attendance, interview with affected stakeholders.

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: Request letter, management decisions, and record of attendance.

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*.

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: Management plan, management decisions, records of monitoring activities, interviews with organization executives.

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.

Note for small organizations: Small organizations may follow monitoring methods are designed in line with FSC Briefing Note 5: Tools for simple monitoring.

Verifiers: Management plan, interviews with organization executives, field observation, meeting minutes, monitoring report proxy indicators.

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

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

Note for small organizations: Small organizations may follow monitoring methods are designed in line with FSC Briefing Note 5: Tools for simple monitoring.

Verifiers: inventory report/summary in management plan, monitoring reports, interviews with organization executives.

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: Monitoring arrangements in management plan, meeting minutes, revised forest management plan.

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 decisions, revised management plan, monitoring reports, interviews with stakeholders.

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.

Note 1: This is a requirement of DENR based on the issued ECC through the following reportorial requirements:

- Annual Compliance Monitoring Report
- Quarterly Self-Monitoring Report

Note 2: A summary of the monitoring results consistent with Annex E is made available on request

Verifiers: Record of monitoring, management decisions, interviews with stakeholders, evidences of dissemination of monitoring results on request.

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.

Note: Systematic identification and traceability of wood from its source as required under DENR Administrative Order No. 07 Feb. 17, 1994 (Revised Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Logs, Timber, Lumber and Non-timber Forest Products) and Self-Monitoring Report as required under DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands)

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

Note: The organizations keep sales invoices and compatible logging records as described in 8.5.2.

Verifiers: Sales and purchase records, management decisions, interviews with organization executives.

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.

Note: Items 4 and 5 are not applicable for branches and twigs.

Verifiers: Sales and purchase records, interviews with organization executives, field observation.

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: Filing and storage of sale and purchase records, invoices.

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.

Note 1: Baseline assessment integrating the knowledge of the locals is needed before the implementation of the project as required under Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 37 series of 1996, Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD No. 1586 (Revising DENR Administrative Order No. 21, series of 1992, To Further Strengthen the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System.

Note 2: Enforcement of protected areas under PD 705 or T.B. No. 5, RA 9147 (Wildlife protection), DAO No. 29 (caves protection), and DAO 2008-26 (National Integrated Protected Areas System)

Note for small organizations: Small organizations may use FSC guidance and technical materials to assess the HCV:

- Briefing Note 4: High Conservation Values;
- Briefing Note 5: Simple monitoring methods;

- FSC step-by-step guide.

Verifiers: HCV assessment report, management plan, participatory resource map showing HCV area, interview with organization executives, field observation.

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

Verifiers: HCV assessment report and maps showing HCV area.

- 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**.

Note: Baseline assessment integrating the knowledge of the locals is needed before the implementation of the project as required under Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 37 series of 1996, Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD No. 1586 (Revising DENR Administrative Order No. 21, series of 1992, To Further Strengthen the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System

- 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: HCV assessment report, management plan, participatory resource map showing HCV area, interview with organization executives, field observation.

9.2 *The Organization shall develop effective strategies that maintain and/or enhance the identified *High Conservation Values**, through *engagement* with affected stakeholders**, *interested stakeholders** and experts.**

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

Note: Best available information includes but not limited to

- Consultation with local communities, experts and stakeholders
- Field survey
- Database or study reports, if available, at district forest offices or above level

Verifiers: Management plan, maps, assessment report.

- 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.

Note for small organizations: Small organizations may use FSC guidance and technical materials for small, low intensity and community forests to develop strategies:

- Briefing Note 4: High Conservation Values;
- Briefing Note 5: Simple monitoring methods;
- FSC step-by-step guide.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, management decisions, HCV management strategies.

- 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**.

Note: Experts may include individuals having knowledge in forestry and environment and other relevant disciplines.

Verifiers: Meeting minutes, record of attendance of affected and interested stakeholders, interviews with organization executives, interviews with affected stakeholders

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

Verifiers: Management plan, management decisions, HCV management strategies.

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

Verifiers: HCV assessment report and maps showing HCV area.

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

Verifiers: Implementation of the management plan and HCV management strategies, actual observations and interviews with affected stakeholders.

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.

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: Annual plan, management decisions, records of implemented activities, interviews with organization executives, monitoring report, field observation.

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: Management plan, interviews with organization executives, for high intensity and risk organization- HCV study report, records of measures implemented, field observation.

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

SLIMF 9.3.3.2 Activities that harm *High Conservation Values** cease immediately and actions are taken to *restore** and protect the *High Conservation Values**.

Note: Mapping of HCV is done in a manner that will prevent damage to HCV's through the implementation of EIA conclusions.

Verifiers: Management decisions, annual plan, meeting minutes, photographs (e.g., taken for point monitoring), monitoring report, interview with stakeholders, field observation. For high intensity and risk organizations- HCV restoration action plan.

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**.
- 4) Note for small organizations: Small organization may not have a separate implementation strategies. Small organizations may use FSC guidance and technical materials for small, low intensity and community forests to design monitoring programs:
 - Briefing note 4: High conservation values
 - Briefing note 5: Simple monitoring methods
 - FSC step by step guide

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes related to HCV discussion, interviews with organization executives, high conservation value monitoring report, field observation.

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 so that concerns / issues are heard and solutions for implementation will be immediately laid out.

Verifiers: Composition of monitoring team, records of meeting and attendance, interviews with stakeholders, field observation.

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**.

Note: The high conservation value framework (HCV framework) determines the details of monitoring program including scope and frequency. The monitoring program and its implementation arrangement will be provided in the management plan.

Verifiers: Management plan.

- 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: Management decisions, annual work plan, revised management plan, interviews with organization executives.

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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: Management plan, annual work plan with budget, monitoring and evaluation report, records of regeneration and plantation, meeting minutes, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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; and/or
- 2) For harvest of *natural forests**, regenerate to *pre-harvest** or to more *natural conditions**; and/or
- 3) For harvest of degraded *natural forests**, regenerate to more *natural conditions**.

Note: For existing plantation, the organization promotes either naturally grown seedlings or pre-harvesting species. However, approved plant species well adapted in similar ecological condition could be introduced in degraded natural forests.

Verifiers: Revised forest management plan, management decisions, records of silvicultural activities, records of plantation, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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**.

Note 1: Due to economic viability and availability of cuttings or seedlings to be planted, hence non-native species can be included.

Note 2: The organizations promote native species for regenerating the forests. The organization may introduce non-local genotypes based on the recommendation of DENR-FMB and Survey or Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI).

Verifiers: Revised forest management plan, records of plantation, monitoring/evaluation reports, interview with experts, interviews with organization executives.

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

Verifiers: Objectives in management plan, records of plantation, monitoring/evaluation reports, field observation.

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: Management plan, monitoring /evaluation reports, specialized study reports, field observation, list of species chosen, recommendations from research authorities such as DENR-FMB and BPI.

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: Management decisions on measures and strategies, monitoring /evaluation report, annual plan, field observation.

10.3.3 The spread of *invasive species** introduced by *The Organization** is controlled.

Verifiers: Inventory reports, monitoring reports, record of control measures implemented, field observation.

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**.

Note: To control the invasive impacts of alien species, the organization works in cooperation with authorities such as DENR-FMB, Forest Research and Survey or BPI.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, monitoring records, records of control measures implemented, correspondence between the organization and regulatory bodies, e.g. any form of written communications such as letters, emails, fax, etc.

10.4 *The Organization shall not use genetically modified *organisms** in the *Management Unit**.**

10.4.1 *Genetically modified organisms** are not used.

Verifiers: Management plan, field observation, interviews.

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, management decisions, records of silvicultural activities, interviews with organization executives, interviews with stakeholders, field observation.

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, monitoring records, fertilizer use records, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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**.

Note: When fertilizers are used, organization's assessment of benefits may serve as the basis of fertilizer use in small plantation. For plantation above 500 hectares, analysis of benefit cost ratio should become the basis to determine

whether ecological and economic benefits are equal or higher than those of silvicultural systems that do not require fertilizers.

Verifiers: Analysis report, records of ecological/economic benefits, monitoring and evaluation reports, interview with stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, fertilizer use records, monitoring reports.

10.6.4 When *fertilizers** are used, *environmental values** are protected, including through implementation of measures to prevent damage to the soil pH.

Verifiers: Annual plan, monitoring reports, records of measures implemented for protection of environmental values, environmental impact assessment report.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) / Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports.

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.

Note: Past experience and field research shall contribute to the objective of minimizing the use of pesticides.

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes, management decisions related to integrated pest management, monitoring and evaluation reports, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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, pesticide storage records, interviews with organization executives, derogation document of FSC in case chemical pesticides are used.

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: Management plan, records of purchasing and using pesticide.

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.

Note 1: Organization should refer these two ILO guides while making their documented procedure:

- Safety & Health in the use of agrochemicals
- Safety in the use of chemicals at work.

Note 2: This is a requirement of PD No. 1144 of 1977, Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority (FPA). Rules and Regulations for the Fertilizer/pesticides approved for use by FPA.

Verifiers: Safety procedure (developed by the organization), records of pesticide purchase, storage and use, interview with workers and other stakeholders.

- 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, pesticide use guideline, monitoring reports, interview with stakeholders.

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

Verifiers: Records of mitigation measures implemented, management decisions, monitoring reports, interviews with organization executives, interviews with local communities.

- 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: Records of pesticide use, monitoring reports, interview with workers, interviews with organization executives.

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, protocol of using biological control agents, records of monitoring and control measures.

- 10.8.2 Use of *biological control agents** complies with *internationally accepted scientific protocols** and will be used where it proves to be a better alternative to the use of chemicals.

Note: The organization should take permission from concerned authority prior to use the biological control agents. Internationally accepted scientific protocols may include:

- FSC Guide To integrated pest, disease and weed management in FSC certified forests and plantations (2009);
- FAO Code of Conduct for the Import and Release of Exotic Biological Control.

Verifiers: Management plan, records of control measures, permission to use biological control agents, interview with workers, interviews with organization executives.

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

Verifiers: Management decisions, records of the control agents, records of usage of control agents, interviews with organization executives.

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

Note: Organization should have a mitigation plan if the biological control agents are used.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, field observation, monitoring reports.

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.

Note for small organization: Discussions and recording of potential hazards and their negative impacts in organization's executive committee meeting may fulfill the requirement.

Verifiers: Management plan, records of potential natural hazards, hazards' risk assessment report, checklist of potential negative impacts, interview with stakeholders, field observation.

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.

Note: Assistance from concerned regulatory agencies will be secured where available.

Note for small organizations: Mitigation of these impacts is not mandatory for small organizations.

Verifiers: Management plan, annual plan, monitoring reports, interviews with organization executives, and observation.

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, meeting minutes, risk assessment reports, interview with stakeholders.

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**.

Note: Risk treatment and verification of their effectiveness is a part of the risk assessment to be established.

Verifiers: Annual plan, strategy for risk management, monitoring report.

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: Management plan, annual working plan, monitoring reports, field observation.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, annual working plan, monitoring reports, field observation.

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: Management plan, meeting minutes, interviews with organization executives, monitoring reports, field observation.

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*.

Note: This is a requirement of PD 705, PD 1586 and related laws.

Verifiers: Management plan, harvesting plan, management decisions, monitoring reports, observation.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, field observation, interviews with stakeholders, monitoring reports.

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

Verifiers: Management plan, interviews with organization executives, observation, monitoring reports.

10.11.4 Harvesting practices avoid damage to standing residual trees, residual woody debris on the ground and other *environmental values**.

Note: This is a requirement of PD 705, PD 1586 and related laws

Verifiers: Management plan, monitoring reports, field observation.

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*.

Note: Waste products include:

- Hazardous waste, including Chemical waste and batteries;
- Empty containers;
- Motor and other fuels and oils;
- Rubbish including metals, plastics and paper; and
- Abandoned buildings, machinery and equipment.
- Domestic waste.

Verifiers: Management plan, meeting minutes, records of collection and cleaning up the waste materials, field observation, interviews with organization executives.

Annex A: Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally-ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements

| 1. Legal* rights to harvest | |
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| 1.1 Land tenure* and management rights | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree No. 705 of 1975 (Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines, as amended). • Executive Order No. 23 series of 2011 (Declaring a moratorium on the cutting and harvesting of timber in the natural and residual forests). • DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 99-53, December 23, 1999 (Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program). • DAO 2004-30 (Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Socialized Industrial Forest Management Program). • DAO 2004-29 (Revised Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, otherwise known as the Community-Based Forest Management Strategy). • DENR Administrative Order No. 2017-03 (Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Executive Order No. 193, series of 2015: Enhancing the National Greening Program). • DENR Administrative Order No. 97, Dec. 29, 1988 (Revised Regulations Implementing The Integrated Social Forestry Program under LOI 1260). • DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All private plantation within titled or tax declared A&D lands should be registered. ○ A duly accomplished Self-Monitoring Form (SMF) must be submitted to the CENR office before transporting timber products from registered tree plantation. • Republic Act No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations). • Section 16 of the Corporation Code of the Philippines, Batas Pambansa Blg. 68, approved on May 1, 1980 • Section 236 of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, refer to https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/registration-requirements/primary-registration/application-for-registration-update.html. • Sections 11 and 455 of the Local Government Code of 1991 (Republic Act No. 7160). |
| 1.2 Concession licenses | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree No. 705, Section 38. Control of concession area. • Executive Order No. 23. Section 2. Moratorium on the Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in the Natural Forests. • DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-07 (DENR Manual of Authorities on Technical Matters). |

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| <p>1.3 Management and harvesting planning</p> | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR Administrative Order No. 2017-03 (Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Executive Order No. 193, series of 2015: Enhancing the National Greening Program). • Development of new plantations shall be within areas covered by tenure instrument/management arrangement through Comprehensive Site Development. • DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands). All private plantation within titled or tax declared A&D lands should be registered. A duly accomplished Self-Monitoring Form (SMF) must be submitted to the CENR office before transporting timber products from registered tree plantation. • DENR Administrative Order (DAO) No. 99-53, December 23, 1999 (Regulations Governing the Integrated Forest Management Program). Submit within one (1) year from the date the IFMA was awarded, a Comprehensive Development and Management Plan (CDMP) in the form shown in Annex “D” and an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) as basis for approval by the Secretary on the former and the issuance by the RED of an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) on the latter. Implement the mitigation/enhancement measures stipulated in the IEE and comply with the conditions of the ECC. • DAO 2004-30 (Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Socialized Industrial Forest Management Program). SIFMA holder to implement the SIFM program formulated / recommended by the DENR-FMB. • DAO 2004-29 (Revised Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of Executive Order 263, otherwise known as the Community-Based Forest Management Strategy). • Section 7. Responsibilities of People’s Organization (POs). Prepare and implement Community Resource Management Framework (CRMF) and 5-year Work Plan. • AO No. 1 series of 2004 (Guidelines on the Formulation of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan, ADSDPP). |
| <p>1.4 Harvesting permits</p> | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-07 (DENR Manual of Authorities on Technical Matters). • Executive Order No. 23, series of 2011 (Declaring a Moratorium on the Cutting and Harvesting of Timber in the National and Residual Forests and Creating the Anti-Illegal Logging Task Force). DENR is prohibited from issuing/renewing tree cutting permits in all natural and residual forests nationwide. • DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands). • DENR Administrative Order No. 2000- 21 February 28, 2000 (Revised Guidelines In The Issuance Of Private Land Timber Permit/Special Private Land Timber Permit (PLTP/SPLTP)). |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR Administrative Order No. 07 Feb. 17, 1994 (Revised Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Logs, Timber, Lumber and Non-timber Forest Products. (This will apply for the tenurial instruments with the DENR, e.g. IFMA, SIFMA, CBFMA, etc.). • DAO No. 2007-31. Amending Certain Provisions of DENR Administrative Order No. 07, series of 1994 and Prescribing the Use of Computer-Generated Certificate of Timber Origin (CTO) and Certificate of Lumber Origin (CLO) Forms. |
| 2. Taxes and fees | |
| 2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAO 2004-16 (Prescribing the Revised Schedule of Forestry Administrative Fees). • DENR Administrative Order No. 2000-63 (New Rates of Forest Charges Pursuant to RA No. 7161 and based on the 1999 FOB Market Price of Forest Products). • Republic Act No. 7161 (An Act incorporating certain sections of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1977, as amended, to PD No. 705, as amended, otherwise known as the “Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines”, and providing amendments thereto by Increasing the Forest Charges on Timber and other Forest Products. • Section 21 of DAO 99-53 (Negotiated Profit Sharing arising from an IFMA between the holder thereof and the Government immediately done following the approval of the CDMP and the grant of ECC). • Republic Act No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations). • Section 2, Part II, Rule III of the Republic Act (RA) No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations). • Section 60 of National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 The Revised Guidelines on Free and prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and related Processes of 2012 (Release of Royalty Fees, at least 30% of each and every release). |
| 2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, refer to https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/tax-information/value-added-tax.html. • Section 514. Export Products subject to duty and rates – wood products of Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (Tariff Administration and Policy including the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2017). |
| 2.3 Income and profit taxes | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended, refer to https://www.bir.gov.ph/index.php/tax-information/income-tax.html. |
| 3. Timber harvesting activities | |
| 3.1 Timber harvesting regulations | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAO No. 2003-24 dated 30 June 2003, “Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Chainsaw Act of 2002 (RA 9175) entitled “An Act |

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| | <p>Regulating the Ownership, Possession, Sale, Importation and Use of Chainsaw, Penalizing Violations thereof and for other purpose.”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree No. 1586 (Establishing an Environmental Impact Statement System, including other Environmental Management related Measures and for other Purposes). • Section 9 of the DAO No. 37 series of 1996 (Content of the EIS, Project Description including techniques and technology to accurately determine sound mitigation measures of environmental impacts / risks) prior to the issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) as binding. • Note: In the Philippines, there is no standard technique and technology established for tree harvesting in the plantations. It is up to the project proponent to determine the best practices to prevent or minimize impacts, which serves as the basis in granting the ECC. |
| <p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p> | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 22 of Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the "Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act". • DENR Administrative Order No. 2007-01 (Establishing the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories, and the List of other Wildlife Species). • DENR Administrative Order No. 29, series of 2003 (Implementing Rules and Regulations for the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act, RA No. 9072). • DENR Administrative Order No. 2008-26 (Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act. No. 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992). Refer to http://www.denr.gov.ph/images/stories/PA_Guidebook_Complete.pdf. • Forest Management Bureau (FMB) Technical Bulletin No.5 (Delineation and Mapping of Protection and Production Forests pursuant to PD No. 705), FY 2015. Refer to forestry.denr.gov.ph/index.php/technical-bulletin (T.B. No.5). |
| <p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p> | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department Administrative Order (DAO) No. 37 series of 1996, Implementing Rules and Regulations of PD No. 1586 (Revising DENR Administrative Order No. 21, series of 1992, To Further Strengthen the Implementation of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System. • PD No. 1144 of 1977, Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority (FPA). Rules and Regulations for the Fertilizer/pesticides approved for use by FPA. • DAO No. 2016-08 (Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards). • DAO No. 2007-01 (Establishing the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories, and the List of other Wildlife Species). • DAO No. 2000 – 81 November 07, 2000 pursuant to the requirement of Section 51 of RA No. 8749 otherwise known as the “Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999. • DAO 92-29, Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 6969 otherwise known as “Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990”. • RA 9003, Ecological Solid Waste Management of the Philippines. |

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| 3.4 Health and safety | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Safety and Health Standards of Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) as amended, 1989. |
| 3.5 Legal* employment | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.D. No. 442 of 1974 “Labor Code of the Philippines”, as amended and renumbered. Handbook on Workers’ Statutory Monetary Benefits, DOLE – BWC, 2019 edition. |
| 4. Third parties’ rights | |
| 4.1 Customary rights* | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 2, Part II, Rule III of the Republic Act (RA) No. 8371 (Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations). Section 8, Part III, Rule IV of RA No. 8371 Memorandum of Agreement for the benefits due and measures to protect IPs’ rights. Section 60 of National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 The Revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and related Processes of 2012 (Release of Royalty Fees, at least 30% of each and every release). |
| 4.2 Free Prior and Informed Consent* | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Administrative Order No. 3 series of 2012 The Revised Guidelines on Free and prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and related Processes of 2012. |
| 4.3 Indigenous Peoples’* rights | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCIP Administrative Order No. 4 series of 2012 (Revised Omnibus Rules on Delineation and Recognition of Ancestral Domains and Lands of 2012) |
| 5. Trade and transport | |
| 5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidential Decree No. 705 (Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines). DENR Administrative Order No. 07 Feb. 17, 1994 (Revised Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Logs, Timber, Lumber and Non-timber Forest Products. (This will apply for the tenurial instruments with the DENR, e.g. IFMA, SIFMA, CBFMA, etc.). Section 503, Title V, Chapter 1 (Export Clearance and Declaration and Rules of Origin) of the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act, Republic Act No. 10863. Section IX of the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (Sections 1600 to 1612) Tariff Administration and Policy including the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2017. |
| 5.2 Trade and transport | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Republic Act No. 1239 series of 1955 and FAO 26, series of 1956 “An Act Requiring the Registration of Agents, Contractors and Dealers in Logs, Lumber and Commercial Piles” |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAO .1994-08 February 17, 1994 (Additional Requirements in the Issuance of New Sawmill Permits and Certificates of Registration as Lumber Dealers, including Renewals thereof). • DENR Administrative Order No. 07 Feb. 17, 1994 (Revised Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Logs, Timber, Lumber and Non-timber Forest Products. (This will apply for the tenurial instruments with the DENR, e.g. IFMA, SIFMA, CBFMA, etc.). • DAO 33 May 6, 1988 (Regulations Governing the Exportation of Lumber and Plantation Logs). • Sections 400 (Import Clearance and Formalities) and 500 (Export Clearance and Formalities) of the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act, Republic Act No. 10863. |
| 5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau of Internal Revenue Regulations No. 2-2013. Transfer Pricing Guidelines. • Omnibus Investment Code of 1987 (EO 226) by the Board of Investments (BOI), Bases Conversion and Development Act of 1992 (RA 7227), Special Economic Zone Act of 1995 (RA 7916), Tourism Act of 2009 (RA 9593), and the Export Development Act of 1994 (RA 7844). |
| 5.4 Custom regulations | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 400 (Import Clearance and Formalities) and 500 (Export Clearance and Formalities) of the Customs Modernization and Tariff Act, Republic Act No. 10863. • Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (Sections 1600 to 1612) Tariff Administration and Policy including the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature 2017. |
| 5.5 CITES and other international Conventions | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic Act No. 9147, otherwise known as the "Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act". • DENR Administrative Order No. 2007-01 (Establishing the National List of Threatened Philippine Plants and their Categories, and the List of other Wildlife Species). |
| 6. Due diligence / due care | |
| 6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidential Decree No. 705 of 1975 (Revised Forestry Code of the Philippines, as amended). • Presidential Decree No. 1445. Ordaining and Instituting a Government Auditing Code of the Philippines. • Sections 420 (Conditions for Examination) and 421 (Duties of Customs Officer Tasked to Examine the Imported Goods) of the Republic Act No. 10863 "Custom Modernization and Tariff Act.". • DENR Administrative Order No. 07 Feb. 17, 1994 (Revised Guidelines Governing the Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Logs, Timber, Lumber and Non-timber Forest Products. (This will apply for the tenurial instruments with the DENR, e.g. IFMA, SIFMA, CBFMA, etc.). |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR Memorandum Order No. 99-20 July 29, 1999 (Supplemental Guidelines Governing the Registration, Harvesting, Transport and Marketing of Timber By-Products Coming From Private Plantations Within Private Lands or Tax Declared Alienable or Disposable Lands). |
| 7. Ecosystem Services | |
| | <p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DENR Administrative Order No. 2008-26 (Revised Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act. No. 7586 or the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act of 1992). • DENR Administrative Order No. 29, series of 2003 (Implementing Rules and Regulations for the National Caves and Cave Resources Management and Protection Act, RA No. 9072). • National Ecotourism Development Council (NEDC) Resolution No. 2000-01 dated Dec. 19, 2000 (Adopting the operating guidelines for Executive Order No. III, establishing the institutional mechanism and guidelines for development and promotion of ecotourism). • Republic Act No. 8371 (Indigenous People Rights Act of 1997 and its Implementing Rules and Regulations). |

Annex B: Training requirements for *workers**.

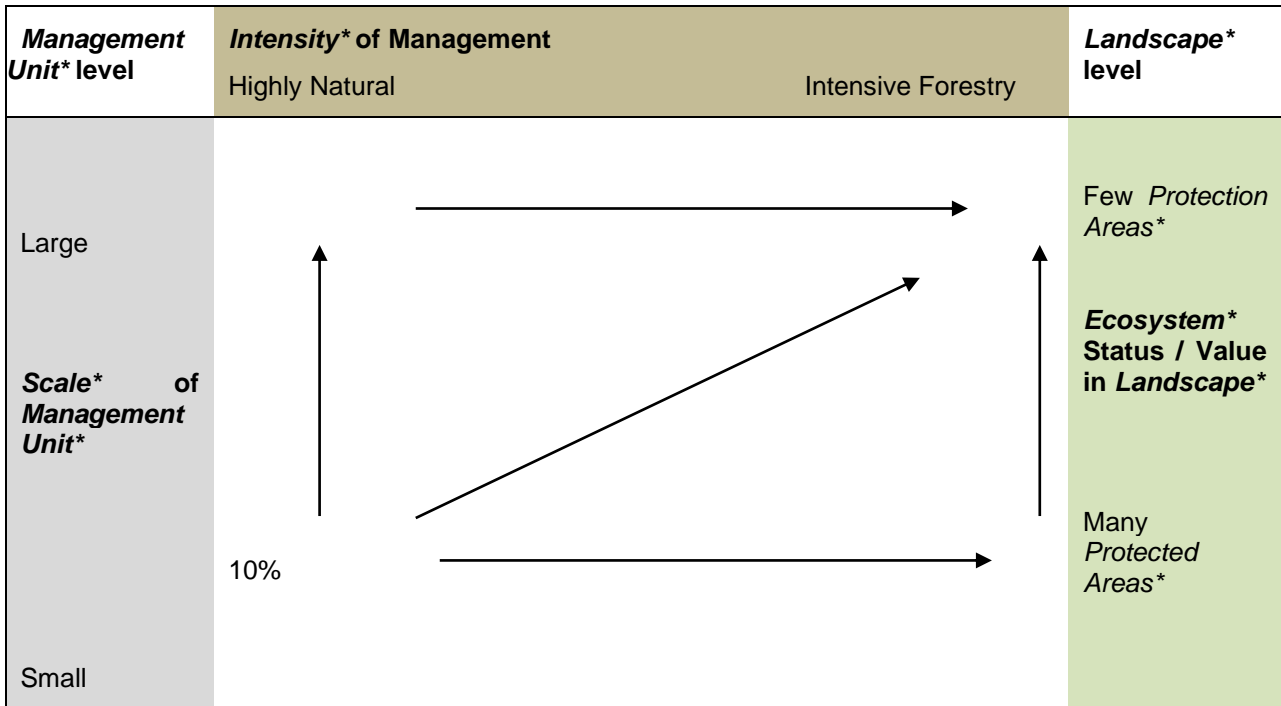
*Workers** shall be able to:

- 1) Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (Criterion 1.5);
- 2) Best practices/technique in harvesting, i.e. inventory and marking of trees, logging method, cutting equipment, and transport system (Criterion 10.11);
- 3) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (Criterion 2.1);
- 4) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Criterion 2.2);
- 5) Safe and proper operation of chainsaw (Criterion 2.3)
- 6) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (Criterion 2.3);
- 7) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (Criterion 2.5);
- 8) Identify where *Indigenous Peoples** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (Criterion 3.2);
- 9) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (Criterion 3.4);
- 10) 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);
- 11) Identify where *local communities** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (Criterion 4.2);
- 12) Carry out social, economic and *environmental impact assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (Criterion 4.5);
- 13) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services**, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (Criterion 5.1);
- 14) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (Criterion 10.7); and
- 15) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (Criterion 10.12).

Annex C: Additional Requirements for *Ecosystem Services**.

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.



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**

The required management plan framework per management agreement with the Department of Environment & Natural Resources (DENR) and National Commission on Indigenous Peoples shall include the following:

- 1) The results of assessments, including:
 - i. Natural resources and *environmental values**, as identified in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9;
 - ii. Social, economic and cultural resources and condition, as identified in *Principle** 6, *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9;
 - iii. *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas**, as identified in *Principle** 9; *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified with affected *rights holders** in *Principle** 3 & *Principle** 9;
 - iv. Major social and environmental risks in the area, as identified in *Principle** 6, *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9; and
 - v. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in Criterion 5.1.
- 2) 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;
 - v. The rationale for harvesting rates of timber and other natural resources, as identified in *Principle** 5.
- 3) 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.
- 4) 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.
- 5) A description of the monitoring program, as identified in *Principle** 8, including:
 - i. Growth and yield, as identified in *Principle** 5;
 - ii. Forest pathology and entomology, as identified in *Principle** 5

- 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*;
- 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**;
- 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**.

ANNEX F: Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring

| Sample Management Plan* Document | Management Plan* Revision Periodicity | Element Being Monitored | Monitoring Periodicity | Who Monitors This Element? | FSC Principle* / Criterion |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | | <i>(Partial List)</i> | | <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | |
| Nursery Management | Semi-Annual | Pests and Diseases | Daily | Nursery staff | P10 |
| | | Survival and growth rate | Daily | Nursery staff | P7/P10 |
| | | Soil moisture | Daily | Nursery staff | P10 |
| | | Weeds | Daily | Nursery staff | P10 |
| | | Volume of Chemicals | As needed | Nursery staff | P10 |
| Out planting Management | Semi-Annual | No. of issued seedlings | Per withdrawal | Nursery staff | P10 |
| | | Used plastic pots | Every out planting | Plantation staff | P10 |
| | | Fertilizer usage | Every out planting | Plantation staff | P10 |
| | | Worker's competence in planting | Every out planting | Plantation staff | P2 |
| Plantation Management | Semi-Annual | Mortality rate of planted seedlings | weekly | Plantation staff | P7/P10 |
| | | Astray animals | daily | Plantation staff | P10 |
| | | Intruders | daily | Plantation staff | P10 |
| | | Effectiveness of no smoking policy | daily | Plantation staff | P10 |
| | | Effectiveness of fire line and fire breaks | monthly | Plantation staff | P10 |

| Sample Management Plan* Document | Management Plan* Revision Periodicity | Element Being Monitored | Monitoring Periodicity | Who Monitors This Element? | FSC Principle* / Criterion |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | | <i>(Partial List)</i> | | <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | |
| 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 |
| Engagement* Plan | Annual | Employment statistics | Annually | General Manager | P3, P4 |
| | | Social Agreements | Annually, or as agreed in Engagement* Plan | Social Coordinator | P3, P4 |
| | | Grievances | Ongoing | Human Resources Manager | P2, P3, P4 |

| Sample Management Plan* Document | Management Plan* Revision Periodicity | Element Being Monitored | Monitoring Periodicity | Who Monitors This Element? | FSC Principle* / Criterion |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | | <i>(Partial List)</i> | | <i>Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction</i> | |
| 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 |
| Ecosystem Services* Certification Document | 5 years | Prior to validation and verification | Prior to validation and verification | General Manager | FSC-PRO-30-006 |

Annex G: Monitoring Requirements.

- 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 including plant pathology and entomology (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** (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 obligatory *codes of practice** (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. *Long term* economic viability** (Criterion 5.5); and
 - xxiii. *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: Instructions for Standards Development Groups to develop indicators for *Intact Forest Landscape* Core Areas.**

This annex is not applicable as there no harvesting of natural forests is allowed by law.

Annex I: High Conservation Value framework for Philippines.

The objective of this High Conservation Value (HCV) Framework is to provide nationally specific interpretations of HCVs and *Best Available Information** for addressing HCVs. This National HCV Framework is to be used by accredited Certification bodies and certificate holders.

The national or regional interpretations of the HCV categories and elements apply to all certificate holders, wherever occurrences of those HCVs may exist. Conversely, the Best Available Information for addressing those HCV interpretations may vary, depending on whether the certificate holder is a SLIMF or non-SLIMF, as indicated in the Framework.”

The HCV interpretations and *Best Available Information** provided in this Framework are not necessarily exhaustive; additional examples of HCV occurrences may exist and shall be identified at the forest management unit scale.

The Framework includes 2 types of information sources:

- *Best Available Information (BAI)*: Information sources shall be used.
- Other Recommended Information (ORI): Information sources are recommended to be used.

Note: For some BAI sources, (only) SLIMF organizations may use the indicated source of information on voluntary base. The consideration of these sources remains mandatory for non-SLIMF organizations and is then defined as BAI.

Specific sections of this Framework are also applicable to National and Centralized National Risk Assessments for Controlled Wood, and to Certification Bodies and Certificate Holders seeking certification under FSC-STD-30-010 and FSC-STD-40-005. The applicable sections are: The Interpretations and *Best Available Information** for each HCV category; and the *Best Available Information** for Assessments for each HCV category.

Overarching *Best Available Information** (BAI) for Philippines

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

| <i>Best Available Information</i> * 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</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with Indigenous Peoples, affected <i>rights holders</i> *, <i>affected</i> * and <i>interested 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. Note 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. Note 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. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. | X | X |

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.

| <i>Best Available Information</i>* 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 rights <i>holders</i> *, <i>affected</i> * and <i>interested stakeholders</i> *, and experts. | X | X |
| HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities | Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should 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. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should 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. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical... importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the local communities | X | X |
| HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples | Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples. Note this shall be the primary BAI for these elements. Note that “critical importance” should be understood as an outcome of engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |

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.

| <i>Best Available Information</i>* 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: | <i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Protected areas, including: Ancestral Domains, Bird Sanctuaries, Game Refuges, Managed Resource Protected Areas, Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserves, National Park, Natural Biotic Areas, Natural Monuments, Natural Parks, Protected Landscapes, Ramsar Sites, Resource Reserves, UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves, Watershed Forest Reserves, Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Sanctuaries, World Heritage Sites. Also, marine and coastal protected areas, where they might be affected by inland watershed management. | For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). See also the BMB, DENR. See also the References for World Heritage and RAMSAR sites. | X | X |
| Proposed protected areas, e.g., the Irid-Angelo Mountains in the Sierra Madre, and proposed Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs). (Per: <i>Birdlife, 2011; GEF, 2019</i>) | For the proposed Irid-Angelo area, see Haribon. For examples of proposed ICCAs, see the New Conservation Areas in the Philippines Project (NewCAPP) and the the Maeng and Banao in Abra, the Agta of General Nakar in Quezon, the Ayta of Maporac in Zamables, the Buhid Mangyan in Mts. Iglit-Baco in Mindoro and the Menuvu of Pangantucan in Mt. Kalatungan. | X | |
| Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). | For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas (References) | X | |
| Other significant concentrations of biological diversity, including but not limited to: Palawan Island; Mt Taungay in Kalinga; Mt Polis in Ifugao; Imugan in Nueva Vizcaya; Kanawan in Bataan; Engongot CADT in Aurora; Balabac in Palawan; Mt Kimangkil in Bukidnon; Mt Apo in N. Cotabato; Mt Diwata in Agusan del Sur; S. | For examples of biodiverse areas adjacent to protected areas, see: Figures 2-5 in De Alan et al (2015). For information on herpetofauna on Mindanao Island, see Sanguila et al (2016). | X | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Diwata-Bislig KBA in Surigao del Sur; and areas adjacent to protected areas including N. Sierra Madre, Kaliwa Watershed, Upper Marikina River Basin, Mt Kitanglad, Mt Apo. (Per: Reed, 2017; De Alan et al, 2015; FFP, 2020; GEF, 2019) | | | |

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 |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Known hotspots for endemic flora or fauna, including but not limited to: Palawan Is.; Mt Mantalingajan on Palawan Is.; Mindoro Is.; cloud forests on Luzon Is.; lowland rainforest on Samar Is.. (Per: Mongabay, 2018; CCI, 2020; Reed, 2017; Gaworecki, 2016; FFP, 2020) | | | |
| 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. Examples include but are not limited to: Tamaraw, Visayan hornbill, rufous-headed hornbill, Sulu hornbill. (Per: WWF, 2020; Mongabay, 2019) | IUCN Red List. The National List of Threatened Terrestrial Fauna, DENR. Fernando et al (2008) (or more recent national lists of threatened plants). | 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 species lists as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, 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 | IUCN Red List. National List of Threatened Terrestrial Fauna, DENR. Fernando et al (2008) (or more recent national lists of threatened plants.) | X | X |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species. | | | |
| Sites with CITES listed animal or plant species. | CITES (see References) | X | X |
| Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, i.e.: Tawitawi Is., for <i>Anthracoseros montani</i> , <i>Gallicolumba menagei</i> , <i>Phapitreron cinereiceps</i> and <i>Prioniturus verticalis</i> ; San Vicente-Taytay-Roxas Forests, for <i>Podocarpus palawanensis</i> ; Culion Is., for <i>Cycas wadei</i> ; Balogo Watershed, for <i>Dicrurus menagei</i> ; S. and N. Gigante Is., for <i>Platymantis insulates</i> ; Mt Kanla-on Natural Park, for <i>Ptilinopus arcanus</i> ; SW Negros, for <i>Platymantis spelaeus</i> ; Cuernos de Negros, for <i>Crocidura negrina</i> and <i>Zosterornis nigrorum</i> ; Timpoong and Hibok-hibok Natural Monument, for <i>Ninox leventisi</i> ; Lake Mainit, for <i>Caridina Mindanao</i> ; Mt Kambinlio and Mt Redondo, for <i>Batomys russatus</i> and <i>Crateromys australis</i> ; Cave no 6 Disilud and associated hydrobasin, for <i>Edoneus atheatus</i> . | Alliance for Zero Extinction (References) | X | |

B. Assessments for HCV

(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: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For protected areas: Confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs, including relative to mining claims, mining exploration, and illegal logging. Consult Indigenous Peoples whose ancestral domains overlap with the areas. (Per: NEPCon, 2020; Miranda et al, 2003; FFP, 2020; GEF, 2019; BMB, 2016) | | | |
| For World Heritage Sites, KBAs and IBAs. | For summary descriptions of their values, see UNESCO World Heritage sites, and the IBA factsheets at Key Biodiversity Areas and | X | |

| National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| | Important Bird Areas (References). | | |
| All remaining natural forests and other ecosystems and habitats should be assessed as potential concentrations of endemic species and biodiversity, per the precautionary approach, given that an estimated 20,000 species are endemic (about half the country's species), given that all the Philippines lies within the Philippines Biodiversity Hotspot and ten Endemic Bird Areas, and given that biodiversity concentrations often do not align with protected areas. (<i>Per: CI, 2020; De Alan et al, 2015</i>) | For lists of bird species of concern within each Endemic Bird Area (EBA), see Datazone (2020). | X | |
| For additional guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and 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: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| For all HCV 1: 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. | | | |
| For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore* habitats*</i> for such species. | | | |
| For protected areas: Adopt enhanced management plans, enforcement, and monitoring measures to curb illegal logging and address mining claims and exploration, | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------|
| including in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples. Consider the recommendations of the DENR BMB Protected Area Management Enhancement (PAME) project. (Per: NEPCon, 2020; CCI, 2020; Miranda et al, 2003; De Alan et al, 2015; GEF, 2019; BMB, 2016) | | | |
| For hornbills and other rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) and endemic wildlife: Adopt controls to prevent poaching, illegal harvest and capture (e.g., for the pet trade), and unsustainable hunting and harvest, including in cooperation with authorities, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples. (Per: Mongabay, 2019; BMB, 2016) | | | |
| For Tamaraw. | Tamaraw Conservation Programme | X | |
| For hornbills. | National Hornbill Conservation Action Plan (pending) | X | X |

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: | Best Available Information* 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. | | | |
| For additional monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) 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). | 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., RAMSAR sites, i.e.: Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, Las Piñas-Parañaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA), Naujan Lake National Park, Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area (NOCWCA), Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park, Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park. (See also HCV 1) | RAMSAR (see References) | X | X |
| <i>Native forests*</i> that, in the context of the Philippines, are relatively large, relatively 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 (<i>traditional Indigenous*</i> management regimes notwithstanding). | Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat*</i> connectivity, anthropogenic disturbance, etc. | X | |
| Other ecosystems recognized as being regionally significant at the bioregion or larger scale in formally recognized reports or peer-reviewed journals, e.g., due to the unusual <i>landscape*-scale*</i> biodiversity values provided by their size and condition relative to regional land cover and land use trends | | | |

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 Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Connectivity corridors proposed between protected areas and/or other HCV 1 occurrences, and other areas important as biological connectivity corridors. | | | |
| Forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of most <i>native species</i> *. | | | |

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 Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> * | See the BAI for identifying HCV 2, Element 1. | X | X |
| For RAMSAR sites | For a summary of some of the areas' features and values, see RAMSAR Sites (References) | X | |
| For additional guidance in assessing <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> *, consider: Annex H of FSC (2017) and FSC (2020b). | | | |
| For additional guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and 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 Available Information*</i> 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*</i> zones 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*</i> structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times. | | X | X |
| 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. | | X | X |
| For all HCV 2 including mosaics: Consider Indigenous Peoples' traditional forest and land management practices, including re. agroforestry, use of "taboo" ("lapat") areas, and integrated pest management. (Per: Camacho, 2012; Garcia, 2014) | | | |
| For IFLs: The core area of each <i>Intact Forest Landscape*</i> within the <i>Management Unit*</i> is protected, comprising at least 80% of the <i>Intact Forest Landscapes</i> within the <i>Management Unit</i> . Address threats to protected areas, e.g., illegal logging, mining exploration, and mining claims. (Per: Miranda et al, 2003; others) See also Annex H of FSC (2018). | Consider FSC (2020b). | X | X |

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 guidance in monitoring IFLs, consider: FSC (2020b). | | | |
| For monitoring guidance for other HCV 2, consider: FSC (2020a) 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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Native lowland rainforest, including on the east side of Mindanao Is, and elsewhere. (Per: Langenberger et al, 2006; CEPF, 2001) | | | |
| Other mature native forest remnants, including on Mt Puyos on Palawan Is., and elsewhere in the Philippines. (Note that all of the Phillipines lies within two WWF Global 200 Ecoregions specific to the country.) (Per: Miranda, et al, 2003; Reed, 2017; CEPF, 2001) | Field surveys. Also consider the GFW Primary Forests Map (References) (subject to ground-truthing). | | |
| Mangroves. (Per: CI, 2020; FFP, 2020.) | | | |
| Also consider UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, i.e., the Puerto Galera, Palawan, and Albay Reserves. (See also HCV 1, protected areas.) | | | |
| Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems, if any are designated in the future. (Note none currently designated). | | | |

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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Designated critical habitat areas. | BMB, DENR | X | X |
| Other habitats and habitat features that are very limited in extent, <i>threatened*</i> or <i>endangered*</i> , and/or important to HCV 1 biodiversity or species. | | | |
| (Note that RTE ecosystems listed above may also be RTE habitats.) | | | |

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 |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Remnants of native lowland rainforest. (Per: Langenberger et al, 2006) | | | |
| Other isolated areas 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. | | | |
| (Note that protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia) | | | |

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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Remnants of native lowland rainforest. | For lowland forest remnants' potential to serve as refugia, consider Langenberger et al (2006). | | |
| For guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and 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 Biosphere Reserves: Strategies developed in cooperation with inhabitants of the Reserves. | | | |

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: | Best Available Information* for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| For monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) 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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Areas 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 or RAMSAR sites. | | | |
| Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by Indigenous Peoples and other communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses, or that are otherwise a priority for water provisioning. | See the BAI for HCV 5. | X | X |
| RAMSAR sites. (See also HCV 1 and 2.) | RAMSAR (References) | 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 |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| Slopes vulnerable to landslides and liquefaction, including due to earthquakes and precipitation. | National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) | X | X |
| Other vulnerable soils and slopes in critical* situations | | | |

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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Provision of food, water, and shelter to local communities and Indigenous Peoples. (See also HCV 5) | See the BAI for HCV 5. | X | X |
| Storm surge protection, sediment filtration, fisheries production, and carbon storage provided by mangroves. (Per: FFP, 2020; BMB, 2016) | | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|------------|-----------|
| Areas important for carbon storage, including the Caimpugan peatdome and the Caimpugan peatlands. (<i>Per: BMB, 2016</i>) | Consider Figure 6, map of carbon intensity, in BMB (2016). | X | |
| Other <i>ecosystem services*</i> in <i>critical*</i> situations | | | |

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: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| For water catchments critical to local communities or Indigenous Peoples. | See the BAI for HCV 5. | X | X |
| For the provision of food, water, and shelter to local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | See the BAI for HCV 5. | X | X |
| For RAMSAR sites. | For a summary of some of the sites' features and values, see RAMSAR Sites (References) | X | |
| For guidance in identifying and assessing these and other examples of HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4). | | | |

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 specific HCV 4 interpretations: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> 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: <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. Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place. | | | |
| For water catchments and sources important to local communities or Indigenous People within or downstream from the <i>Management Unit*</i> : Where dry season stream flows are affected by canopy cover, maintain sufficient cover to avoid impacting flows. Where water withdrawals by other parties are within the manager's control, prevent over-extraction and harm to stream flows and groundwater levels. (Per: WWF, 2020b; Miranda et al, 2003) | | | |
| For mangroves: Protection from conversion, illegal logging, mining, and unsustainable levels of harvest for wood, fuelwood, and charcoal. (Per: FFP, 2020) | Mangrove rehabilitation programs, BMB DENR. | | |
| For climate regulation: Strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place. | | | |

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 water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services, see Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring. | | | |
| For additional monitoring guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2014) (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: | <i>Best Available Information*</i> 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. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| Hunting grounds and fisheries for subsistence in local communities (not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels). | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| Growing areas and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicinal by local communities (not inclusive of illegal logging or harvest). Examples include root crops (“ubag”). <i>(Per: BMB, 2016)</i> | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to sources for sustainable, legal levels of harvest of fuelwood, building materials. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities. | X | X |
| Sites and resources for sustainable levels of NTFP cultivation, harvest, and related revenue generation by local communities. | 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.):

| 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. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Hunting grounds and wildlife, and fisheries and fish, for subsistence (not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels). | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Growing areas and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicinal use (not inclusive of illegal logging or harvest). Examples include root crops ("ubag"). (Per: BMB, 2016) | 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 and building materials. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Sites and resources for sustainable levels of NTFP cultivation, harvest, and related revenue generation by Indigenous Peoples. | 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 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: | Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|
| For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Use culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A. | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |

| 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: Consider participatory mapping with local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | | | |
| Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, NTFP harvest, harvest of medicinals, and other forest utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other HCVs. (Per: BMB, 2016) | | | |
| In addition to sites currently used by local communities, assessments should consider plantation areas that previously were important sources of HCV 5 values to local communities or Indigenous Peoples. (Per: Chandran, 2019) | | | |
| For additional guidance on assessing these and other HCV 5, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2013) (e.g., Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and 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 Interpretations: 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 or practices (including official domain certificates) in the Philippines consistently recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples or their rights, including ancestral domain claims. (Per: Chandran, 2019; | | | |

| 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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| <i>Miranda et al, 2003; GEF, 2019; BMB, 2016; IWGIA, 2020; Cultural Survival, 2018; Chandran, 2018; Tauli-Corpuz, 2018.)</i> | | | |
| Strategies may need to include protections against illegal mining, illegal logging, and other incursions into areas important to local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples by outside third parties. (Per: Chandran, 2019; BMB, 2016) | | | |
| Strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of fuelwood harvest, NTFP harvest, medicinals harvest, or other forest utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity or other HCVs. (Per: BMB, 2016) | | | |

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. | | | |

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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| Caves with important archaeological values. <i>(Note that many such caves have not yet been identified and evaluated.) (Per: BMB, 2016)</i> | Field surveys. | X | X |
| Per the precautionary approach, consider proposed World Heritage sites as possible HCV, e.g., Tabon Cave Complex and all of Lipuun Paleolithic Archaeological Sites in Cagayan Valley, Kabayan Mummy Burial Caves, Butuan Archeological Sites, Petroglyphs and Petrographs of the Philippines, Neolithic Shell Midden Sites in Lal-lo and Gattaran Municipalities. | World Heritage (References) | X | |
| Other internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes. | Philippine Registry of Cultural Property (PRECUP). Other databases and expert organizations, e.g., (museums, archaeologists, anthropologists) | 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 |
| Consider also Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs). <i>(Per: GEF, 2019)</i> | | | |

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|---|---|------------|-----------|
| For all Interpretations | Supplemental BAI includes Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs), and may also include databases, maps, and experts, e.g., community development organizations. | X | |

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

| National or regional interpretations of this HCV element: | Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation: | BAI >SLIMF | BAI SLIMF |
|--|--|------------|-----------|
| Caves with ancestral burial sites. (Per: BMB, 2016) | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Other 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. | Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| Consider also Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs), including as areas likely to have ritual sites and other sacred spaces. (Per: GEF, 2019) | | | |
| For all Interpretations. | Supplemental BAI includes Certificates of Ancestral Domain Title (CADTs), and may also include databases, organizations that represent or provide services for Indigenous Peoples, and archaeologists and anthropologists. | X | |

B. Assessments for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

| National or regionally appropriate methodologies and <i>Best Available Information</i> * 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 Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities and Indigenous Peoples: Culturally appropriate engagement, per the Overarching BAI, Section A. | The local communities and Indigenous Peoples. | X | X |
| For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities and Indigenous Peoples: Consider interactive mapping with the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples | | | |
| In addition to sites currently used by local communities, assessments should consider plantation areas that previously were important sources of HCV 5 values to local communities or Indigenous Peoples. (Per: Chandran, 2019) | | | |

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: | <i>Best Available Information</i> * 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 or practices (including official domain certificates) in the Philippines consistently recognize or respect Indigenous Peoples or their rights, including ancestral domain claims. (Per: Chandran, 2019; Miranda et al, 2003; GEF, 2019; BMB, 2016; IWGIA, 2020; Cultural Survival, 2018; Chandran, 2018; Tauli-Corpuz, 2018.) | | X | X |

| 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 |
|--|---|------------|-----------|
| 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. | | X | X |
| Strategies may need to include protections against illegal mining, illegal logging, and other incursions into areas important to local communities and/or Indigenous Peoples by outside third parties. (Per: Chandran, 2019; Miranda et al, 2003; BMB, 2016) | | X | X |

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. | | | |
| 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. | | | |
| For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) 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:

- Cebu Biodiversity Conservation Foundation
- Center for Conservation Innovation Ph Inc. (CCIPH). Inc. re. biodiversity, climate change mitigation, community based conservation
- Conservation International, Philippines
- Haribon Foundation (Birdlife in the Philippines). Inc. re. reforestation and restoration.
- Forest Foundation Philippines. Inc. re. priority areas for conservation, restoration, and community development.
- Haribon Foundation (Birdlife in the Philippines). Inc. re. reforestation and restoration.
- Kadagatan Ampingan Pagmata Katawhan. Inc. re. coastal resources.
- Wild Bird Club of the Philippines.
- WWF, Philippines

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- Environmental Science for Social Change (ESSC)
- Forest Foundation Philippines. Inc. re. priority areas for conservation, restoration, and community development.
- Cordillera Network of Development NGOs and POs

Indigenous Peoples Organizations:

- Ancestral Land/Domain Watch (ALDAW)
- Central Luzon Aeta Association
- Cordillera Peoples' Alliance (CPA)
- Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas Consortium
- Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (Katribu) (KAMP)
- Panagtagbo - Mindanao
- Philippine Association for Inter-Cultural Development, Inc. (PAFID)
- Tribal councils

Other Expert Organizations:

- Biodiversity Conservation Society of the Philippines (BCSP)
- Ecological Society of the Philippines
- Far Eastern University
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Philippines
- Katala Foundation. Inc. re. RTE species conservation.
- National Integrated Research Program for Medicinal Plants.
- National Museum of the Philippines. Inc. re. archaeological resources.
- Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care.

- Philippine Speleological Society
- University of the Philippines. Inc. re. archaeological resources.

Government Agencies:

- Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR):
 - Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB). Inc. re. protected areas, wildlife protections.
 - Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau.
 - Environmental Management Bureau
 - Forestry Management Bureau
- National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
- National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)
- Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
- Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices (PENRO)
- Soil Conservation Offices

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- Global Forest Watch Primary Forest Map. Choose “primary forests” under “land cover” in the sidebar menu, at the following site. <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map?map=eyJ6b29tIjoyLCJjZW50ZXliOmsibGF0IjoiNywibG5nIjoxMn0sImNhbkJvdW5kljpmYWxzZSwiYmJveCl6bnVsbH0%3D>. Based on data from: Turubanova et al. 2018. Ongoing primary forest loss in Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Indonesia. Turubanova, S.; Potapov, P.; Tyukavina, A.; and Hansen, M. Environmental Research Letters. 13;7. 2018.
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Important Bird Areas:

- Overview map (click on each area for area names, etc.): <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/philippines/ibas>
- List of areas, with links to more info on each: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?thrlev1=&thrlev2=&kw=®=0&cty=167&snm=&fam=0&gen=0&spc=&cmn=>

- IUCN Red List. See <http://www.iucnredlist.org>.
- IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. See <http://iucnrl.org/assessments/>; and <http://iucnrl.org/resources/published-assessments/>
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Key Biodiversity Areas:

- Overview map (click on each area for its name, etc.): <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>
- List of areas, with links to more information: <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=0&cty=167&snm=>
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Protected Areas:

- Overview map (zoom in, and click on area to see its name): <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/PH>
- List of areas, with links to maps and more info on each. <https://www.protectedplanet.net/search?country=Philippines&main=country>

RAMSAR sites:

- Overview map with links to each site: [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?ff0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3APhilippines](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?ff0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3APhilippines)
- List of sites with more info for each: [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?ff0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3APhilippines&pagetab=1](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?ff0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3APhilippines&pagetab=1)
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- UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. See: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/asia-and-the-pacific/philippines/>

World Heritage sites:

- See <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/&order=country#alphaB>.
- Tubbataha Reefs National Park, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/653>
- Puerto-Princesa Subterranean River National Park, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/652>
- Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1403>
- Proposed World Heritage Sites: (Chocolate Hills Natural Monument, Mt. Malindang Range Natural Park, Mt. Pulag National Park, Apo Reef Natural Park, El Nido-Taytay Managed Resource Protected Area, Coron Island Natural Biotic Area, Mt. Iglit-Baco National Park, Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park and outlying areas, Mt. Mantalingahan Protected Landscape, Mayon Volcano Natural Park (MMVNP), Turtle Islands Wildlife Sanctuary): <http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ph>.
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Annex J: 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).

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).

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 old 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).

Protection: See definition of Conservation.

Protection Area: See definition of Conservation Zone.

Protection Forests: Areas wholly or partially covered with woody vegetation managed primarily for its beneficial effects on water, climate, soil, aesthetic value and preservation of genetic diversity

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).

SLIMF (small or low intensity managed forest): A forest management unit which meets specific FSC requirements related to size and/or intensity.

Small Management Forest = maximum of 100ha

Low intensity forest management units:

1. the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND
2. EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres;
3. OR the *average* annual harvest from the total production forest is less than

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: 80% 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).



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