



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard of Kenya

FSC-STD-KEN-01-2021 EN



Standard

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NOTE ON THIS ENGLISH VERSION:

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¹ The transition period is the timeline in which there is a parallel phase-in of the new version and phase-out of the old version of the standard. Six (6) months after the end of the transition period, certificates issued against the old version are considered invalid.

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A Objective

The objective of this standard is to provide a set of requirements for:

1. The Organization to implement responsible forest management within their Management Unit and to demonstrate conformance.
2. FSC accredited certification bodies (CBs) to determine conformance against this standard as the basis for awarding or maintaining forest management certification.

B Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Kenya
Forest types	All forest types, including natural forests and plantations
Ownership types	All types of ownerships, including public, private and others
Scale and intensity categories (according to section 6 of FSC-STD-60-002)	All categories of management units, including small and low intensity managed forests (SLIMFs) <i>(Note: see section C for the applicable SLIMF eligibility criteria for this country)</i>
Forest products (according to FSC-STD-40-004a)	Rough wood NTFP: Baobab (<i>Adansonia digitata</i>)

C Note on the use of indicators, annexes and verifiers

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, notes (*when existing*).

Normative elements that have been greyed out are not applicable in the country but are kept in the standard for transparency.

Organizations managing Management Units qualifying as SLIMF shall conform with all indicators in the standard, except those indicated as "Not applicable for SLIMF". Where specific SLIMF indicators exist (marked as e.g. "SLIMF 3.5.1"), the Organizations above shall conform with them instead.

Organizations including NTFPs in their certification scope shall conform with all indicators in the standard. Where specific NTFP indicators exist (marked as e.g. “NTFP 3.5.1”), the Organizations shall conform with them in addition.

SLIMF eligibility criteria	National threshold
Small management units	Up to 100 hectares
Low intensity management units	The rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the unit, AND EITHER the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5000 cubic metres, OR the average annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5000 m ³ / year during the period of validity of the certificate as verified by harvest reports and surveillance audits.

Verbal forms for the expression of provisions

[Adapted from *ISO/IEC Directives Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards*]

“shall”: indicates requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform with the standard.

“should”: indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required. *The Organization** can meet these requirements in an equivalent way provided this can be demonstrated and justified.

“may”: indicates a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

“can”: is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical or causal.

Terms for which a definition is provided in the Glossary of terms are formatted in *italics* and marked with an *asterisk**.

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*.

D 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.

<i>FSC-POL-01-004</i>	<i>Policy for the Association of Organizations with FSC</i>
<i>FSC-POL-20-003</i>	<i>The Excision of Areas from the Scope of Certification</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-001</i>	<i>FSC Pesticides* Policy</i>
<i>FSC-POL-30-602</i>	<i>FSC Interpretation on GMOs: Genetically Modified Organisms*</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-20-007</i>	<i>Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-STD-30-005</i>	<i>FSC Standard for Group Entities in Forest Management Groups</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-004</i>	<i>International Generic Indicators (IGI)</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-01-008</i>	<i>Processing Complaints in the FSC Certification Scheme</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-30-006</i>	<i>Ecosystem Services* Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools</i>
<i>FSC-DIR-20-007</i>	<i>FSC Directive on FSC Forest Management Evaluations</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-30-003</i>	<i>FSC Guidelines for the implementation of the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)</i>
<i>FSC-GUI-60-005</i>	<i>Promoting Gender Equality* in National Forest Stewardship Standards</i>
<i>FSC (09 November 2020)</i>	<i>Interpretations of the normative framework – Forest Management. Available at: https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/381</i>

E 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.*

Verifiers: Certificate of registration, Certificate of a provisional registration, Certificate of Incorporation

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

Verifiers: Commissioner of Co-operatives, Registrar of Limited Liability Partnerships, Non-governmental organizations Co-ordination Bureau, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Societies, Registrar of Self-Help Associations.

1.2 *The Organization* shall* demonstrate that the legal* status of the Management Unit*, including tenure* and use rights*, and its boundaries, are clearly defined.*

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

Verifiers: Title Deeds, Lease agreements, Boundary information boards, Letter of allotment, Certificate of registration, Permit, Licenses, Certificate of reservation, Certificate of Title, Agreement/contract.

SLIMF Verifiers: An Area Chief's letter and no evidence of *dispute** by neighbours and *stakeholders**. The chief may give a letter to a resident as acknowledgement that they have lived on the land for many years and it is not disputed especially in areas with absentee landowners.

NTFP 1.2.1 *Legal* tenure* to manage and use resources within the scope of the certificate, including harvesting and processing of Baobab, is documented and is not subject to dispute*.*

NTFP Verifiers: Title Deeds, Lease agreements, Letter of allotment, Certificate of registration, Permit, Licenses, Certificate of reservation, Certificate of Title, Agreement/contract, *dispute** record

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

Verifiers: Registrar of Lands, Registrar of Titles, Commissioner of Lands, Lease agreements, Concession Agreement.

SLIMF Verifiers: An Area Chief's letter and no evidence of *dispute** by neighbours and *stakeholders**. The chief may give a letter to a resident as acknowledgement that they have lived on the land for many years and it is not disputed, especially in areas with absentee landowners.

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.

NTFP 1.2.3 A map is available clearly showing *legal** boundaries of the land where harvesting/collection of Baobab is taking place.

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**.

NTFP 1.3.1 All management activities, harvesting and processing of Baobab undertaken in the *Management Unit** are carried out in compliance with:

- 1) *Applicable laws** and regulations and administrative requirements,
- 2) *Legal** and *customary rights**;
- 3) Obligatory *codes of practice**; and
- 4) Licences from Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), County Governments, National Environment Management (NEMA) and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS).

NTFP Verifiers: written authorization from authorities, Certificate of registration, Licence, Permits, Certificate of incorporation.

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**.

- 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.
- 1.4.2 Where *protection** is the *legal** responsibility of regulatory bodies, a system is implemented to work with these regulatory bodies to identify, report, control and discourage unauthorized or illegal activities.
- 1.4.3 If illegal or unauthorized activities are detected, measures are implemented to address them.
- 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.
- NTFP 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 Baobab up to the point of first sale is demonstrated.
- Verifiers: Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service Act no. 54 of 2012, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act no. 47 of 2013, Agriculture act 318, County Government Laws by County Assemblies on Natural Resource Management and Movement licences
- 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
- NTFP 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES species.
- Verifiers: CITES permit/Licence issued by Kenya Wildlife Service (CITES Implementation Committee)
- 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**.

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.

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.

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

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

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 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.

1.7.2 *The Organizations*** policy meets or exceeds relevant *National laws**.

Verifier: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Act no. 22 of 2011

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

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

1.7.5 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.

Verifiers: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Act 2011.

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.

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

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 13 as stated under the Employment Act Chapter 226 of the laws of Kenya.

2.1.1.2 *Workers** of ages 13 to 16 years shall only be engaged in *light work**, which is not harmful to their health or development in accordance with the Basic Education Act 2013. Notably, they *shall** work only outside of school hours during normal day-time working hours.

NTFP 2.1.1.2 *Workers** of ages 13-16 shall not be engaged in tree climbing for Baobab collection.

2.1.1.3 No person under the age of 18 is employed in *hazardous** or *heavy work** except for the purpose of training in accordance to the Employment Act NO. 11 of 2007 of the laws of Kenya.

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

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

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

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

- 1) Physical and sexual violence
- 2) Bonded labour
- 3) Withholding of wages /including payment of employment fees and or payment of deposit to commence employment
- 4) Restriction of mobility/movement
- 5) Retention of passport and identity documents
- 6) *Threats** of denunciation to the authorities.

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, as per the Employment Act 226 Laws of Kenya.

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 does 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.

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.

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.

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 and safety programs to the same extent as work typically carried out by men.

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

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.

2.2.6 Maternity leave is no less than a three-month period after childbirth.

Verifier: Maternity leave provisions in employment contracts and Human Resource policy of the organisation

2.2.7 Paternity leave of two weeks minimum is available and there is no penalty for taking it.

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.

2.2.9 Confidential and effective mechanisms exist for reporting and eliminating cases of sexual harassment and discrimination* based on gender, marital status, ethnicity, parenthood or sexual orientation as enshrined in the Employment Act NO.11 of 2007.

Verifiers: Reporting mechanisms in place and records of incidents.

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 their activity and these meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

NTFP 2.3.1.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented for all workers* managing, harvesting and processing *Baobab* that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

NTFP 2.3.1.2 *The Organization** identifies any potential risk associated with food borne diseases and develop appropriate Health & Safety guidelines to mitigate such risk in harvesting and processing of *Baobab*.

NTFP 2.3.1.3 There are documented procedures compliant with the Public Health Act which ensure that *Baobab* collectors/harvesters who have contracted any food borne diseases do not take part in collecting activities during that illness.

NTFP 2.3.1.4 A hygiene procedure is in place which ensures that equipment used in processing *Baobab* is clean and free from remnants of previously harvested material.

NTFP 2.3.1.5 A procedure is in place for taking samples of harvested *Baobab* materials at processing sites and for recording and storing them.

NTFP 2.3.1.6 The manager of the harvesting is familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines related to the harvesting of *Baobab*.

Verifiers: A written safety and health policy for *The Organization** is in place, and a one-page summary signed by the CEO is publicly displayed in the workplace.

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

NTFP 2.3.2 *Workers** harvesting and processing *Baobab* have personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.

2.3.3 Use of personal protective equipment is enforced.

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

SLIMF 2.3.4 The use of health and safety measures by *workers** is checked and known.

Verifiers: Up to date accident records.

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

SLIMF 2.3.5 Accident level is low compared to national *forest** industry averages.

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

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, in line with the *Labour Institutions Act* (NO. 12 of 2007) and the *Regulation of Wages* (general) (amendment) order 2017.

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 set as per the *Labour Institutions Act* (NO.12 of 2007) and the *Regulation of Wages* (general) (amendment) order 2017.

2.4.3 While maintaining confidentiality, pay scales and salary sheets are available to *workers**.

2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.

Verifiers: Payslips, Company Payroll, 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.

NTPF 2.5.1.1 *Workers** harvesting and processing Baobab have job specific training and supervision to safely and effectively contribute to the implementation of the management plan* and all management activities.

NTPF 2.5.1.2 There is a register of all personnel involved in the collecting/harvesting operations of Baobab.

NTPF Verifiers: Register of all personnel involved in the collecting/harvesting

NTPF 2.5.1.3 The manager of the Baobab harvesting operation:

- 1) is clearly identified and familiar with the collecting area in question;

2) ensures that there is co-operation and co-ordination with any other collecting/harvesting activities in the area concerned;

3) collaborates and works in conjunction with *local community**/producer groups.

NTPF 2.5.1.4 *Workers** harvesting and processing Baobab or their representatives (e.g. community representative, chief, etc.), have a signed contract including an agreement as to what is being harvested and how this is to be carried out.

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

Verifiers: Training Records, Training Certificates where applicable, Interview with *workers**

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**.

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

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.

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

Verifiers: Records of compensation paid, Interview with *workers**.

PRINCIPLE 3: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES* RIGHTS

The Organization* shall* identify and uphold* Indigenous Peoples'*legal* and customary rights* of ownership, use and management of land, territories* and resources affected by management activities.

List of indigenous communities in Kenya: Ogiek, Sengwer, Yiaku, Waata, Aweer (Boni), Turkana, Rendille, Borana, Maasai, Samburu, Ilchamus, Somali, Gabra, Pokot, Endorois, Terik, Suba, Waata, El Molo, Boni, Malakote, Wagoshi, Sanya

*Indigenous People** in Kenya are for the most part in two categories; Hunter Gatherers and Pastoralists. Indigenous hunter-gatherers are traditionally nomadic or semi-nomadic and live in small, dispersed encampments in the dense forests of the Central Highlands such as the Mau Forest Complex and in the forests of Mount Kenya and the hinterlands of the coastal region. The livelihood of these peoples has always depended on their possibility of moving freely around their territory, using different zones according to the seasons, looking for animals to hunt and honey to gather. They depend on hunting and gathering honey as well as plants, herbs and berries or fishing on lakes and rivers for subsistence. They consider the forest their home and the *forest** is what forms their identity. The *forests** are also where their religious activities and rites take place, and they have extensive indigenous knowledge of their environment.

Indigenous pastoralists of Kenya are nomadic and semi-nomadic stockbreeders. They live in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) covering the southern part of the Rift Valley, the western and north-western part of the Rift Valley, the northern part of the Eastern province, the east and north-eastern part of the country.

The hunter-gatherers and pastoralists have intimate understanding of their environment and an invaluable expertise in maintaining a *critical** balance between resources and the use made of them, while at the same time reaping important benefits. The hunter-gatherers' knowledge of the *forest**'s natural resources—its animals and its trees, the individual properties and use of thousands of plants, where to find and gather honey, etc.—and how to use them in a sustainable way has not only sustained the hunter-gatherers themselves but has benefited their neighboring communities, with whom exchange networks have been established and functioned for centuries. As for the pastoralists, through selective stockbreeding they have successfully managed and used lands that, because of their arid and semi-arid nature and unpredictable climate, were unfit for agriculture and therefore considered by others to be of low economic potential.

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.

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 and a clear agreement that these contested lands are not be included within the scope of the certificate;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the *legal** and *customary rights** and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization**;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities, and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**; and
- 8) Changing lifestyles of *Indigenous Peoples** and communities.

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

- 1) Their *legal** and *customary rights** of tenure*;
- 2) Their *legal** and *customary** access to, and *use rights**, of the *forest** resources and *ecosystem services**,
- 3) Their *legal** and *customary rights** including the use of *Baobab* as a sacred site for worship 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 and a clear agreement that these contested lands are not be included within the scope of the certificate;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the *legal** and *customary rights** and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization**;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities, and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**; and
- 8) Changing lifestyles of *Indigenous Peoples** and communities.

Verifiers: A report describing: the *Indigenous Peoples** identification process and the *Indigenous Peoples** identified in the *Management Unit** and in the neighborhood; evidence of consultation and conversation with the *Indigenous Peoples**; information on the issues 1-8 as listed in indicators 3.1.2 and NTFP 3.1.2.

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**.
- 3.2.2 The *legal** and *customary rights** of Indigenous Peoples* are not violated by *The Organization**.
- 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.
- 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.
- 3.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, *The Organization** 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: Clearly documented *Indigenous Peoples** rights, A record of awareness creation to the *Indigenous People** on their rights, a clearly documented FPIC process and awareness of the same among the *Indigenous People**.

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.

3.3.2 Records of ***binding agreements**** are maintained.

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

Verifiers: FPIC ***Binding Agreements**** in place

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

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

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

Verifier: Interview with the ***Indigenous Peoples****

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****.

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.

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: Maps, Sites inspection, Interview with *Indigenous Peoples**.

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*.*

NTFP 3.6.1 *Traditional knowledge* and intellectual property* of Baobab 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*.*

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: Clearly documented FPIC Process, *Binding agreements** in place.

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.*

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: A record of the community identification process; list of identified communities; a clearly documented engagement process showing how to address issues 1-7 as listed in indicator 4.1.2.*

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.*

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

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: Interview with communities, *Disputes** record

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.

4.2.5 Where the process of *Free Prior and Informed Consent** has not yet resulted in an FPIC agreement, *The Organization** 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: Awareness meetings minutes, a record of the FPIC process, interviews with *local communities**.

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.

Verifiers: A pro local procurement and employment policy, List of contractors, a record of the communication of opportunities to the communities, interview with workers, training records.

SLIMF 4.3.1 Preference is given to local people and services.

Verifiers: List of contractors, a record of the communication of work opportunities to the communities, interview with *workers**.

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.

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.

Verifiers: Opportunities identification process documented, Social and economic development projects register and number of beneficiaries

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

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

Verifiers: Periodic Monitoring Reports

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.

Verifiers: Documented mitigation measures, an implementation record of mitigation measures.

NTPF 4.5.1.1 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 including impacts on *Baobab*.

NTPF 4.5.1.2 The evaluation of the social impact of production and harvesting *Baobab* includes an evaluation of the local uses (medicinal usage, food, crafts, etc.) and the type of location (around individual dwellings, in villages or in the bush) where harvesting takes place.

Verifiers: Interviews, Maps, Eco-Social Impact Assessment, Baseline survey 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*.

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.

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.

4.6.4 Operations cease in areas while disputes* exist of:

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

Verifiers: A documented dispute resolution procedure in place,
An up-to-date record of grievances, Interview with local communities*

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: cultural sites clearly demarcated on maps, Sites physically demarcated in Management Unit*

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: engagement process clearly documented, Maps, protection* measures documented

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**.

Verifier: newly identified sites record, *protection** is in line with the National Museums and heritage Act, Environmental Management coordination Act

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**.

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

Verifier: *Binding Agreement** in place, clearly documented FPIC process, Interview *local communities**.

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 products, resources and *ecosystem services** and their possible benefits for the local economy are identified, assisted through *engagement** with *legal** rights holders, *customary rights** holders, *affected stakeholders** and *interested stakeholders**.

SLIMF 5.1.1 *The Organization** is aware of the range of resources and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy.

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

Verifiers: A record of resources and *ecosystem services** available, *Management plan**, Baseline surveys

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 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.

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

Verifiers: *Management plan**, a list of resources and *ecosystem services** utilized by local organizations, list of organizations utilizing local resources and *Ecosystem services**

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

Verifiers: A record of resources and *ecosystem services** available, a list of resources and *ecosystem services** utilized by local organizations, list of organizations utilizing local resources and Ecosystem services, Ecosystem Services Certification document (ESCD).

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**.

Verifiers: Up-to-date growth and yield information; Up-to-date inventory data, Volume and area reductions caused by mortality as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease

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

5.2.3 Timber harvest rates do not exceed growth rates.

Verifiers: Record of actual annual harvest, Annual allowable cut

5.2.4 Actual annual harvest levels for timber are recorded.

5.2.5 The harvest of timber over a defined period does not exceed the allowable cut determined in 5.2.2 for the same defined period.

NTFP 5.2.5.1 Collection/harvesting of *Baobab* is carried out at appropriate times of the year so as:

- 1) To maximise the effective use of the plant resource
- 2) To minimise environmental impact
- 3) To ensure the harvestable parts are fully mature.

NTFP 5.2.5.2 Collection/harvesting of *Baobab* is restricted to selected trees, according to the *Management Plan**.

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

Verifiers: Up-to-date growth and yield information; Up-to-date inventory data; Volume and area reductions caused by mortality as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease; and Volume and area reductions to account for adherence to all other requirements in this standard; Record of actual annual harvest; Annual allowable cut.

NTFP 5.2.6.1 For extraction of commercially harvested services and *Baobab* under *The Organization's** control, a sustainable harvest level is calculated based on *Best Available Information** and using a *precautionary approach**.

Verifiers: Up-to-date growth and yield information; Up-to-date inventory data; Volume and area reductions caused by mortality as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease; and Volume and area reductions to account for adherence to all other requirements in this standard; Record of actual annual harvest; Annual allowable cut.

NTPF 5.2.6.2 In the absence of reliable information on growth and regeneration for Baobab there is a programme in place to collect detailed information for future management.

NOTE: A practical way to evaluate Baobab fruit productions is to determine the size of fruit production at the beginning of each season for the sourcing area, and to then set a quota, e.g. 10% or 20% to be harvested. Size of production is determined by number of trees/ha and number of fruit/trees. Population size structure assessment (trees/ha) only needs to be done every 10 – 50 years, unless there is very high adult tree mortality. Fruit production assessment needs to be done annually as fruit production is variable and dependent on rainfall.

Verifiers: harvesting protocol will be established in collaboration with appropriate research institution and community.

NTPF 5.2.6.3 Maps of all harvesting areas are available and include the location of the trees targeted for harvesting, location of designated racks and collecting points are up-to-date and at an appropriate *scale**.

NTPF 5.2.6.4 Yields of Baobab harvested are recorded. This includes:

- 1) the quantity of fruits collected per tree (kg of fruit/harvesting season/per tree);
- 2) if the tree was naturally occurring or planted; and
- 3) the total number of trees harvested in the sourcing area.

5.2.7 The determined sustainable harvest levels are adhered to.

Verifiers: Up-to-date growth and yield information; Up-to-date inventory data; Volume and area reductions caused by mortality as well as natural disturbances such as fire, insects and disease; and volume and area reductions to account for adherence to all other requirements in this standard; Record of actual annual harvest; Annual allowable harvest.

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**

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

Verifiers: Annual budget, management plan

5.4 ***The Organization* shall* use local processing, local services, and local value adding to meet the requirements of The Organization* where these are available, proportionate to scale, intensity* and risk*. If these are not locally available, The Organization* shall*make reasonable* attempts to help establish these services.***

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

NTFP 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 for Baobab.

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

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

Verifiers: A record of local processing and value adding facilities, a record of capacity building activities carried out, names of local people and facilities supported through *The Organization's** capacity building initiative, list of contractors and service providers, training records, employment policy (HR-Policy) and employment records

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 Adequate funds are allocated to implement the *management plan** - planning, prevention, harvesting, mitigation or compensation of negative impacts as required in indicator 5.3.1 (above) in order to meet this standard and to ensure *long-term*economic viability**.

SLIMF 5.5.1 A budget is in place that permits the effective implementation of the *management plan**.

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, annual budget

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: *Management Plan**, Annual budget, a record of actual expenditures and investments, organization's audited accounts

PRINCIPLE 6: ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES* AND IMPACTS

The Organization* shall* maintain, conserve* and/or restore* ecosystem services* and environmental values* of the Management Unit*, and shall* avoid, repair or mitigate negative environmental impacts.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Initial environmental evaluation report, Annex I – HCV Framework

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.

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

- 1) Impacts of *Baobab* 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.

Verifiers: *Environment Impact assessment** report and comprehensive mitigation plan approved by the Environment Authorities, Valid environmental permit.

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

Verifiers: *EIA** Report, Environmental compliance certificate, Compliance report.

NTPF 6.2.1.1 An *environmental impact assessment** identifies potential present and future impacts of Baobab management activities on *environmental values** and other *non-timber forest products**, from the stand level to the *landscape** level.

NTPF 6.2.1.2 An evaluation of the ecological impacts of Baobab management and harvesting activities completed that includes:

- 1) the potential impacts of on the biodiversity in the sourcing areas, especially on rare or *threatened species** and those species that grow together in a symbiotic relationship or are otherwise dependent on each other, or where similar species are growing in close proximity;
- 2) the *whole-tree ecosystem** and the plant and animal species that inhabit it (common species include bats, fungi – including edible types, moths, primates and birds).

Verifiers: Management plan a record of potential impacts to the *environmental values**

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

Verifiers: Project Proposal, site specific assessment procedure, a record of potential impacts to the environmental values.

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**.

NTPF 6.3.1 The biodiversity of *organisms** associated with *Baobab* forest are monitored to show that it has been maintained or increased.

Verifiers: Monitoring reports

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

NTFP 6.3.2.1 Where negative impacts occur to *environmental values** and *non-timber forest products** including *Baobab*, measures are adopted to prevent further damage, and negative impacts are *mitigated** and/or repaired.

Verifiers: Project proposal, initial environmental evaluation report, *EIA** Report, Environmental compliance certificate, Compliance report, site specific assessment procedure, a record of potential impacts to the *environmental values**, *Management plan**

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 Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Sixth Schedule (nationally listed critically endangered, vulnerable, nearly *threatened and protected species**), that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the *Management Unit**.

Verifiers: Annex I HCV Framework

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

Verifiers: A list of *rare and threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) species present in the *Management Unit**

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.

Verifiers: Field survey reports, protected areas, migratory corridors clearly demarcated and mapped

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

SLIMF 6.4.4 A system is in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of *rare or threatened species**

NTFP 6.4.4 Harvesting of Baobab in the *Management Unit** is regulated.

Verifiers: A list of *rare and threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) species present in the *Management Unit**, field survey reports, *protected** areas, migratory corridors clearly demarcated and mapped, policies and guidelines in place to prevent hunting, fishing, trapping and collection of *rare threatened species**.

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**.

Verifiers: Native *ecosystems** clearly demarcated and mapped out, Annex I HCV Framework

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

Verifiers: Protective measures in place

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: newly *restored** *native ecosystems** clearly demarcated and mapped out.

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.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, *native ecosystems** clearly demarcated and mapped out

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: Native *Ecosystems** clearly demarcated and mapped out, newly *restored** *native ecosystems** clearly demarcated and mapped out.

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: Fire management Plan, Invasive Weed Control Plan, Grazing Control Plan

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*, habitat* restoration* plan

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*, habitat* restoration* plans

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.

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

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) are known and complied with.

Verifiers: Reports of illegal activities taking place in Management Unit*, map clearly showing distribution of native ecosystems*

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

Verifiers: Internal regulation, national law* on firearms.

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 participate in hunting trapping or collecting of bush meat or wild fish.

Verifiers: A procedure for controlling hunting

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: *Management plan**, Procedures for protecting *watercourses**, Land use Plan, Erosion control Plan.

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: Restoration plans, Land use Plan, Erosion control Plan

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: *Restoration** plan, *Management plan**

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: Water quality and quantity monitoring reports, watercourses clearly mapped with their buffer zones clearly demarcated

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**, Harvesting records

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, restoration plans

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

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

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

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

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

1) Affects a very limited portion* of the Management Unit*, and

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

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

Verifiers: The affected area is clearly demarcated and mapped out.

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.

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**.

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.

NTFP 7.1.1.1 Policies (vision and values related to Baobab) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined.

NTFP 7.1.1.2 The person, organization or institution with defined authority and responsibility to implement and maintain the *Baobab Management Plan** are identified.

NTFP 7.1.1.3 Policies and procedures for Baobab harvesting operations are documented, and include appropriate controls relating to:

- 1) Times/seasons during which harvesting is permitted
- 2) Areas in which harvesting is permitted, location and number of trees targeted for harvesting in the sourcing area
- 3) Approved harvesting techniques
- 4) Quantities to be harvested
- 5) Quality of products harvested
- 6) Skills of operators involved in harvesting
- 7) The age of the targeted stand.

NTFP 7.1.1.4 The specification of a batch is defined in the *Management Plan** and is appropriate to the quantities being harvested, the nature, duration and diversity of the harvesting operation.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, Harvesting procedures

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

NTFP 7.1.2.1 Specific, operational *management objectives** for *Baobab* that address the requirements of this standard are defined.

NTFP 7.1.2.2 Policies ensure that:

- 1) The population of Baobab will be maintained in the long term
- 2) The quality of the Baobab resource is maintained in the long term;

- 3) The biodiversity in the sourcing area is minimally affected.
- 4) The surrounding areas are not damaged through careless access or other activities associated with the operation.

NTPF 7.1.2.3 Each Baobab harvesting operator works to a written harvesting plan which details the sourcing area, the number and location of trees targeted for harvesting, the timing and other aspects of harvesting for that operator.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, operational plans, harvesting procedures

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

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

Verifiers: *Management plan**, Harvesting plan

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**.

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

NTPF 7.2.1.2 The *management plan** for Baobab is reviewed on an annual basis according to the results from operational monitoring and evaluation.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, Procedures

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

NTPF 7.2.2 *The management plan** for Baobab addresses the elements listed in Annex F, and is implemented.

Verifiers: *Management Plan**

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**.

NTPF 7.3.1 *Verifiable targets** for Baobab, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for *monitoring** the progress towards each *management objective**.

Verifiers: *Management 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 G to incorporate:

- 1) Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
- 2) Evaluation results;
- 3) *Stakeholder* engagement** results;
- 4) New scientific and technical information, and
- 5) Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, monitoring reports, *stakeholder** consultation reports, Scientific reports, harvesting plans and publications

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.

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: A summary of the *management plan** excluding confidential information*

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 *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), *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).

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: A record of the consulted *stakeholders**, *Stakeholder** consultation report

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 *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.

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.

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: Documented monitoring procedures

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 H.

NTFP 8.2.1.1 The social and environmental impacts of Baobab management activities are monitored consistent with Annex H.

NTFP 8.2.1.2 The *long-term** impact of the proposed level of harvesting on the productivity and regeneration of the population of *Baobab* is evaluated. Particular attention is given to the impact on natural regeneration of the targeted species.

Verifiers: Monitoring reports, socio-economic survey reports

8.2.2 Changes in environmental conditions are monitored in line with Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2015 and consistent with Annex H.

Verifiers: Monitoring procedures and reports

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**.

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: Monitoring reports, analysed monitoring data, revised (updated) *management plan**

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 H, in a format comprehensible to *stakeholder*s* including maps and excluding *confidential information** is made *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifiers: A summarized monitoring report

8.5 The Organization* shall* have and implement a tracking and tracing system proportionate to *scale, intensity* and risk of its management activities, for demonstrating the source and volume in proportion to projected output for each year, of all products from the *Management Unit** that are marketed as FSC certified.**

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

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

SLIMF 8.5.1 A system is implemented to track and trace all products that are marketed as FSC certified.

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.

NTFP 8.5.2.1 Information about all *Baobab* 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 the origin;
- 5) Sourcing 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.

NTFP 8.5.2.2 Samples of each batch harvested are taken and retained and recorded to ensure that they are fully traceable. Size of batch on which samples are to be kept will depend upon factors such as *scale**, length of harvesting and operation.

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.

Verifiers: A traceability procedure, All transactions data (invoices, purchase orders, delivery notes, waybills, receipts).

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** (see Annex I) 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 An assessment is completed using *Best Available Information** (see Annex I) 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.

9.1.2 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*.

Verifiers: *HCV** framework, *HCV** Assessment report, Method of *stakeholder* engagement**, Record of engaged *stakeholders** and their concerns, Results of the *stakeholder* engagement**, *HCV's** are clearly mapped.

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**.

Verifiers: *HCV** assessment report, An up-to-date *HCVs** record, Annex I -*HCV** Framework

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, Annex I -*HCV** Framework

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

Verifiers: *Stakeholder** consultation reports

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

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

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

Verifiers: *HCV** monitoring records

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.

Verifiers: Monitoring Reports

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.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, conservation strategies

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

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

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

Verifiers: Monitoring reports, *stakeholder** interviews, site visits

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**.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, Monitoring procedures and reports

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

Verifiers: *Stakeholder* engagement** reports, Monitoring procedure, *Management plan**

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

Verifiers: Monitoring procedure, *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: Monitoring reports, Site visits, *Stakeholder** interviews, *Stakeholder* engagement** reports. A record of the *stakeholders** engaged.

PRINCIPLE 10: IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

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

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

10.1.1 Harvested sites are regenerated in a *timely manner** that:

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

10.1.2 *Regeneration activities** are implemented in a manner that:

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

Verifiers: A record of regenerated areas and species used, *environmental values** present, site visits

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**.

NTPF 10.2.1 Baobab 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**

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

NTPF 10.2.2.1 Species chosen for regeneration are consistent with the regeneration *objectives** and with the *management objectives**.

NTPF 10.2.2.2 The manager of the *Baobab* harvesting operation is familiar with seed and germplasm harvesting techniques.

Verifiers: Rationale for choosing species, a record of the species used, *Management Plan** and site visits.

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.

NTPF 10.3.1 *Alien species**, including *non-timber forest products** (Baobab), are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

Verifiers: Research reports, import permits, phytosanitary certificates

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: Mitigation measures, Species record, justification for the choice

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

Verifiers: Mitigation measures, interviews with *stakeholders**, site visits

10.3.4 Management activities are implemented, preferably in cooperation with separate regulatory bodies where these exist, with an aim to control the invasive impacts of *alien species** that were not introduced by *The Organization**.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, *stakeholder** interviews, Research reports, species record, justification for the choice, Mitigation measures for control of *alien species** spread in place, Site visits, Import permits. Phytosanitary certificates

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

10.4.1 *Genetically modified organisms** are not used.

Verifiers: A record of species used, *management plan**.

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**, site visits

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: Rationale for use of *fertilizers**

10.6.2 When *fertilizers** are used, their ecological and economic benefits are equal to or higher than those of *silvicultural** systems that do not require *fertilizers**.

Verifiers: *Management Plan**

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

Verifiers: Records of *fertilizer** usage and frequency

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

Verifiers: Record of negative impacts and mitigation measures taken

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

Verifiers: Rationale for use of *fertilizers**, records of *fertilizer** usage and frequency, record of negative impacts and mitigation measures taken, *Management Plan*.

10.7 *The Organization* shall* use integrated pest management and silviculture* systems which avoid, or aim at eliminating, the use of chemical pesticides*. The Organization* shall* not use any chemical pesticides* prohibited by FSC policy. When pesticides* are used, The Organization* shall* prevent, mitigate, and/or repair damage to environmental values* and human health.*

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

Verifiers: Integrated pest Management systems used

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: Types of active ingredients of chemical *pesticides** 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: *Pesticides** usage records

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

Verifiers: Site visits, Interviews with employees and *stakeholder*s*

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

NTPF 10.7.5 *Pesticides** that are used on Baobab harvesting and collection sites are only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.

Verifiers: Safety methods used, Site visits

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

NTPF 10.7.6.1 Damage to *environmental values**, Baobab and human health from *pesticide** use is prevented and mitigated or repaired where damage occurs.

NTPF 10.7.6.2 Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by The *Organization** on Baobab. Records of chemical use include:

- 1) Name of the product
- 2) Location of the site treated;
- 3) Area of the site treated;
- 4) Method of application;
- 5) Date chemical use started;
- 6) Date chemical use finished;
- 7) Total quantity of the chemical used.

Verifiers: mitigation measures for negative effects of *pesticides**, chemical use procedures, chemical use records

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: Integrated pest Management systems used, *Pesticides** usage records, Rationale for choosing *pesticide**, Safety methods used, Site visits, mitigation measures for negative effects of *pesticides**

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: Site visits, *Management Plan**, Interviews with *workers**

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

Verifiers: Interviews with *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: Usage records

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

Verifiers: Prevention and mitigation measures

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

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

Verifiers: *Natural Hazard** assessment reports

10.9.2 Management activities mitigate these impacts.

SLIMF 10.9.2 Where capacity and resources allow, management activities mitigate potential unacceptable negative impacts of *natural hazards**. If capacity or resources do not allow, *The Organization** or manager communicates with government or relevant local Organizations about mitigation capacity and possibilities.

Verifiers: *Management Plan**

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.

Verifiers: A record of *Natural hazards** occurring, interviews with *workers** and *stakeholders**

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

Verifiers: A record of *Natural hazards** occurring, Mitigation measures to minimize *risk**, Communication records of managers with government or relevant organizations about mitigation of *Natural hazards**, Interviews with *workers** and *stakeholders**

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.

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, Procedures for *infrastructure** development and maintenance

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

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, *Silvicultural** management prescription

10.10.3 Disturbance or damages to watercourses, *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.

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**

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 *Baobab* 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.

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, harvesting procedures

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, Site visits

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

Verifiers: *Management Plan**, site visits, Interview with *workers**

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

Verifiers: Harvesting procedures, harvesting records, site visits, harvesting plan, interviews with *workers**

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.

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

Verifiers: Waste collection records, Waste management procedure, site visit, interviews with *workers** and *stakeholders**.

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

1. <i>Legal</i>* rights to harvest	
1.1 Land <i>tenure</i> * and management rights	<p><i>Applicable laws</i>* and regulations</p> <p>The Constitution of Kenya 2010</p> <p>Community land Act NO. 27 OF 2016</p> <p>County Governments Act NO. 17 OF 2012</p> <p>LAND ACTNO. 6 OF 2012</p> <p>LAND ADJUDICATION ACTCHAPTER 284</p> <p>LAND CONSOLIDATION ACTCHAPTER 283</p> <p>LAND CONTROL ACTCHAPTER 302</p> <p>LAND REGISTRATION ACTNO. 3 OF 2012</p> <p>LAW OF SUCCESSION ACTCHAPTER 160</p> <p>NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION ACTNO. 5 OF 2012</p> <p>NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACTNO. 6 OF 2006</p> <p>PROTECTED AREAS ACTCHAPTER 204</p> <p>SURVEY ACTCHAPTER 299</p> <p>TRUSTEE ACTCHAPTER 167</p> <p>TRUSTEES (PERPETUAL SUCCESSION) ACTCHAPTER 164</p> <p>TRUSTS OF LAND ACTCHAPTER 290</p> <p>WATER ACTNO. 43 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACTNO. 35 OF 2016</p> <p>ENVIRONMENT AND LAND COURT ACTNO. 19 OF 2011</p> <p>CROPS ACTNO. 16 OF 2013</p> <p>IRRIGATION ACTCHAPTER 347</p>

	<p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACT NO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>Agriculture Act Cap 318: Recognizes Bamboo as a natural Vegetation</p> <p>Forest Management and Conservation Act 34 of 2016; Recognizes Bamboo as NTFP</p> <p>Forest Policy 2014 Recognizes bamboo as part of the native forests in Kenya</p> <p>Draft National Bamboo Policy 2019</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Title Deeds</p> <p>Lease agreements</p> <p>Letter of allotment</p> <p>Chief's letter</p> <p>Permit</p> <p>Licences</p> <p>Certificate of Title</p> <p>Agreement/contract</p> <p>Legislation covering land <i>tenure</i>* rights, including <i>customary rights</i>* as well as management rights, that includes the use of <i>legal</i>* methods to obtain <i>tenure</i>* rights and management rights. It also covers <i>legal</i>* business registration and tax registration, including relevant legally required licenses.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p>Applicable laws* and regulations</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACT NO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>COMMUNITY LAND ACT NO. 27 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>(a) permit;</p> <p>(b) a timber licence;</p> <p>I a special use licence;</p>

	<p>(d) a contract (e) a joint management agreement; or (f) a concession agreement.</p> <p>Legislation regulating procedures for issuing <i>forest*</i> concession licenses, including the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to obtain concession licenses. Bribery, corruption and nepotism are particularly well-known issues that are connected with concession licenses.</p>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT NO. 8 OF 1999</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p><i>Management Plan*</i></p> <p>Forest inventory</p> <p>Annual operation plan</p> <p>Any national or sub-national <i>legal*</i> requirements for Management Planning, including conducting <i>forest*</i> inventories, having a <i>forest*management plan*</i> and related planning and monitoring, impact assessments, consultation with other entities, as well as approval of these by <i>legally competent*</i> authorities.</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT NO. 8 OF 1999</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACTNO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>County Governments act NO. 17 OF 2012</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Timber licence</p>

	<p>Permit</p> <p>Licence</p> <p>National or sub-national laws and regulations regulating procedures for issuing harvesting permits, licenses or other <i>legal*</i> documents required for specific harvesting operations. This includes the use of <i>legal*</i> methods to obtain the permits. Corruption is a well-known issue that is connected with the issuing of harvesting permits.</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACTNO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Payment receipts</p> <p>Legislation covering payment of all legally required <i>forest*</i> harvesting specific fees such as royalties, stumpage fees and other volume-based fees. This includes payments of the fees based on the correct classification of quantities, qualities and species. Incorrect classification of <i>forest*</i> products is a well-known issue that is often combined with bribery of officials in charge of controlling the classification.</p>
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ACTNO. 17 OF 2012</p> <p>EXCISE DUTY ACTNO. 23 OF 2015</p> <p>KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY ACTNO. 2 OF 1995</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax compliance certificate</p> <p>Tax registration Certificate</p> <p>Payment receipts</p> <p>Legislation covering different types of sales taxes which apply to the material being sold, including the sale of material as growing <i>forest*</i>(standing stock sales).</p>
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<p>INCOME TAX ACT CHAPTER 470</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT ACTNO. 11 OF 2007</p>

	<p>KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY ACTNO. 2 OF 1995</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax clearance certificate</p> <p>Legislation covering income and profit taxes related to profit derived from the sale of <i>forest*</i> products and harvesting activities. This category is also related to income from the sale of timber and does not include other taxes generally applicable for companies and is not related to salary payments.</p>
<p>3. Timber harvesting activities</p>	
<p>3.1 Timber harvesting regulations</p>	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACTNO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>County Governments act NO. 17 OF 2012</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Timber licence</p> <p>Licence</p> <p>Permit</p> <p>Any <i>legal*</i> requirements for harvesting techniques and technology including selective cutting, shelter wood regenerations, clear felling, transport of timber from the felling site, seasonal limitations, etc. Typically, this includes regulations on the size of felling areas, minimum age and/or diameter for felling activities, and elements that <i>shall*</i> be preserved during felling, etc. Establishment of skidding or hauling trails, road construction, drainage systems and bridges, etc., <i>shall*</i> also be considered as well as the planning and monitoring of harvesting activities. Any legally binding codes for harvesting practices <i>shall*</i> be considered.</p>
<p>3.2 Protected sites and species</p>	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACTNO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT</p> <p>NO. 8 OF 1999</p>

	<p>PROTECTED AREAS ACT CHAPTER 204</p> <p>Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</p> <p>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979</p> <p>International Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by</p> <p>Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972.</p> <p>International Plant <i>Protection*</i> Convention</p> <p>Langkawi Declaration on the Environment</p> <p>PHYTO-SANITARY CONVENTION FOR AFRICA</p> <p>UNESCO Convention concerning <i>Protection*</i> of the World Cultural Natural Heritage, 1972</p> <p>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992</p> <p>United Nations Millennium Declaration</p> <p>Convention for the <i>Protection*</i>, Management and Development of the</p> <p>Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region, 1985.</p> <p>Agreement on The Conservation of African Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, 1995</p> <p>AFRICAN CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (1968)</p> <p>NATIONAL SAND HARVESTING GUIDELINES, 2007</p> <p>THE KENYA WATER TOWERS AGENCY ORDER, 2012</p> <p>Ramsar Convention</p> <p>NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACT NO. 6 OF 2006</p> <p>CLIMATE CHANGE ACT NO. 11 OF 2016</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Permit</p> <p>Licence</p> <p>Fees payment receipt</p>
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	International, national, and sub national treaties, laws, and regulations related to protected areas, allowable <i>forest*</i> uses and activities, and/or rare, threatened, or endangered species, including their <i>habitats*</i> and potential <i>habitats*</i> .
3.3 Environmental requirements	<p>ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT</p> <p>NO. 8 OF 1999</p> <p>Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and <i>Pesticides*</i> in International Trade</p> <p><u>WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, 2006</u></p> <p>THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION (WETLANDS, RIVER BANKS, LAKE SHORES AND SEA SHORE MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS, 2009</p> <p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACTNO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>WATER ACTNO. 43 OF 2016</p> <p>NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACTNO. 6 OF 2006</p> <p>PROTECTED AREAS ACT CHAPTER 204</p> <p>CLIMATE CHANGE ACTNO. 11 OF 2016</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p><i>Management plan*</i></p> <p>Environmental Impact Assessment Report approved by National Environment Authority (NEMA)</p> <p>Annual Environmental Audit report</p> <p>National and sub <i>national laws*</i> and regulations related to the identification and/or <i>protection*</i> of <i>environmental values*</i> including but not limited to those relating to or affected by harvesting, acceptable levels for soil damage, establishment of buffer zones (e.g., along water courses, open areas and breeding sites), maintenance of retention trees on the felling site, seasonal limitations of harvesting time, environmental requirements for <i>forest*</i> machineries, use of <i>pesticides*</i> and other chemicals, biodiversity <i>conservation*</i>, air quality, <i>protection*</i> and <i>restoration*</i> of water quality, operation of</p>

	recreational equipment, development of non-forestry <i>infrastructure*</i> , mineral exploration and extraction, etc.
3.4 Health and safety	<p>OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACTNO. 15 OF 2007</p> <p>Legally required records</p> <p>Training records</p> <p><i>Risk</i> assessment records</p> <p>Certificate of registration of the workplace</p> <p>A company safety and health policy statement</p> <p>Safety and health committee reports</p> <p>Annual safety and health Audit reports</p> <p>Accident records</p> <p>General register</p> <p>Legally required personal <i>protection*</i> equipment for persons involved in harvesting activities, implementation of safe felling and transport practices, establishment of <i>protection*</i> zones around harvesting sites, safety requirements for machinery used, and legally required safety requirements in relation to chemical usage. The health and safety requirements that <i>shall*</i> be considered relevant to operations in the <i>forest*</i> (not office work, or other activities less related to actual <i>forest*</i> operations).</p>
3.5 <i>Legal*</i> employment	<p>EMPLOYMENT ACTNO. 11 OF 2007</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR RELATIONS COURT ACTNO. 20 OF 2011</p> <p>Legally required records</p> <p>Contract of Service</p> <p><i>Legal*</i> requirements for employment of personnel involved in harvesting activities including requirements for contracts and working permits, requirements for obligatory insurance, requirements for competence certificates and other training requirements, and payment of social and income taxes withheld by the employer. Also covered are the observance of minimum working age and minimum age for personnel involved in hazardous work, legislation against forced and compulsory labour, and <i>discrimination*</i> and freedom of association</p>
D. 4. Third parties' rights	

<p>4.1 <i>Customary rights*</i></p>	<p>The Constitution of Kenya 2010 FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACTNO. 6 OF 2006 COMMUNITY LAND ACTNO. 27 OF 2016 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Management Agreements Certificate of title</p> <p>Legislation covering <i>customary rights*</i> relevant to <i>forest*</i> harvesting activities, including requirements covering the sharing of benefits and indigenous rights.</p>
<p>4.2 <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i></p>	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACTNO. 6 OF 2006</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Gazette notice Copies of newspaper Minutes of public meetings Public consultation report</p> <p>Legislation covering “free prior and informed consent” in connection with the transfer of <i>forest*</i> management rights and <i>customary rights*</i> to <i>The Organization*</i> in charge of the harvesting operation.</p>
<p>4.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples’* rights</i></p>	<p>NATIONAL MUSEUMS AND HERITAGE ACTNO. 6 OF 2006 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACTNO. 8 OF 1999 FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 COMMUNITY LAND ACTNO. 27 OF 2016</p> <p>Legally required documents or records strategic environmental, cultural, economic and social impact assessment licence Gazette notice Management Agreements</p> <p>Legislation that regulates the rights of <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> as far as it is related to forestry activities. Possible aspects to consider are land <i>tenure*</i>, and rights to use certain <i>forest*</i> related resources and practice traditional activities, which may involve <i>forest*</i> lands.</p>
<p>5. Trade and transport</p>	
<p>5.1 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p>

	<p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACT NO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p><i>Management plan*</i></p> <p>Forest inventory</p> <p>Harvesting plan</p> <p>Harvesting records including species and quantities</p> <p>Payment receipts</p> <p>Gazette notice</p> <p>Licence</p> <p>Legislation regulating how harvested material is classified in terms of species, volumes and qualities in connection with trade and transport. Incorrect classification of harvested material is a well-known method to reduce or avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees.</p>
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 34 OF 2016</p> <p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>NATURAL RESOURCES (CLASSES OF TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION) ACT NO. 41 OF 2016</p> <p>County Government Laws by County Assemblies on Natural Resource Management Movement licenses</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Permit, Licence, Export Permits</p> <p>All required trading and transport permits <i>shall*</i> exist as well as legally required transport documents which accompany the transport of wood from <i>forest*</i> operations.</p>
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY ACT NO. 2 OF 1995</p> <p>EXCISE DUTY ACT NO. 23 OF 2015</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Tax registration certificate</p> <p>Tax clearance Certificate</p> <p>Sales records</p> <p>Legislation regulating offshore trading. Offshore trading with related companies placed in tax havens, combined with artificial transfer prices is a well-known way to avoid payment of legally prescribed taxes and fees to the country of harvest and is considered to be an important source of funds that can be used for payment of bribery to the <i>forest*</i> operations and personnel involved in the harvesting operation. Many countries have established legislation covering transfer pricing and offshore trading. It <i>should*</i> be noted that only transfer pricing and offshore trading, as far as it is legally prohibited in the country, can be included here.</p>
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY ACT NO. 2 OF 1995</p> <p>EXCISE DUTY ACT NO. 23 OF 2015</p> <p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT NO. 34 OF 2016</p>

	<p>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013 TAX PROCEDURES ACTNO. 29 OF 2015 Legally required documents or records Tax registration certificate Tax clearance Certificate Sales records</p> <p>Custom legislation covering areas such as export/import licenses and product classification (codes, quantities, qualities and species).</p>
5.5 CITES	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013</p> <p>Legally required documents or records Permit issued by Kenya Wildlife Service(KWS)</p> <p>CITES permits (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).</p>
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013 KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY ACT NO. 2 OF 1995 EXCISE DUTY ACTNO. 23 OF 2015 INCOME TAX ACTCHAPTER 470 TAX PROCEDURES ACTNO. 29 OF 2015 Legally required documents or records Transaction records kept in Kenya for at least 5years Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures, including, e.g., due diligence/due care systems, declaration obligations, and/or the keeping of trade related documents, etc.</p>
7. Ecosystem Services*	
	<p>FOREST CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 34 OF 2016 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTNO. 47 OF 2013 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT NO. 8 OF 1999 Legally required documents or records <i>Ecosystem* based management plan*</i> programmes for payment for <i>ecosystem services*</i>. Guidelines for payment for <i>Ecosystem services*</i>. Legislation covering <i>ecosystem services*</i> rights, including <i>customary rights*</i> as well as management rights that</p>

	include the use of <i>legal</i> [*] methods to make claims and obtain benefits and management rights related to <i>ecosystem services</i> [*] . National and subnational laws and regulations related to the identification, <i>protection</i> [*] and payment for <i>ecosystem services</i> [*] . Also includes <i>legal</i> [*] business registration and tax registration, including relevant <i>legal</i> [*] required licenses for the exploitation, payment, and claims related to <i>ecosystem services</i> [*] (including tourism).
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Annex B Training requirements for workers* (*Principle* 2*).

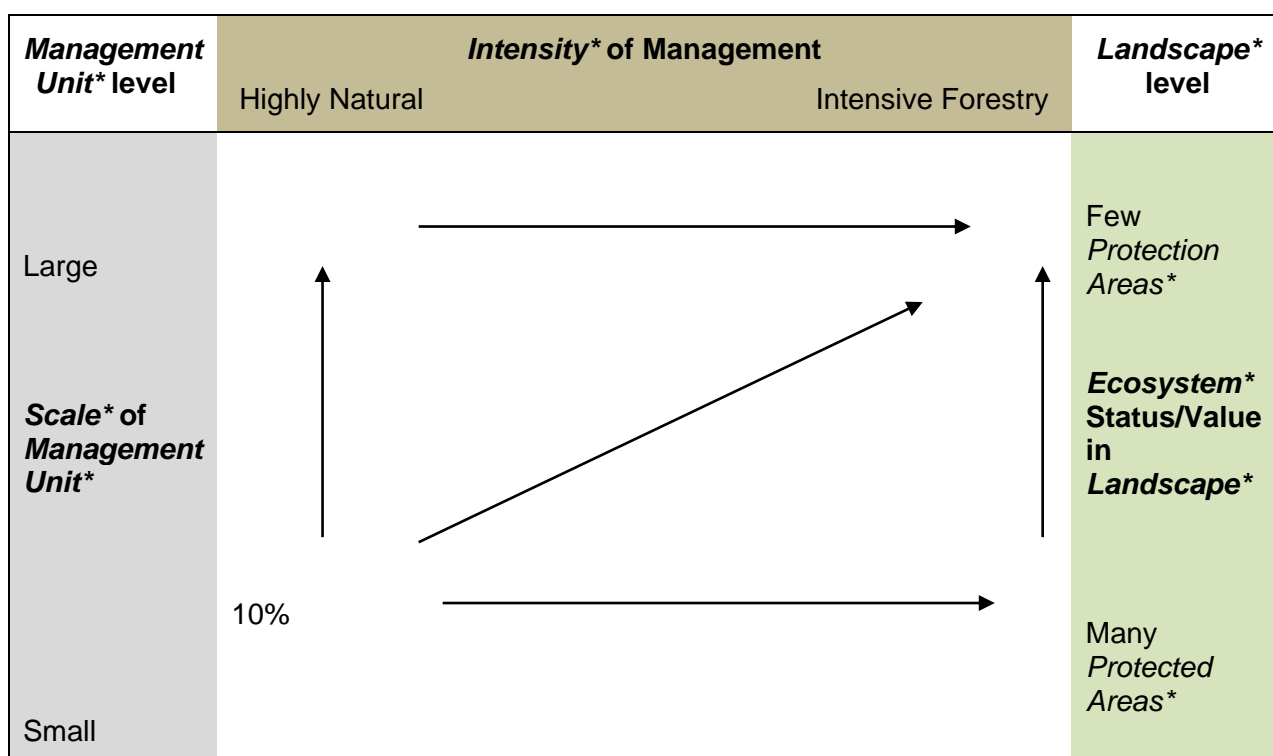
Workers*shall* be able to:

- 1) Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (*Criterion* 1.5*);
- 2) Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (*Criterion*2.1*);
- 3) Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender *discrimination** (*Criterion*2.2*);
- 4) Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (*Criterion*2.3*);
- 5) Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (*Criterion*2.5*);
- 6) Identify where *Indigenous Peoples** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (*Criterion*3.2*);
- 7) Identify and implement applicable elements of UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 (*Criterion*3.4*);
- 8) Identify sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to *Indigenous Peoples** and implement the necessary measures to protect them before the start of *forest** management activities to avoid negative impacts (*Criterion*3.5* and *Criterion*4.7*);
- 9) Identify where *local communities** have *legal** and *customary rights** related to management activities (*Criterion*4.2*);
- 10) Carry out social, economic and *environmental impact assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (*Criterion*4.5*);
- 11) Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services**, when FSC *Ecosystem Services* Claims* are used(*Criterion* 5.1*);
- 12) Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (*Criterion*10.7*); and
- 13) Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of *waste materials** (*Criterion*10.12*).
- 14) All workers* involved with harvesting/collecting and processing of *Baobab* must be trained in the following aspects:
 - a) plant and species identification,
 - b) life cycle of plants,
 - c) harvesting
 - d) hygiene,
 - e) food safety (where appropriate);
 - f) Regeneration techniques (where appropriate)
 - g) Chemical usage and application.

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

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

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



The diagram shows how the area of the *Management Unit** included in the *Conservation Area Network** is generally expected to increase from the 10% minimum as the size, *intensity** of management, and/or the status and value of *ecosystems** at the *landscape** level each increase. The arrows and their direction represent these increases.

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

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

Annex E List of *rare and threatened species in the country or region (*Principle** 6).**

CITES species: Species protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is available at:

<https://cites.org/eng/app/appendices.php>

Download of the *rare and threatened species** list from <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

Species identified from other sources of *best available information**:

- Handbook of the Birds of the World and BirdLife International digital checklist of the birds of the world. Version 3. Available at:
http://datazone.birdlife.org/userfiles/file/Species/Taxonomy/HBW-BirdLife_Checklist_v3_Nov18.zip. <http://kws.go.ke/content/cites-implementation-department>
- The Wildlife conservation and Management Act 2013 enables the Cabinet Secretary on the advice of the Kenya Wildlife Service(KWS) and in consultation with the National Land Commission, by notice in the *Gazette*, publish a national list of wildlife ecosystems and *habitats** that are endangered and threatened and are in need of *protection**.
- KEFRI Guidelines
- The Cabinet Secretary also lists the Act Schedule:
 - I. Sixth Schedule: NATIONALLY LISTED CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, VULNERABLE, NEARLY THREATENED AND PROTECTED SPECIES—(this includes both flora & Fauna)
 - II. Seventh Schedule: NATIONAL LIST OF *INVASIVE SPECIES**- (This includes both flora & Fauna)
 - III. Eighth Schedule: CONSUMPTIVE WILDLIFE UTILISATION
 - IV. Tenth Schedule: WILDLIFE SPECIES FOR WHICH GAME FARMING MAY BE ALLOWED

NB: The Cabinet Secretary shall, upon the recommendation of the Kenya Wildlife Service(KWS) every five years review any national list published under subsection (1) of this section.

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

- 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. Indigenous cultural *landscapes**, as identified with *affected rights holders** in *Principle** 3 and *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, *Baobab* 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; and
 - iii. Social Values and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**, as identified in *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *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. *Ecosystem services** when FSC *ecosystem services** claims are used as identified in *Criterion* 5.1*;
 - iii. *Environmental values**, as identified in *Principle* 6*;
 - iv. Operational impacts, as identified in *Principle* 10*;
 - v. *High Conservation Values**, as identified in *Principle* 9*;
 - vi. Monitoring systems based on *stakeholder* engagement** planned or in place, as identified in *Principle* 2 to Principle* 5* and *Principle*7*;
 - vii. Maps describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**;
 - viii. 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
 - ix. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**.
- 6) A description of the management & harvesting of Baobab including:
- i. A general evaluation of the ecological and social impact of harvesting of *Baobab* both on the sourcing area and the whole-tree ecosystem
 - ii. A description of the type of products being harvested (i.e. fruits, bark, leaves)
 - iii. Maps of all harvesting areas
 - iv. A baseline assessment of Baobab resources
 - v. An explanation and justification of the expected annual yield of Baobab
 - vi. Policies and procedures for harvesting operations
 - vii. Hygiene and food safety
 - viii. Provision of training to all people involved in the implementation of the plan
 - ix. Procedures for post-harvest monitoring of the impacts of harvesting Policies and procedures for processing, packing and sales of Baobab

ANNEX G Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (*Principle* 7*).

Sample Management Plan* Document Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	Management Plan* Revision Periodicity	Element Being Monitored (Partial List)	Monitoring Periodicity	Who Monitors This Element? Note: These will vary with SIR and jurisdiction	FSC Principle* / Criterion*
Site Plan (Harvest Plan)	Annual	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
		Fire incidents	Annually	Forest Manager	P10
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Woodlands Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests	
		Soil Erosion	Annually	Forest Manager	P10
		Sites of cultural value	Annually	Forest Manager	P10
		Escape of <i>invasive species*</i> beyond MU	Annually	Forest Manager	P10
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
		Number of <i>occupational Accidents*</i>	Annually	Director of Occupational Safety and Health Services/CEO	
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
5-Year management plan*	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Services	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Kenya Forest Service	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample	Kenya Forest Service	P10
Sustainable Forestry management plan*	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Kenya Forest Service	P6
		10-year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Kenya Forest Service	C5.2
<i>Ecosystem Services*</i> Certification Document	5 years	Prior to validation and verification	Prior to validation and verification	General Manager	FSC-PRO-30-006

Annex H Monitoring Requirements (*Principle* 8*).

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

- i. The results of regeneration activities (*Criterion* 10.1*);
- ii. The use of ecologically well adapted species for regeneration (*Criterion* 10.2*);
- iii. Invasiveness or other adverse impacts associated with any *alien species** within and outside the *Management Unit** (*Criterion* 10.3*);
- iv. The use of *genetically modified organisms** to confirm that they are not being used (*Criterion* 10.4*);
- v. The results of *silvicultural** activities (*Criterion* 10.5*);
- vi. Adverse impacts to *environmental values** from *fertilizers** (*Criterion* 10.6*);
- vii. Adverse impacts from the use of *pesticides** (*Criterion* 10.7*);
- viii. Adverse impacts from the use of *biological control agents** (*Criterion* 10.8*);
- ix. The impacts from *natural hazards** (*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 or *Baobab*, *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 *Baobab* (*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 I HCV* Framework (*Principle* 9*)

Introduction to the HCV Framework

FSC certificate holders, certification bodies, and others shall use this National HCV Framework as part of meeting the requirements of *Principle* 9*. This document provides guidance for managers to implement national *indicators** in National Forest Stewardship Standards. This document may also be useful for Standards Developers in their development of *Indicators** for *Intact Forest Landscapes** in National Forest Stewardship Standards.

National *HCV** Frameworks include nationally and / or regionally specific designations of *HCVs** and sources of *Best Available Information** for identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring these *HCV*s*. The *HCV* designations and *Best Available Information** provided in this Framework may not be exhaustive. Additional examples of *HCV* designations may exist at the national, regional or forest management unit *scale** and shall be identified by forest managers through assessments and engagement.

Specific sections of this Framework may also be applicable to National and Centralized National *Risk** Assessments for Controlled Wood, and to Certificate Holders seeking certification under FSC-STD-30-010 *Controlled Wood Standard for Forest Management Enterprises* and FSC-STD-40-005 *Requirements for Sourcing FSC Controlled Wood*.

Overarching *Best Available Information**

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

D. Overarching *Best Available Information for HCV* Identification and Assessments**

<i>Best Available Information</i>* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		<i>BAI</i>* >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i>* SLIMF
All HCV* Categories: All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholder</i> *s 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; culturally appropriate* engagement*with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, <i>affected 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 The Organization*.	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*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * engagement* with <i>local communities</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * engagement* with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * engagement* with <i>local communities</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * engagement* with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * 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		<i>BAI</i>* >SLIMF	<i>BAI</i>* SLIMF
All <i>HCV</i>* Categories, All Elements	Identification of <i>threats</i> *, using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <i>stakeholders</i> * 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 <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, <i>affected rights holders</i> *, <i>affected</i> * and <i>interested stakeholders</i> *, and experts.	X	X
<i>HCV</i>* 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to <i>local communities</i>*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>local communities</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should be determined in collaboration with the <i>local communities</i> *.	X	X
<i>HCV</i>* 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements. Note the “fundamentality” of the resource should also be determined in collaboration with the <i>Indigenous peoples</i> *.	X	X
<i>HCV</i>* 6: Element 2, Values important to <i>local communities</i>*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>local communities</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements. Note that “ <i>critical</i> *... importance” should be understood as an outcome of <i>engagement</i> * with the <i>local communities</i> *.	X	X
<i>HCV</i>* 6: Element 3, Values important to <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>*	<i>Culturally appropriate</i> * <i>engagement</i> * with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Note this shall be the primary <i>BAI</i> * for these elements. Note that “ <i>critical</i> *... importance” should be understood as an outcome of <i>engagement</i> * with the <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *.	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.

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

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

A. Interpretations of HCV* 1, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIMF
Biodiversity Hotspots, especially the Eastern Afrotropical Biodiversity Hotspot and Eastern Arc Mountains & Coastal Forests Hotspot.	Biodiversity Hotspots (see References). For examples of specific sites of concern in Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, see Fig 3 in CEPF (2005).	X	X
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) and Important Bird Areas (IBAs). (<i>Note that only some KBAs are within protected areas. Note that all IBAs are KBAs, but only some KBAs are IBAs.</i>) (Per: CEPF, 2012)	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas (References)	X	X
<i>Protected areas*</i> , including: National Parks, National Reserves, RAMSAR sites, World Heritage sites, Nature Reserves, Forest Reserves, National Monuments (including Kayas), National Sanctuaries, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Private Reserves,	For lists and maps, see Protected Areas (References). See also the References for World Heritage and RAMSAR sites.	X	X

Community Nature Reserves, Private Ranches, Game Sanctuaries, Community Conservancies, Community Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Private Nature Reserves. Marine National Parks and Marine National Reserves, where they may be affected by management of coastal or inland resources. (Per: FSC, 2018a; others)			
Proposed protected areas. Proposed World Heritage sites include: Aberdare Mountains, Lake Bogoria National Reserve, Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuru National Park, African Great Rift Valley – The Maasai Mara, Eastern Arc Coastal Forests (Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and Shimba Hills National Reserve), Kakamega Forest, Meru Conservation Area, and Tana Delta and Forests Complex, Mt. Marsabit.	For proposed World Heritage sites, see the References for World Heritage. For some additional proposed areas, see Figure 4.3 in CEPF (2012)	X	
Mt Elgon, Nairobi, and coastal forests (including but not limited to Kayas). The Kavirondo Escarpment (for birds, per the <i>precautionary approach*</i> , pending further assessment). (Per: MEWNR, 2015; Mbuga, 2018; Bradley et al, 2014)			
Sites of <i>critical*</i> temporal use: <i>Critical*</i> fish feeding, breeding, and nursery grounds (lakes, rivers, floodplains, swamps); migration routes and wildlife corridors (e.g., rivers and wetlands, riverine forests, private forests located between protected areas). (Per: FSC, 2018a) Chyulu Hills			

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

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV*</i> element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BA* >SLIM F	BA* SLIMF
Endemic Bird Areas (EBA), e.g.: East African coastal forests, Jubba and Shabeelle valleys, Kakamega and Nandi forests, Kenyan mountains, Mount Kulal, and Tanzania – Malawi mountains, Taita Hills.	See Endemic Bird Areas (References)	X	X
Afro-montane forests (including mountain peaks), Eastern Arc Mountains, and coastal forests (including but not limited to Kayas). (Note that coastal forests are typically considered to include the Lower Tana River. In the Eastern Arc Mountains, species of concern include plants; in			

<i>coastal forests, they include reptiles, amphibians, butterflies, and linyphiid spiders.</i>) (Per: MEWNR, 2015; CEPF, 2005; Mbuga, 2018).			
Other <i>significant</i> * concentrations of endemic plant or animal species, e.g., populations of an endemic species that is Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near <i>Threatened</i> *, and/or populations of multiple endemic species. Includes regionally endemic species. (Per: FSC, 2018a; others.)	For lists of endemic animal species, see IUCN Red List and applicable national species lists.	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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIMF
Mau Forest Complex (including for mountain bongo antelope), Eastern Arc Mountains, mangrove stands, and especially coastal forests*. (Per: FSC, 2018b; MEWNR, 2015; Siegel, 2018; Mbuga, 2018.)			
Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites, e.g., Mount Kenya (for <i>Grammomysgigas</i>), Mount Elgon (for <i>Otomysbarbouri</i> and <i>Arthroleptidesdutoiti</i>), Lower Tana River Forests (for <i>Cercocebusgaleritus</i> and <i>Ptilocolobusrufomitratu</i>), Taita Hills Forests (for <i>Callulinadawida</i> , <i>Apalisfuscigularis</i> , <i>Turdushelleri</i> and <i>Zosterops silvanus</i>), and Arabuku-Sokoke Forest (for <i>Rhynchocyonchrysopygus</i> and <i>Ploceusgolandii</i>).	Alliance for Zero Extinction (References)	X	X
Other <i>significant</i> * 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 <i>Threatened</i> *. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or listed species in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species, umbrella species, species with very small populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species.	IUCN Red List. National Species Lists (see references).	X	X
Sites with CITES listed animal or plant species.	CITES (see References)	X	X

B. Assessments for HCV* 1

(See also the Overarching BAI*, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIMF
For <i>protected*</i> areas, confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs*.			
For Biodiversity Hotspots	For a basic description of the Hotspots and their values, see CEPF (2012) and CEPF (2005). For examples of species of concern in Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests, see Appendices 1 and 3 in CEPF (2005).	X	X
For KBAs and IBAs	For summary descriptions of their values, see the IBA factsheets at Key Biodiversity Areas (References) and Important Bird Areas (References).	X	X
For Endemic Bird Areas	For summary descriptions of their values, see Endemic Bird Areas (References).	X	X
For endemic and RTE species	For a partial list of RTE species in coastal forests, see: Amin et al (2018).	X	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV* 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV* 1:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV* 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIMF
For all HCV* 1 Interpretations: <i>Protection*</i> zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect <i>threatened*</i> , 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 <i>HCV</i> * 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore</i> * <i>habitats</i> * for such species.			
For all <i>HCV</i> * 1: Management in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * with <i>legal</i> * or <i>customary rights</i> * to the <i>forest</i> *, that maintains and enhances the <i>HCVs</i> *.			
For all <i>HCV</i> * 1: Use regular patrols to prevent unauthorized activities, including in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. (Per: FSC, 2018a)			
For <i>protected</i> * areas: Use clear boundary demarcations and prohibitions on mining, commercial logging, fuelwood harvest, and agricultural and grazing incursions. Limit <i>NTFP</i> * harvest and hunting to sustainable levels. Use community-based planning and management, especially with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. (Per: Kavilu, 2018a; MEWNR, 2025; others)			
For <i>threatened</i> * or endangered tree species, including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed species: Mark and protect trees from harvest, control for unauthorized harvest, and manage the area to support the species' survival and recovery, e.g., by addressing threat*s to regeneration.			
For endemic and rare, <i>threatened</i> *, or endangered (RTE) wildlife or plants species: Implement no hunting/harvest policies, except for sustainable levels of traditional harvest by <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. Adopt controls to prevent poaching, illegal harvest, and overharvest, including in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * and <i>local communities</i> *. Educate staff and contractors, and monitor the rate of any permitted harvest. (Per: MEWNR, 2015; others)			
Where logging or other commercial resource extraction is authorized within or adjacent to <i>HCV</i> * areas, including when there is <i>risk</i> * of corruption: Employ, attach, and rotate <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * or other			

third-party monitors to ongoing operations, to discourage encroachment into <i>natural forests*</i> or other unauthorized activity. (Per: FSC, 2018b; Kavilu, 2018; Njagi, 2016; Esipisu, 2016; others)			
Where fuelwood harvest or logging threatens RTE trees, <i>habitats*</i> for RTE wildlife, or other <i>HCV*</i> areas: Prohibit harvest of RTE and <i>habitat*</i> trees, ensure any traditional <i>local community*</i> harvest uses low impact practices, and support use of more efficient stoves and energy sources. Consider use of traditional beehives to protect trees of concern. (Per: Kavilu, 2018; Bradley et al, 2014)			
Where tourist demand for wood carvings encourages illegal, unauthorized, or unsustainable logging: Work with <i>local communities*</i> to identify alternative wood sources. (Per: CEPF, 2005)			
Where mining threatens HCVs or HCV areas: Adopt measures to prevent intensive mining and to ensure any artisanal mining uses low impact practices. (Per: FSC, 2018b; others)			

D. Monitoring for *HCV* 1*

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the <i>HCV* 1</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest: Include collaborative monitoring with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that live in the area or have <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> to the forest. (Per IIRCD, 2017; others)			

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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
Not applicable. <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> (IFLs) as defined in the FSC International Generic <i>Indicators*</i> and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Kenya.			

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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
The Mukogodo Forest, the Kakamega Forest, and relatively intact and natural portions of the Mau Forest Complex. (Per: Kavilu, 2018; Esipisu, 2016; Birdlife, 2019; Njagi, 2016)			
Other relatively intact <i>forest*</i> areas of 12,500 ha or larger. (Per: FSC, 2018a)			
Other <i>forests*</i> that are roadless, and/or have not been significantly affected by <i>forest*</i> management activity, and other large intact <i>forest*</i> areas that do not fully meet the thresholds for <i>Intact Forest Landscapes*</i> , e.g., they do not meet the minimum size requirements.	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat* connectivity*</i> , anthropogenic disturbance, roadless areas, wilderness	X	
Other native <i>forests*</i> with successional stages, <i>forest*</i> structures, and species composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native <i>forests*</i> that have experienced minimal human disturbance (traditional Indigenous management regimes not withstanding).	Mapping and other data on <i>forest*</i> cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, <i>habitat* connectivity*</i> , anthropogenic disturbance, etc.	X	
Important <i>wetlands*</i> , e.g., RAMSAR sites, e.g.: Lake Baringo, Lake Bogoria, Lake Elmenteita, Lake Naivasha, Lake Nakuru, and Tana River Delta.	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Lamu Seascape and other seascapes, where their freshwater inputs, aquatic species nurseries, or other qualities may be affected by management of coastal or inland resources. (Per: KWS, 2019a)			
<i>Landscapes*</i> in Northeastern and Upper Eastern Kenya that have not been well			

studied. (Included per the precautionary approach*, pending further assessments.) (Per: NMK, 2019)			
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 landscape*-scale* 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:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
The Mount Kenya-Aberdare Mountains conservation corridor, and other connectivity* corridors proposed between protected areas and/or other HCV* 1 occurrences.	For lists and maps of some proposed corridors, see Table 4.5 and Appendix 12 in CEPF (2012).	X	
Other areas important as biological connectivity* corridors, e.g., riverine forests*, and other forests* that provide regionally significant* habitat* connectivity* between larger forest* areas and/or refugia*	Mapping and other data on forest* cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, habitat* connectivity*, anthropogenic disturbance, IFLs, protected areas, etc.	X	
Mosaics of coastal forest*, woodland, riverine forest, groundwater forest*, swamp forest, mangroves, bushland, thicket, and/or grassland*, including in the Coastal Forest zone. Including but not limited to the Boni-Dodori Forest Complex. (Per: CEPF, 2005; Amin et al, 2018)			
Other forest* ecosystems* forming a landscape*-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of species.			

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:	<i>BAI</i>* >SLIM F	<i>BAI</i>* SLIM F
For RAMSAR sites	For a summary of some of the areas' features and values, see RAMSAR (References)	X	X

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 <i>HCV</i>* 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i>* for management strategies for these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i>* >SLIM F	<i>BAI</i>* SLIM F
For all <i>HCV</i> * 2 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the <i>forest</i> * <i>ecosystems</i> * and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal <i>indicator</i> * species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest</i> * <i>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 <i>HCV</i> * 2: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to <i>restore</i> * and reconnect <i>forest</i> * <i>ecosystems</i> *, their intactness, and <i>habitats</i> * that support natural <i>biological diversity</i> * are in place.		X	X
For all <i>HCV</i> * 2: Management in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * with <i>legal</i> * or <i>customary rights</i> * to the <i>forest</i> *, that maintains and enhances the <i>HCVs</i> *.			
For all <i>HCV</i> * 2: Consider low-impact enterprises managed by <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, eco-tourism, sustainable levels of <i>NTFP</i> * harvest, and other alternatives			

to more intensive or commercial resource extraction. (Per: FSC, 2018b; others)			
For all <i>HCV</i> * 2: Use regular patrols to prevent unauthorized activities, including in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *. (Per: FSC, 2018a)			
For RAMSAR sites	Consider the information at RAMSAR sites (References)	X	X
Where commercial logging or other resource extraction is authorized within or adjacent to <i>HCV</i> * areas, including where there is <i>risk</i> * of corruption: See the Strategy for <i>HCV</i> * 1.			
Where agricultural or grazing intrusions threaten <i>HCVs</i> *: Protect the <i>HCV</i> * areas from intrusion and conversion. Work with <i>local communities</i> * to identify alternative agricultural sites and/or improve productivity in areas in use outside the <i>HCV</i> * areas. (Per: FSC, 2018b)			
Where mining threatens <i>HCVs</i> or <i>HCV</i> areas: See the Strategy for <i>HCV</i> 1.			
Where non-native trees have been planted within <i>HCV</i> * 2 areas and enhancement is an <i>objective</i> *: Restore <i>natural forest</i> * species, either through natural succession or as part of active management. (Per: Njagi, 2016)			

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 <i>HCV</i> * 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIM F	<i>BAI</i> * SLIM F
For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the <i>forest</i> *: Include collaborative monitoring with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> that live in the area or have <i>legal</i> * or <i>customary rights</i> * to the <i>forest</i> *. (Per IIRCD, 2017; others)			

*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 >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, e.g., Eastern Africa Coastal Forests, and Eastern Africa Acacia Savannah (including woodland patches).	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (see References)	X	X
Nationally recognized endangered <i>ecosystems*/areas</i> and areas (<i>ecosystems*</i>) of environmental significance.	KWS (2019).	X	X
Kakamega Forest (<i>rare*</i> and <i>threatened*</i> lowland rainforest). (Per Esipisu, 2016)			
Coastal <i>forests*</i> , including but not limited to Kayas. (Per: Mbuga, 2018; others)			
Mangroves. (Per: FSC, 2018a; Gathura, 2018; others)	For maps for some mangrove areas, see the Forest 2020 Project.	X	
Mature forest remnants in degraded <i>landscapes*</i> .	GFW Primary Forests Map (References) (<i>subject to ground-truthing</i>).		
Mt Kenya <i>grasslands*</i> . (Per: CEPF, 2012)			
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, e.g., Mount Elgon, Mount Kenya, Mount Kulal. Malindi-Watamu and Kiunga, where their water quality and other qualities may be affected by management of coastal and inland resources.	UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References)	X	X
Other <i>ecosystems*</i> that are threatened, greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected at bioregional <i>scales*</i> .			
<i>Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any listed in the future (none currently designated).</i>	<i>IUCN Red List of Ecosystems</i>		

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 >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
<i>Forest* habitats*</i> in lower eastern Kenya, e.g., Makueni, Machokos, Kitui. (<i>Included</i>			

<i>per the precautionary approach*, pending further assessment.)(Per: NMK, 2019)</i>			
<i>Forest* types and habitats* now very limited in extent.</i>			
<i>Other habitats* and habitat* features* that are vulnerable and/or important to HCV* 1 biodiversity or species.</i>			
<i>Other rare*, threatened*, or endangered habitats*</i>			
<i>(Note that RTE ecosystems* listed above, and many HCV 1 occurrences, are also likely to be RTE habitats*.)</i>			

Element 3: *Refugia**:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
Kakamega Forest (including as <i>refugia*</i> for primates). (Per Espisu, 2016)			
Kayas in the Coastal Forest zone.			
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.			
<i>(Note that protected areas listed at HCV 1 may also be refugia*)</i>			

B. Assessments for HCV* 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV* 3 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
For mature <i>forest*</i> remnants: Use of the GFW Primary Forests Map can be viewed as an application of the <i>precautionary approach*</i> , and ground-truthing may be warranted.			

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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
For all HCV* 3 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of <i>rare*</i> or <i>threatened* ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> .		X	X
For all HCV* 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and/or develop <i>rare*</i> or <i>threatened* ecosystems*</i> , <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>refugia*</i> are in place.		X	X
For all HCV* 3: Management in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> with <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> to the forest, that maintains and enhances the HCVs*. (Per: Kavilu, 2018a; others)			
For all HCV* 3: Use regular patrols to prevent unauthorized activities, including in cooperation with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . (Per: FSC, 2018a)			
For the Kakamega Forest and other HCV* 2 <i>threatened*</i> by unsustainable harvest of traditional medicinal and other NTFPs: Work cooperatively with <i>local communities*</i> to identify and promote sustainable harvest levels and practices, permitting or self-policing mechanisms, and alternative sites for growing/farming the medicinal plants. (Per: Espisu, 2016; others.)			
For mangroves threatened by unsustainable harvest: Work with <i>local communities*</i> to establish sustainable harvest levels, designate no-harvest areas for more ecologically sensitive sites, and rehabilitate degraded sites. (Per: Gathura, 2018; others)	National Mangrove Ecosystem Management Proposal, MEF.	X	X
Where commercial logging or other resource extraction is authorized within or adjacent to HCV* areas, including where there is <i>risk*</i> of corruption: See the Strategy for HCV* 1.			
Where agricultural or grazing intrusions <i>threaten*</i> HCVs*: See the Strategy for HCV 2.			
Where mining <i>threatens*</i> HCVs* or HCV* areas: See the Strategy for HCV* 1.			
Where non-native trees have been			

planted within <i>HCV</i> * 3 areas and enhancement is an <i>objective</i> *: See the Strategy for <i>HCV</i> * 2.			
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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 <i>HCV</i> * 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIM F	<i>BAI</i> * SLIM F
For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the <i>forest</i> *: Include collaborative monitoring with <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> * that live in the area or have <i>legal</i> * or <i>customary rights</i> * to the <i>forest</i> *. (Per IIRCD, 2017; others)			

***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 <i>HCV</i> * element:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	<i>BAI</i> * >SLIM F	<i>BAI</i> * SLIM F
“Water Tower” <i>forest</i> * watersheds, e.g., Aberdares, Cherangani Hills, Mau Forest Complex, Mt. Elgon, and Mt. Kenya. (Per: Birdlife, 2018; USAID, 2017; Siegel, 2018; Njagi, 2016)			
Other <i>forests</i> * that comprise more than 50% of a major watershed, or more than 25% of a watershed <i>critical</i> * for collection of potable water and/or regulating water flow to urban areas, RAMSAR sites, or catchments or hydropower facilities. (Per: FSC, 2018b; others)	Examples of relevant databases and maps include listings of water catchments or downstream water uses, hydrological maps.	X	
Other watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by	See the <i>BAI</i> * for <i>HCV</i> * 5.	X	X

<i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and other communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses, or that are otherwise a priority for water provisioning.			
Other <i>forests*</i> and woodlands that are the source of, or that provide buffers around, springs, streams, <i>wetlands*</i> , and other <i>water bodies*</i> . (Per: FSC, 2018a)			
RAMSAR sites	RAMSAR (References)	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV*</i> element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
Landslide and flood prone areas, including those with runouts likely to affect populated areas.	Maps of steep and/or, unstable soils, flood <i>risk*</i> maps.	X	X
Erosion prone areas, e.g., <i>forest*</i> areas on slopes of 15% or greater, and/or <i>forest*</i> soils of unstable type. (Per: FSC, 2018a)	Soil maps, maps of erodible soils.	X	X
Forest and woodlands that protect riverbanks. (Per: FSC, 2018a)			

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

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV*</i> element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
Mangroves' provision of fisheries, other food sources, wood sources, and storm, wave, saltwater intrusion buffering, upstream sediment filtering, and/or other support for reef and marine <i>ecosystems*</i> . (Per: KWS, 2019a; others)			
Carbon storage and sequestration, including in Afromontane forests and woodlands. (Per: FSC, 2018a and 2018b; MEWNR, 2015)	The Forest 2020 Initiative may have data on biomass, e.g., for the Cherangani Forest in the Rift Valley.	X	
Provision of food, water, and shelter to <i>local communities*</i> and Indigenous Peoples. (See also HCV 5)	See the <i>BAI*</i> for HCV 5.	X	X
Low-impact tourism in locales where communities and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> have few other opportunities for ecologically sustainable revenue generation.			

Low-impact recreational opportunities in public <i>forests*</i> , e.g., fishing, hiking, alpinism. (Per: MEWNR, 2015)			
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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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
For water catchments <i>critical*</i> to <i>local communities*</i> or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	See the BAI* for HCV 5.	X	X
For the provision of food, water, and shelter to <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	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	X
For various <i>ecosystem services*</i> .	The FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2018c) may also be helpful.		

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* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
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	For additional considerations, see: FSC (2020) and HCVRN (2014) (e.g., Part 2, including section 2.3.4).	X	X

quantity are in place.			
For Water Tower <i>forest*</i> watersheds: Maintain and <i>restore*</i> <i>natural forest*</i> cover, including to maintain and <i>restore*</i> groundwater recharge and seasonal water storage functions, and to limit sediment discharge and flooding <i>risk*</i> . Also consider, and where relevant implement, the more specific Strategies for <i>HCV* 1</i> and <i>2</i> , e.g., <i>local community* engagement*</i> , management by <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , use of regular <i>forest*</i> patrols, addressing unsustainable fuelwood harvest, prevention of agricultural encroachment, etc. (Per: FSC, 2018a and 2018b; Birdlife, 2018; USAID, 2017; Pearce, 2015; Siegel, 2018; Njagi, 2016)			

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 <i>HCV* 4</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other <i>ecosystem services*</i> .	See Annex D of FSC (2018c) for basic factors to consider monitoring.	X	
For monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the <i>forest*</i> : Include collaborative monitoring with <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> that live in the area or have <i>legal*</i> or <i>customary rights*</i> to the <i>forest*</i> . (Per IIRCD, 2017; others)			

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

A. Interpretations of HCV* 5, for HCV* Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV* element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
See the HCV* 5 Interpretations for <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *, at Element 2 below; similar Interpretations may be applicable for some <i>local communities</i> *. (Per: SA, 2014)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*</i> .	X	X
Other sites and resources fundamental as basic necessities to <i>local communities</i> * (not inclusive of unsustainable harvest or use levels that harm other HCVs*).	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the local communities*</i> .	X	X
For all HCV* Interpretations	Supplemental BAI* may include databases, maps, and community development organizations and professionals.		

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

Note: Indigenous Peoples in Kenya include but are not limited to: the Aweer, Boni (Bajuni), El Molo, Malakote, Mijikenda, Ogiek, Sanya, Sengwer, Waata, Wagoshi, Yaaku/Yiaku. In some cases, Indigenous pastoralists may also be relevant, e.g., the Borana, Endorois, Ilchamus, Gabra, Maasai, Pokot, Rendille, Samburu, Somali, and Turkana.*

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIMF
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation.	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	X	X
Hunting grounds, fisheries, and harvest areas for subsistence in <i>local communities</i> * (not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	X	X

for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels). Examples include beekeeping/honey. (Per: FSC, 2018a; others)			
Growing areas and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicine by <i>local communities</i> * (not inclusive of illegal logging or harvest). Examples include bark, herbs, ginger, resins, edible oils. (Per: FSC, 2018a; Kavilu, 2018b; Esipisu, 2016)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>	X	X
Other sites and resources from which <i>local communities</i> * satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to: sources for sustainable, <i>legal*</i> levels of harvest of fuelwood, building materials, tools (e.g., pestles, handles). (Per: FSC, 2018a; others)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>	X	X
Sites and resources for sustainable levels of <i>NTFP*</i> cultivation, harvest, and related revenue generation by <i>local communities*</i> , e.g., bee-keeping/honey, coffee. (Per: FSC, 2018a; Kavilu, 2018; Siegel, 2018)	<i>Culturally appropriate* engagement* with the Indigenous Peoples*.</i>	X	X
For all <i>HCV*</i> Interpretations.	Supplemental <i>BAI*</i> may include databases, maps, and organizations that represent or provide services for <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .		

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 <i>HCV* 5</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
For all <i>HCV* 5</i> Interpretations: Use <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , per the <i>Overarching BAI*</i> , Section A.	The <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .		
For all <i>HCV* 5</i> Interpretations: Consider participatory mapping with <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .			
Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, <i>NTFP*</i> harvest, grazing, and other <i>forest*</i> utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other <i>HCVs*</i> .			
In addition to <i>engaging* Indigenous Peoples*</i> currently associated with the			

<p><i>forest*</i>, assessments engage other <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> who may have <i>legal*</i> or traditional rights to the <i>forest*</i>, including those who may have been removed from the area. (Per: Minority Rights, 2019; others)</p>			
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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:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
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 <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , per the Overarching BAI*.	X	X
For sites and resources related to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , strategies will need to be based on <i>FPIC*</i> and <i>engagement*</i> , and not assume that existing laws or practices in Kenya recognize or respect <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> or their rights. (Per: Minority Rights, 2019; Kavilu, 2018a; Siegel, 2018; Pearce, 2015)			
Identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources, as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations.			
Strategies include <i>protections*</i> against mining, logging, land grabs, and other incursions by outside parties where they <i>threaten*</i> sites and resources important to <i>local communities*</i> and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . (Per: Mbugua, 2018; Njagi, 2016)			
Strategies include measures to restrict harvest of fuelwood, medicinal bark or plants, wood for tourist carvings, or other <i>NTFPs*</i> , grazing or other agricultural use, or other <i>forest*</i> utilization that does not sustain the resource or that harms biodiversity or other <i>HCVs*</i> . Including in situations where unsustainable harvest by some community members or commercial enterprises <i>threatens*</i> the resource and/or sustainable			

use by <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or other community members. (Per: FSC, 2018a; FSC, 2018b; MEWNR, 2015; Kavilu, 2018b; Gathura, 2018; Mbugua, 2018)			
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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 <i>HCV* 5</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> .			

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 <i>HCV* element</i> :	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
World Heritage sites, e.g., the Sacred Mijikenda Kaya Forests, Lake Turkana National Parks, and ThimlichOhinga Archaeological Site. Also proposed World Heritage sites, e.g., African Great Rift Valley/Marakwet Escarpment Furrow Irrigation System, African Great Rift Valley/Olorgesailie Prehistoric Site, and Mfangano-Rusinga Island Complex.	World Heritage (References)	X	X

Other internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>landscapes*</i>	Databases and expert organizations, e.g., National Museums of Kenya.	X	
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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 <i>HCV*</i> element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIM F	BAI SLIM F
See the <i>HCV*</i> 6 Interpretations for <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , at Element 3 below; similar Interpretations may be applicable for some <i>local communities*</i> . (Per: SA, 2014)	<i>Culturally appropriate*</i> engagement* with the <i>local communities*</i> .	X	X
Other sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>landscapes*</i> of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to <i>local communities*</i> .	<i>Culturally appropriate*</i> engagement* with the <i>local communities*</i> .	X	X
For all Interpretations	Supplemental <i>BAI*</i> may include databases, maps, and experts, e.g., community development organizations.		

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

Note: Indigenous Peoples in Kenya include but are not limited to: the Aweer, Boni (Bajuni), El Molo, Malakote, Mijikenda, Ogiek, Sanya, Sengwer, Waata, Wagoshi, Yaaku/Yiaku. In some cases, Indigenous pastoralists may also be relevant, e.g., the Borana, Endorois, Ilchamus, Gabra, Maasai, Pokot, Rendille, Samburu, Somali, and Turkana.*

National or regional interpretations of this <i>HCV*</i> element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI* >SLIM F	BAI* SLIM F
Sites, resources, <i>habitats*</i> , or <i>landscapes*</i> of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . Examples include: Shrines; burial sites; sites for initiation rites; some caves; honey and access to beekeeping sites for the Yiaku People; Kayas in the Coastal Forest zone; ancient trees in some <i>forests*</i> ; other plants, animals, and sites with cultural significance. (Per: Kavilu,	<i>Culturally appropriate*</i> engagement* with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	X	X

2018; Esipisu, 2016; SA, 2014; FSC, 2018a)			
For all Interpretations.	Supplemental <i>BAI*</i> may include databases, organizations that represent or provide services for <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , and archaeologists and anthropologists.		

B. Assessments for *HCV* 6*

(See also the *Overarching BAI**, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the <i>HCV* 6</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, <i>HCVs*</i> important to <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> : <i>Culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> , per the <i>Overarching BAI*</i> , Section A.	The <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	X	X
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, <i>HCVs*</i> important to <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> : Consider interactive mapping with the <i>local communities*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>			
In addition to <i>engaging* Indigenous Peoples*</i> currently associated with the forest, assessments <i>engage*</i> other <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> who may have <i>legal*</i> or traditional rights to the forest, including those who may have been removed from the area. (Per: <i>Minority Rights, 2019</i> ; others)			

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 <i>HCV* 6</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIM F	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F

For <i>HCV*</i> occurrences related to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> and/or <i>local communities*</i> : 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 <i>local communities*</i> and <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , per the Overarching <i>BAI*</i> .	X	X
For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or <i>local communities*</i> , identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources, as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations.			
For sites and resources related to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> , strategies will need to be based on <i>FPIC*</i> and <i>engagement*</i> , and not assume that existing laws or practices in Kenya recognize or respect <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> or their rights. (Per: Minority Rights, 2019; Kavilu, 2018a; Siegel, 2018; Pearce, 2015)			
For other <i>HCV*</i> occurrences (i.e., those identified primarily due to global or national significance), strategies are based on <i>Best Available Information*</i> , and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the <i>HCV*</i> .			
Strategies include <i>protections*</i> against mining, logging, agricultural expansion, land grabs, and other incursions by outside parties where they threaten sites and resources important to <i>local communities*</i> and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> . (Per: Mbugua, 2018; Njagi, 2016; FSC, 2018a)			

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 <i>HCV* 6</i> interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	<i>BAI*</i> >SLIMF	<i>BAI*</i> SLIM F
For <i>HCV*</i> occurrences related to <i>local communities*</i> : Monitoring conducted by the <i>local communities*</i> , or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the communities through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i> .			

<p>For HCV* occurrences related to <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>: Monitoring conducted by the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i>, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> through <i>culturally appropriate* engagement*</i>.</p>			
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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 Stakeholder*s:

- Africa Wildlife Foundation
- East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWLS)
- Greenpeace Africa
- Kenya Land Conservation Trust
- Nature Kenya—the East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS)
- Wildlife Conservation Society
- WWF Kenya

Social Stakeholder*s and Community Development Organizations:

- Athari Advisory Services (Edmund Barrow), Nairobi
- Kenya Forests Working Group, Nairobi
- National Alliance of Community Forest Associations
- NECOFA Kenya Network for Ecofarming in Africa, Kenya Chapter
- World Agroforestry Centre in Nairobi

Indigenous Peoples Organizations:

- Chepkitale Indigenous Peoples' Development Project (CIPDP)
- Kenya Forest Indigenous Peoples Network, a Nairobi-based advocacy group.
- Ogiek Peoples' Development Programme (OPDP)
- Tribal organizations, e.g., Kaya Kauma Conservation Group
- Trust for Indigenous Culture and Health, Nairobi

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- African Conservation Centre
- Community conservation groups, e.g., AtiririBururi ma Chuka community group (Keepers of Chuka Community Land)
- IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
- Kenya Marine and Fisheries Institute (KMFRI)
- National Museums of Kenya – inc. re. biodiversity occurrences
- University of Nairobi

Other Expert Organizations – Archaeology and History:

- National Museums of Kenya
- University of Nairobi, Department of History and Archaeology

Government Agencies:

- Department of Fisheries
- Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)
- Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF)

References

(Relevant references may include weblinks or full references for BAI listed above, as well as supporting references for HCV Interpretations.)

Alliance for Zero Extinction. For an overview map, with pop-up information for each site, see: http://www.zeroextinction.org/search_form_country.cfm

Amin et al. 2018. Africa's forgotten forests: the conservation value of Kenya's Northern coastal forests for large mammals. Amin, R.; Wachter, T.; Bowkett, A.; Ogwoka, B.; Morris, M.; Agwanda, B. Journal of East African Natural History. 107;2. 2018.

Biodiversity Hotspots. For an overview map, see: <https://databasin.org/maps/new#datasets=e5e1b415498249d0b511b0eef8625c12>. For descriptions of the Afromontane and Arc Mountains/Coastal Forests Hotspots and their values and threats, see CEPF (2012) and CEF (2005).

Birdlife. 2018. Webpage on the Mau Forests Complex. <http://datazone.birdlife.org/deforestation-in-the-mau-forest-kenya-is-impacting-wildlife-and-people>. Information accessed April, 2019.

Bradley et al. 2014. The Kavirondo Escarpment: a previously unrecognized site of high conservation value in Western Kenya. Bradley, J; and Bradley, D. Scopus. 33. January 2014. https://www.academia.edu/5889508/The_Kavirondo_Escarpment_a_previously_unrecognized_site_of_high_conservation_value_in_Western_Kenya

CEPF. 2012. Ecosystem Profile: Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. January 24, 2012.

CEPF. 2005. Ecosystem Profile: Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. March, 2005.

CITES. For list search, see <https://www.speciesplus.net/species>

Endemic Bird Areas. For an overview map (choose EBAs from sidebar menu): http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/6/-23.23/-58.40/PRY/grayscale/none/618?tab=analysis-tab&dont_analyze=true. For a list of EBAs with links to more information on each: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/eba/results?cty=110&sn=&fc=&cri=>

Esipisu. 2016. Local communities rush to save Kenya's only lowland rainforest. Esipisu, I. Mongabay. March 29, 2016. <https://news.mongabay.com/2016/03/local-communities-rush-to-save-kenyas-only-lowland-rainforest/>

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FSC. 2016. FSC Glossary of Terms. FSC-STD-01-002. (Use subsequent versions when available.)

FSC. 2018. FSC International Generic Indicators. FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN. (Use subsequent versions when available.)

FSC. 2018a. The FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard of the Republic of Uganda. Forest Stewardship Council. March 2018.

FSC. 2018b. FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard for Tanzania Mainland. Forest Stewardship Council. July 2018.

FSC. 2018c. Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools. FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/316>

FSC. 2020. HCV Guidance for Forest Managers. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/422>

Gathura. 2018. Radar helps Kenya map mangroves and other cloud-covered forests. Gathura, G. Mongabay. November 15, 2018. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/11/radar-helps-kenya-map-mangroves-and-other-cloud-covered-forests/>.

GFW Primary Forest Map. Choose “primary forests” under “land cover” in the sidebar menu, at the following site. <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map?map=eyJ6b29tIjoyLCJjZW50ZXliOmsibGF0IjoyNywibG5nIjoxMn0sImNhbkJvdW5kljpmYWxzZSwiYmJveCI6bnVsbH0%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.

HCVRN. 2013. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. Available on the FSC website.

HCVRN. 2014. Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. Available on the FSC website.

Important Bird Areas. For a list of IBAs, with links to maps, species of concern, and additional information, see: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=110&fam=0&gen=0>

IUCN Red List. See <http://www.iucnredlist.org>.

IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. See: <http://iucnrle.org/resources/published-assessments/>

Kavilu. 2018. Bees help indigenous Yiaku defend and monitor their ancestral forest. Kavilu, S. Mongabay. November 28, 2018. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/11/kenya-bees-help-indigenous-yiaku-defend-and-monitor-their-ancestral-forest/>

Kavilu. 2018a. A forest of their own: The Yiaku as Kenya's model forest stewards. Kavilu, S. Mongabay. November 26, 2018. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/11/a-forest-of-their-own-the-yiaku-as-kenyas-model-forest-stewards/>

Kavilu. 2018b. For Kenya's Yiaku, medicinal herbs are their forest's blessing and curse.

Kavilu, S. Mongabay. November 30, 2018. Mongabay. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/11/for-kenyas-yiaku-medicinal-herbs-are-their-forests-blessing-and-curse/>

Key Biodiversity Areas. For an overview map, see:

<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>. For a list of sites with links to maps and information on each site, see:

<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?req=0&cty=110&snm=>

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and additional information on each, see:
<https://www.protectedplanet.net/search?q=kenya>.

RAMSAR sites. For an overview map, see: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AKenya](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AKenya). For a list of sites with links for maps, values, and other information, see: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AKenya&pagetab=1](https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AKenya&pagetab=1)

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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 neighbourhood of the *Management Unit**. The following are examples of affected *stakeholder**s:

- Local communities*
- Indigenous Peoples*
- Workers*
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbours
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure* and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of affected stakeholder*s, for example social and environmental NGOs, labour 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 *stakeholder**s 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 *stakeholder**s, 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 *stakeholder**s. 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 *stakeholder**s 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, FSC-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 *stakeholder*s* 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, OderoA, 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 *stakeholder**s).

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 and 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 *stakeholder**s.

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- Labour (rights) organizations, for example labour 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 programs approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7). *Stakeholder** consultation feedback requires climbing Baobab to harvest NTFPs is not considered *light work** in Kenya, and children shall not be employed to do it.

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 yearolds 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.

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, Article 1a).

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).

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).

Whole- tree ecosystem: community of living *organisms** (microhabitat) interacting with the nonliving components of their environment, as a system within and surrounding an individual tree (Source: <https://trees.org/post/baobab/>, <https://www.asiliaafrica.com/blog/the-baobab-africa-s-tree-of-life/>, <https://australian.museum/learn/species-identification/ask-an-expert/what-is-an-ecosystem/>)

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 labourers, 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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