



Forest Stewardship Council®



Interim National Standard of eSwatini

FSC-STD-SWZ-01-2020 eSwatini Plantations EN



Standard

Title	Interim National Standard of Eswatini
Document reference code	FSC-STD-SWZ-01-2020 eSwatini Plantations EN
Status	Approved
Scope	National Plantations All organizations including SLIMF NTFPs not included
Approval body	Policy and Standards Committee
Submission date	30 July 2019
Approval date	05 February 2020
Publication date	14 April 2020
Effective date	14 July 2020
Validity dates	Five years from the effective date or until revised, replaced or withdrawn
Organization responsible for adaptation process	Soil Association Certification Limited Spear House, 51 Victoria Street, Bristol, BS1 6AD, United Kingdom
Contact and document owner	FSC International Center - Performance and Standards Unit - Adenauerallee 134 53113 Bonn, Germany  +49-(0)228-36766-0  +49-(0)228-36766-30  psu@fsc.org
<p>© 2020 Forest Stewardship Council, A.C. All rights reserved. FSC®F000100</p> <p>No part of this work covered by the publisher's copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, recording taping, or information retrieval systems) without the written permission of the publisher.</p> <p>The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.</p> <p>FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.</p>	

Content

- A Objective
- B Scope
- C References
- D Principles, Criteria and Indicators

Annexes

- Annex A Minimum list of applicable laws, regulations and nationally ratified international treaties, conventions and agreements (Principle 1)
- Annex B Training requirements for *workers** (Principle 2)
- Annex C Additional Requirements for *Ecosystem Services** (Principle 5)
- Annex D-1 *Conservation Area Network** Conceptual Diagram (Principle 6)
- Annex D-2 List of rare and threatened *species** in the country or region
- Annex E - 1 Elements of the *Management Plan** (Principle 7)
- Annex E - 2 Conceptual Framework for Planning and Monitoring (Principle 7)
- Annex F Monitoring Requirements (Principle 8)
- Annex G High Conservation Value Framework for Eswatini
- Annex H Instructions for Standards Development Groups to develop indicators for Intact Forest *Landscape** *Core Areas** (NOT APPLICABLE) (Principle 9)
- Annex I Glossary of Terms

A. Objective

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

B. Scope

This standard shall be applied in the following scope:

Geographic region	Eswatini
NTFPs	Not applicable
Types of The Organization	All types of organizations, including SLIMF
Forest type	Plantations only

All aspects of this document are considered to be normative, including the scope, effective date, references, terms and definitions, notes, tables and annexes, unless otherwise stated (e.g. examples).

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

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

C. References

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

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

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

D. Principles, Criteria and Indicators

PRINCIPLE 1: Compliance with Laws.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Certificate of incorporation for companies, Registration documents for cooperatives, close corporations or other business entities.

Legal registration is not required for sole proprietors. A sole proprietorship is a business that is owned and operated by a natural person (individual).

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

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 Deed Land (TDL): Title Deeds, Lease Agreements.

Swazi Nation land (SNL): Use rights are allocated by local traditional leadership. Use rights to forestry land can be assumed in the absence of *disputes* within* the community. Lease Agreement (Private businesses operating on SNL)

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

1.2.3 The boundaries of all *Management Units** within the scope of the certificate are clearly marked, mapped or described.

Verifiers: For Title Deed Land (TDL) boundaries are shown on maps. For Swazi Nation land (SNL) in the absence of maps, the boundary is identifiable by infield demarcation (e.g. beacons) or there is recognition of boundaries by traditional leaders, neighbours and other members of the community.

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:

- *Applicable laws** and regulations and administrative requirements,
- *Legal** and customary *rights**, and
- Obligatory codes of *practice**.

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

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

- 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.
- 1.5.2 Compliance with CITES provisions is demonstrated, including through possession of certificates for harvest and trade in any CITES *species**.
- Verifiers: certificates for harvest and trade of *species** listed in CITES.
- 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 *The Organisation** uses established mechanisms and/or institutions to identify, prevent and resolve *disputes** over issues of statutory or customary law.
- Verifiers: TDL: Grievance Procedures; Farm Dwellers Tribunal
SNL: Traditional Leadership Structures
- 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:
- Steps taken to resolve *disputes**;
 - Outcomes of all *dispute** resolution processes; and
 - Unresolved *disputes**, the reasons they are not resolved, and actions that will be taken to resolve them.
- 1.6.4 Operations cease in *areas** where *disputes** exist
- Of substantial *magnitude**; or
 - Of substantial *duration**; or
 - Involving a *significant** number of interests; and
 - Where the negative impacts of management activities cannot be mitigated or reversed.

- 1.7 ***The Organization* shall* publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption and shall* comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, The Organization* shall* implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the scale* and intensity* of management activities and the risk* of corruption.***
- 1.7.1 A policy is implemented that includes a commitment not to offer or receive bribes of any description.
- SLIMF 1.7.1.1 A written or verbal declaration not to give or receive bribes (money) or to *engage** in other forms of corruption is communicated to neighbours and customers.
- 1.7.2 The policy meets or exceeds related legislation.
- 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.
- SLIMF 1.7.5.1 Corrective measures are implemented if corruption does occur.
- 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 15.

SLIMF 2.1.1.2 Children between the ages of 13 to 15 years may be employed by their families in *light work**. Such employment should not interfere with schooling or be harmful to their health or development. Children shall* work* only outside of school hours during normal daytime working hours. (SLIMF only)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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 & 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 six-week period after childbirth.
Verifier: Maternity leave provisions in employment contracts and policy of the *Organisation**
- 2.2.7 Paternity leave 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, race, ethnicity, parenthood or sexual orientation.
Verifiers: Sexual Harassment Policy. Anti-discrimination Policy. Reporting mechanisms and records.

2.3 The Organization* shall* implement health and safety practices to protect workers* from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices shall*, proportionate to scale, intensity and risk* of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.

- 2.3.1 Health and safety practices are developed and implemented that meet or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work.
SLIMF 2.3.1.1: Each worker is informed about the health and safety measures corresponding to his/her activity and these meets or exceed the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry *Work**.
Verifiers: A safety and health policy for the *organization** written in both English and Siswati. a one-page summary signed by the CEO publicly displayed in the workplace.
- 2.3.2 *Workers** have been provided with personal protective equipment appropriate to their assigned tasks.
- 2.3.3 *Workers** are prohibited from working without the personal protective equipment (PPE) provided by the employer.
- 2.3.4 Records are kept on health and safety practices including accident rates and lost time to accidents.
Verifiers: Up to date Accident record book in the format specified in the *Workers** Compensation Act, 1983
SLIMF 2.3.4.1: The use of health and safety measures by *workers** is checked and known.
- 2.3.5 The frequency and severity of accidents are consistently low compared to national *forest** industry averages.

- SLIMF 2.3.5.1 Accident level is low compared to national *forest** industry averages.
- 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, where such rates exist.
- Verifiers: Compliance with the current Regulation of Wages (Forestry and Forest Industry) Order. Compliance with minimum wage levels and with minimum ration quantities specified in the Order.
- 2.4.2 Wages paid meet or exceed:
- Minimum *forest** industry standards; or
 - Other recognized *forest** industry wage agreements; or
 - *Living wages** that are higher than *legal** minimum wages.
- 2.4.3 When no minimum wage levels exist, wages are established through culturally appropriate* engagement* with workers* and/or formal and informal *workers* organizations** (Not applicable, there is minimum wage in eSwatini).
- 2.4.4 Wages, salaries and contracts are paid on time.
- 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.
- 2.5.2 Up to date training records are kept for all relevant *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: Record of compensation payments made to *workers** injured on duty. Accident book in the prescribed format at the workplace.

PRINCIPLE 3: Indigenous Peoples* Rights

This Principle does not apply. The Criteria and Indicators in this Principle are greyed out and just presented for information.

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.

There are no indigenous people as defined in UNDRIP recognised in Eswatini. The KhoeSan are recognised as the Indigenous People of Southern Africa. Groups of hunter gatherer San, and pastoralist Khoekhoe were decimated through state sanctioned killing, introduced diseases and starvation throughout Southern Africa after European settlement in 1652 and onwards. Survivors and their descendants were forced to renounce their culture and assimilate into other ethnic groups by colonial regimes. Today there are no recognised or self-identifying KhoeSan people in Eswatini.

References:

- Survival International: <http://www.survivalinternational.org/> *No information found on indigenous peoples in Eswatini*
- Human Rights Watch: <http://www.hrw.org/> *No information found on indigenous peoples in Eswatini*
- Amnesty International <http://amnesty.org> *No information found on indigenous peoples in Eswatini*
- The Indigenous World: <http://www.iwgia.org/regions>
http://www.iwgia.org/publications/search-pubs?publication_id=740
- The Indigenous world 2017. *No information found on indigenous peoples in Eswatini*

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

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;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the *legal* and customary rights** and contested rights, are addressed by *The Organization**; and
- 7) The aspirations and goals of *Indigenous Peoples** related to management activities, *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *Indigenous cultural landscapes**.

NTFP 3.1.2.1 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, *non-timber forest products** and *ecosystem services**;
- 3) Their *legal** and *customary rights** and obligations that apply;
- 4) The evidence supporting these rights and obligations;
- 5) *Areas** where rights are contested between Indigenous Peoples*, governments and/or others;
- 6) Summary of the means by which the legal* and customary rights* and contested rights, are addressed by The Organization*;
- 7) The aspirations and goals of Indigenous Peoples* related to management activities.

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 Organisation** and the affected* Indigenous Peoples* are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.

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*. (New)*

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**.

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.

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**.

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**.

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*.

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.*

Verifiers: Non SLIMF: Stakeholder lists including neighbours, residents and other affected groups.

Map showing location of resident communities*, farm dwellers, neighbours and nearby settlements. Documentation of farm dweller households. SLIMF: Verbal description of neighbours and others affected by management activities.

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: TDL: Agreement between farm dwellers and the farm owner stating rights and obligations of farm dweller and landowner.

Record of any other individuals or households claiming occupancy or use rights and how The Organization* has addressed these

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.

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:

- Ensuring *local communities** know their rights and obligations regarding the resource;
 - Informing the *local communities** of the value of the resource, in economic, social and environmental terms;
 - 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
 - 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 Organisation** and the affected *local communities** are engaged in a mutually agreed FPIC process that is advancing, in *good faith** and with which the community is satisfied.
- 4.3 *The Organisation** shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*, contractors and suppliers proportionate to scale* and intensity* of its management activities.**
- 4.3.1 *Reasonable** opportunities are communicated and provided to *local communities**, local contractors and local suppliers for:
- 1) Employment,
 - 2) Training, and
 - 3) Other services.
- SLIMF 4.3.1.1 Preference is given to local people and services.
- 4.4 *The Organisation** shall* implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities.**
- 4.4.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified through *culturally appropriate** engagement* with *local communities** and other relevant organizations.
- SLIMF 4.4.1.1 Opportunities for local social and economic development are identified and implemented.
- 4.4.2 Projects and additional activities are implemented and/or supported that contribute to local social and economic development and are proportionate to the scale of operations.
- 4.5 *The Organisation**, through engagement* with local communities*, shall* take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant* negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken shall* be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of those activities and negative impacts.**
- 4.5.1 Through *culturally appropriate** engagement* with *local communities**, measures are implemented to identify, avoid and mitigate *significant** negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities.
- SLIMF 4.5.1.1 Measures are implemented to avoid and mitigate negative social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities on affected *communities**.
- SLIMF 4.5.1.2 Upon request, these measures are communicated to neighbours and adjacent landowners.
- 4.6 *The Organisation**, 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 Organisation**.**

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

PRINCIPLE 5: Benefits from the *Forest**

*The Organization** shall* efficiently manage the range of multiple *products** and services of the *Management Unit** to maintain or enhance *long-term** *economic viability** and the range of social and environmental benefits.

5.1 *The Organization** shall* identify, produce, or enable the production of, diversified benefits and/or *products**, based on the range of resources and *ecosystem services** existing in the *Management Unit** in order to strengthen and diversify the local economy proportionate to the *scale** and *intensity** of management activities.

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

SLIMF 5.1.1.1 The *organization** is aware of the range of resources and *ecosystem services** that could strengthen and diversify the local economy

Verifiers: A record of resources and ecosystem services available, *Management plan**, Baselines 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 5.1.2.1 Consistent with *management objectives**, the identified benefits and *products** are produced by *The Organization** and/or made available for others to produce, to strengthen and diversify the local economy.

Verifiers: *Management plan**, 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** shall comply 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 harvest level that can be permanently sustained.

Verifiers: Record of actual annual harvest, Annual allowable cut

5.2.3. The *Organization** shall ensure that timber harvest rates do not exceed growth rates.

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.

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** as required under 5.5.1.

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.

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

SLIMF 5.4.2.1 *Reasonable** attempts are made to promote local employment

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

SLIMF 5.5.1. An annual budget is in place that includes expected costs and *revenues**

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**.

SLIMF 6.1.1.1 The *environmental values** present in the MU are identified.

Verifiers: Project brief, Initial environmental evaluation report

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.

Verifiers: Full Environment Impact assessment report and comprehensive mitigation plan approved by the Environment Authorities, Valid environmental Compliance Certificate, up to date Compliance reports.

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

6.2 **Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, The *Organization** shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk* of potential impacts of management activities on the identified *environmental values**.**

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

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

Verifiers: Project brief, initial environmental evaluation report, EIA Report, Environmental compliance certificate, Compliance report

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

6.2.3 For new forestry projects a project brief is submitted to the Environment Authority and which includes an initial environmental evaluation in compliance to the Eswatini Environmental Management Act 2002

6.2.4 In circumstances when a full environmental impact assessment and a comprehensive mitigation plan are required it is approved by the Environment Authority in accordance with the Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations, 2000.

Verifiers: Project brief, initial environmental evaluation report, EIA Report, Environmental compliance certificate, Compliance report, 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**.

Verifiers: Management plan*

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

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

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

Verifiers: Project brief, 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), Eswatini National Trust Commission species* list and those listed on national, regional and local lists of rare and threatened species* that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the *Management Unit** (See annex D1).

SLIMF 6.4.1.1 *Best Available Information** is used to identify *rare and threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including CITES species* (where applicable), Eswatini National Trust Commission species* list and those listed on national, regional and local lists of *rare and threatened species** that are present or likely to be present within and adjacent to the *Management Unit**.

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

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

Verifiers: A list of rare and threatened species*, and their *habitats**, including CMS, AWEA CITES, SNTC species* present in the MU

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

SLIMF 6.4.3.1 The rare and threatened species* and their *habitats** are protected, including through the provision of conservation zones*, *protection**

areas*, *connectivity**, *buffer zones** and other direct means for their survival and viability, such as *species** recovery programs.

Verifiers: Field survey reports, *Conservation zones**, *protection* areas**, *Buffer zones**, *connectivity** clearly demarcated and mapped

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

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

Verifiers: A list of *rare and threatened species**, and their *habitats**, including CMS, AWEA CITES, SNTC *species** present in the MU, Field survey reports, *Conservation zones**, *protection* areas**, *Buffer zones**, *connectivity** 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**.

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

Verifiers: *Native Ecosystems* clearly demarcated and mapped out

- 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** are proportionate to the *conservation* status* and value of the *ecosystems** at the *landscape* level*, the size of the *Management Unit** and the *intensity* of forest* management*.

SLIMF 6.5.4.1 The size of the *Representative Sample Areas** and/or *restoration* areas** are 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.

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

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

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

Verifier: Internal regulation.

6.6.7 Harvesting and utilization of all *species** of protected indigenous flora within schedule A, B, and C of the Flora Protection Act 2002 only takes place with prior written permission from the King's Office of the Minister, in consultation with relevant authorities

6.6.8 A system of regular controls to ensure hunting policies are respected is implemented;

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, Delineation Plan, Erosion 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, Delineation Plan, Erosion Plan.
- These *areas** are on maps and delineation programs are implemented to ensure that these *areas** are not re-planted or established with commercial *species** and alien weeds. Open area weeding plans are available for all open *areas** which included these water catchments *areas**.
- 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**, including delineation programme are implemented.
- Verifiers: Delineation Plans, Weeding Plans
- 6.7.4 Once delineation process has been completed *the organization** sets a protective buffer zone of 100 feet along any public streams occurring within the MU.
- Verifiers: Water quality and quantity *Monitoring** reports, water courses clearly mapped with their buffer *zones** clearly delineated
- 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**.
- Verifier: *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**.
- Verifier: *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:**
- a) **Affects a very limited portion* of the area of the Management Unit*, and**
 - b) **Will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure long-term conservation* benefits in the Management Unit*, and**
 - c) **Does not damage or threaten High Conservation Values*, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation Values*.**

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

- 1) Affects a very limited *portion** of the *Management Unit**, and
- 2) The conversion will produce clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term *conservation** benefits in the *Management Unit**; and
- 3) Does not damage or threaten High Conservation *Values**, nor any sites or resources necessary to maintain or enhance those High Conservation *Values**.

Verifiers: The affected area is clearly delineated and mapped out, The HCV affected are clearly assessed and documented

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.

SLIMF 7.1.1.1 Policies (vision and values) that contribute to meeting the requirements of this standard are defined

Verifiers: Management plan

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

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

Verifiers: Management plan, operational plans

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

7.2 The Organization* shall* have and implement a management plan* for the Management Unit* which is fully consistent with the policies and management objectives* as established according to Criterion* 7.1. The management plan* shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the Management Unit* and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The management plan* shall* cover forest* management planning and social management planning proportionate to scale*, intensity* and risk* of the planned activities.

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

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

Verifiers: Management plan, Procedures

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

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

Verifiers: Management Plan.

- 7.3 **The management plan* shall* include verifiable targets* by which progress towards each of the prescribed management objectives* can be assessed.**
- 7.3.1 *Verifiable targets**, and the frequency that they are assessed, are established for *monitoring** the progress towards each *management objective**.
- Verifiers: Management Plan.
- 7.4 **The Organization* shall* update and revise periodically the management planning and procedural documentation to incorporate the results of monitoring* and evaluation, stakeholder engagement* or new scientific and technical information*, as well as to respond to changing environmental, social and economic circumstances.**
- 7.4.1 *The management plan** is revised and updated periodically consistent with Annex F to incorporate:
- Monitoring results, including results of certification audits;
 - Evaluation results;
 - Stakeholder *engagement** results;
 - New scientific and *technical information**, and
 - Changing environmental, social, or economic circumstances.
- Verifier: Management plan, monitoring reports, stakeholder consultation reports, Scientific reports 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.
- Verifier: 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:
- *Dispute** resolution processes (*Criterion** 1.6, *Criterion** 2.6, *Criterion** 4.6);
 - Definition of *Living wages** (*Criterion** 2.4);
 - 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);
 - *Local communities** socio-economic development activities (*Criterion** 4.4); and
 - High Conservation *Value** assessment, management and *monitoring** (*Criterion** 9.1, *Criterion** 9.2, *Criterion** 9.4).

SLIMF 7.6.1.1 Culturally appropriate engagement is used to ensure that affected *stakeholders** are able to provide input into development of elements detailed in 1) to 5):

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

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.

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

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

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

Verifiers: Stakeholder consultation report, A record of the consulted *stakeholders**, a brief about the engagement method. a brief about stakeholder engagement process, Monitoring procedure.

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**.

Verifier: 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 G.

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

Verifiers: Monitoring reports,

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

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

Verifiers: Monitoring procedures and reports

8.2.3 Changes in environmental *conditions** are *monitored** in line with the environment management act 2002

Verifier: Documented monitoring procedures, Monitoring reports.

8.3 The Organization* shall* analyse 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.

Verifier: 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 G, in a format comprehensible to *stakeholders** including maps and excluding *confidential information** is made *publicly available** at no cost.

Verifier: 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) *Fiber testing** is supported by surrendering samples and specimens of *materials** and *information** about *species** composition for verification, as requested by the certification body.

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

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

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

SLIMF 8.5.2.1 *Information** about all *products** sold is compiled and documented, including:

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

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

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

SLIMF 8.5.3.1 Sales invoices or similar documentation are kept for a minimum of five years for all *products** sold with an FSC claim, which identify at a minimum, the following *information**:

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

Verifier: 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 necessities of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples** (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.), identified through *engagement** with these *communities* or *Indigenous Peoples*.

HCV 6 – *Cultural values**. Sites, resources, *habitats** and *landscapes** of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of *critical** cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples*, identified through *engagement** with these *local communities** or *Indigenous Peoples*.

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

SLIMF 9.1.1.1 An assessment is completed using *Best Available Information** that records the location and status of *High Conservation Value** Categories 1-6, as defined in *Criterion** 9.1; the *High Conservation Value** *Areas** they rely upon, and their condition.

- 9.1.2 This assessment includes identification of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, as of January 1, 2017. NOTE: Not applicable as there are no *Intact Forest Landscapes* in Eswatini

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

SLIMF 9.1.2.1 The assessment uses results from *culturally appropriate** *engagement** with *affected** and *interested stakeholders** with an interest in the *conservation** of the *High Conservation Values**.

Verifiers: HCV 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

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

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**.

Verification: Stakeholder consultation reports

9.2.4 Management strategies are developed to protect* core areas*.NOTE: Not applicable as there are no Intact Forest Landscapes in Eswatini

9.2.5 The vast majority* of each Intact Forest Landscape* is designated as core area*. NOTE: Not applicable as there are no Intact Forest Landscapes in Eswatini

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. NOTE: Not applicable as there are no Intact Forest Landscapes in Eswatini

9.3 *The Organization* shall* implement strategies and actions that maintain and/or enhance the identified High Conservation Values*. These strategies and actions shall* implement the precautionary approach* and be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risk* of management activities.*

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

SLIMF 9.3.1.1 The *High Conservation Values** and the *High Conservation Value Areas** on which they depend are maintained and/or enhanced, including by implementing the strategies developed.

Verifiers: 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.

SLIMF 9.3.2.1 The strategies and actions prevent damage and avoid *risks** to *High Conservation Values**, even when the scientific *information** is incomplete or inconclusive, and when the vulnerability and sensitivity of *High Conservation Values** are uncertain.

Verifiers: Management plan, conservation strategies

9.3.3 Core areas* are protected* consistent with Criterion* 9.2. NOTE: Not applicable as there are no Intact Forest Landscapes in Eswatini

9.3.4 Limited industrial activity * in core areas* is consistent with Indicator 9.2.7. NOTE: Not applicable as there are no Intact Forest Landscapes in Eswatini

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

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

Verifiers: 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**.

SLIMF 9.4.1.1 A program of periodic *monitoring** assesses:

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

Verifiers: 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.

SLIMF 9.4.2.1 The *monitoring** program includes culturally appropriate *engagement** with *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** composition and structure.

10.1.2 *Regeneration activities** are implemented in a manner existing *plantations**, regenerate to the vegetation cover that existed prior to the harvest or to more *natural conditions** using ecologically well-adapted *species**;

Verifier: Date of regeneration, date of harvesting, 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 There is a clear justification for the choice of *Species** and genotypes chosen, which takes into account the *objectives** of the MU and the climate, geology and soils at planting sites.

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

Verifiers: Rationale for choosing species, a record of the species used

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

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.**

10.3.1a *Alien species** are used only when direct experience and/or the results of scientific research demonstrate that invasive impacts can be controlled.

10.3.1b Use and importation of *Alien species** shall* comply with the Plant Control Act 1981

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**.
- Verifier: Management plan stakeholder interviews
- Verifier: Research reports, *species** record, justification for the choice, Mitigation measures for control of alien *species** spread in place, Site visits, stakeholder interviews, 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.
- Verifier: 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**. (new)**
- 10.5.1 Silvicultural practices such as for example slash management and site preparation are implemented that are ecologically appropriate for the vegetation, *species**, sites and *management objectives**.
- Verifier: 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, leads to reduced or no use of chemical pesticide* 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 is 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 stakeholders

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

Verifiers: 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.

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

Verifiers: mitigation measures for negative effects of pesticides

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, Interview *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*.**
- 10.9.1 Potential negative impacts of *natural hazards** such as e.g. wildfire, pest and disease on *infrastructure**, *forest** resources and *communities** in the *Management Unit** are assessed.
SLIMF 10.9.1.1 Potential negative impacts of *natural hazards** on *infrastructure**, *forest** resources and *communities** in the *Management Unit** are assessed.
Verifiers: Natural Hazard assessment reports,
- 10.9.2 Management *activities** mitigate these impacts.
Verifiers: Management plan
- 10.9.3 The *risk** for management *activities** to increase the frequency of fire incidents is minimized in accordance to the Forest Preservation Act 14 /1910 and the grass fires act 44/1955.
SLIMF 10.9.3.1 The *risk** for management *activities** to increase the frequency of fire incidents is minimized in accordance to the Forest Preservation Act 14/1910 and the grass fires act 44/1955
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**.
SLIMF 10.9.4.1 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.

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.

Verifiers: Management plan, Silvicultural management prescription

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

Verifiers: Management plan

10.10.4 Harvesting operations do not take place within the 100 feet buffer Zone of any *water course** and *water bodies** unless harvesting *activities** are part of a delineation programme as required under Indicator 6.7.3

Verifiers: Site visits and interview with *workers**, Delineation 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 In order to minimise soil erosion, the choice of harvesting system must be guided by slope, soil sensitivity and weather.

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 is 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 and is in line with the waste regulations (The Eswatini Environment Authority Act 2002).

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>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>The Constitution of the Kingdom of Eswatini, 2005</p> <p>The Land Control Act, 1972,</p> <p>Agricultural Land Act 70 of 1970</p> <p>The Acquisition of Property Act, 10 of 1961</p> <p>Deeds Registry Act, 32 of 1995</p> <p>The Forest Preservation Act,</p> <p>The Private Forests Act 1951</p> <p>The Control of Tree Planting Act, 7 of 1972,</p> <p>The Companies Act, 2009, sections 43, 48, 52 and 53.</p> <p>The Swazi Administration Order 6/1998</p> <p>The National Forest Policy, 2002</p> <p>Farm Dwellers Control Act, 1982</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Title Deed Land (TDL):</p> <p>Title Deeds, Lease Agreement</p> <p>Land Control Act (ss 8, 10 and 12) requires the transfer/ownership of land to foreigners or private companies with foreign shareholding to be approved in writing by the Land Control Board.</p> <p>Agreement between farm dwellers and the farm owner which outlines the <i>conditions</i>* of the farm dweller's tenancy.</p> <p>Swazi Nation Land (SNL)</p> <p>Section 211(1) Constitution of the Kingdom of Eswatini 2005 states that SNL is land held in trust by the King for the Swazi nation. All SNL land belongs to the community and the chiefs have the right to allocate land in their respective <i>areas</i>* to all community members.</p> <p>Lease Agreements or letter of permission from the Minister of Agriculture or the landowner for SNL land leased by private sector.</p> <p>Established mechanisms and/or institutions to identify, prevent and resolve <i>disputes</i>* over issues of statutory or customary law.</p> <p>Guidance notes: 1. The matter is taken to the Kings Advisor who is appointed by the King to handle any <i>disputes</i>* between the company and local <i>communities</i>*. 2. If still not settled, the Kings Advisor meets with the Chief to resolve the matter. If there is a dispute around boundaries/ tenure rights that cannot be resolved by the local Chief, the matter can be taken further to the Surveyor General Office to make a final ruling.</p>

1.2 Concession licenses	There is currently no provision for concession licenses in law.
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	There is currently no legislation covering these aspects.
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>The Forest Preservation Act, section 3. The Private Forests Act 1951, sections 3 (a).</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Permission from the Minister of Agriculture or District Officer or other person designated by the Minister for harvesting government timber or Swazi Nation timber.</p> <p>Authority from the landowner for harvesting of timber on private (title-deed) land.</p>
2. Taxes and fees	
2.1 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	There is no legislation in place in Eswatini covering the payment of royalties and harvesting fees.
2.2 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Value Added Tax Act, 2011, sections 7, 10 (1), 18, 31 and 32 Tax Laws Amendment Act, No 27 of 1997</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>VAT Registration certificate. VAT returns</p>
2.3 Income and profit taxes	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>The Income Tax Order 12 of 1975 (as amended in 2000)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>IT14 – Farmers tax return - for farming income, rent receivable and other income. IT13 – Companies tax return – persons employed, payments made, income received. Income Tax Clearance Certificates</p>
3. Timber harvesting activities	
3.1 Timber harvesting regulations	No legislation exists covering timber harvesting

<p>3.2 Protected sites and <i>species</i>*</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Flora Protection Action, 2000</p> <p>Forest Policy 2002</p> <p>Plant Control Act, 1981</p> <p>The National Trust Commission Act, 1972 (Amended K.O-I-C 22/1973)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>Permit to harvest Protected Flora (Schedule D)</p>
<p>3.3 Environmental requirements</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Environmental Management Act, 2002</p> <p>Environmental Audit, Assessment and Review Regulations, 2000</p> <p>Natural Resources Act, 1951</p> <p>Natural Resources (Public Stream Banks) Regulations, section 3. (contained within the Natural Resources Act)</p> <p>Game 1953; (Amendment) Act, 1991</p> <p>Grass Fire Act, 1955</p> <p>Plant Control Act, 1981</p> <p>Biosafety Act, 2012</p> <p>Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, 2000</p> <p>Protection of Fresh Water Fish Act, 1937</p> <p>Waste Regulations, 1999</p> <p>Water Act, 2002</p> <p>Water Pollution Control Regulations, 1999,</p> <p>Wild Birds Protection Act, 1914</p> <p>National Forest Policy 2002</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Compliance Certificate • Project Compliance Reports • Grass burning permit • Nursery Registration • Plant Importation Permit • Phytosanitary Certificates (for import or export of plant material) • Waste Management License • Water Use Permit • Effluent Control Permit
<p>3.4 Health and safety</p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2001,</p> <p>Employment Act 1980, No. 5/1980</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident Register

<p>3.5 <i>Legal* employment</i></p>	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>The Employment Act, 1980 Workers Compensation Act, 1983, The Wages Act, 1964. Wages (Amendment) Act 1981 (No. 10). Industrial Relations Act, 2000 The Eswatini Nation Provident Fund Order, 1974 Registration of Contributing Employers Regulations, 1975 Eswatini National Provident Fund Statutory Contributions Regulations, 1998 Eswatini National Provident Fund (Benefit) Regulations The Eswatini National Provident Fund (General) Regulations, 1986 Regulation of Wages (Forestry & Forest Industry) Order</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written Particulars of Employment • Wages Register • Record of Employment
<p>4. Third parties' rights</p>	
<p>4.1 <i>Customary rights*</i></p>	<p>Swazi Nation Land. There are no laws covering customary rights on SNL. There is no lease agreements on SNL, only His Majesty King Mswati III can approve a valid lease agreement to an organization in SNL.</p> <p>Where an organization wishes to lease SNL, this is at the discretion of the community and any rights they wish to retain would be written into and protected by the lease agreement.</p> <p>SNL means any area of land held by the Ngwenyama (King) in trust for the Swati nation. A Chief is a person appointed by the King to act on behalf of the king to promote the welfare of the community in his chiefdom which also involve admission of persons to the chiefdom and allocation of land through Khonta system (See of Swazi Area Act, 1910, and the Swazi Administration Order, 1998).</p> <p>Title Deed Land. The Farm Dwellers Control Act of 1982 outlines the <i>conditions*</i> of the farm dweller's tenancy, the limitations on eviction of farm dwellers and provides for a district tribunal to resolve <i>disputes*</i> between farm dwellers and farm owners.</p>

4.2 <i>Free Prior and Informed Consent*</i>	<p>See above - leasing SNL land requires free, prior and informed consent of the customary rights holders. Leases –For example, for change in land use by the leaseholder</p> <p>The Farm Dwellers Control Act of 1982 outlines the <i>conditions*</i> of the farm dweller's tenancy, the limitations on eviction of farm dwellers and provides for a district tribunal to resolve <i>disputes*</i> between farm dwellers and farm owners.</p> <p>Farm Dwellers Control Act – provisions for FPIC where rights are affected?</p> <p><i>There are no laws covering Free Prior Informed Consent in Eswatini. (According to NRA - check this against the above).</i></p>
4.3 <i>Indigenous Peoples'*</i> rights	There are no indigenous people as defined in UNDRIP recognized in Eswatini.
5. Trade and transport	
5.1 Classification of <i>species*</i> , quantities, qualities	The National Forest Policy 2002 includes recommendations for requirements covering this indicator but has not been enshrined in law.
5.2 Trade and transport	<p>Private Forest Act, section 3(a)(i)</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <p>TDL only: Permission to harvest and transport timber from the owner of the timber.</p> <p>There are no requirements relating to the transportation of timber from SNL.</p>
5.3 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<p>There are no formal transfer pricing regulations in Eswatini.</p> <p>However anti-avoidance legislation empowers the commissioner of taxes to adjust the liability of the taxpayer where the commissioner is of the opinion that a transaction, operation or scheme has been entered or carried out with the aim of avoiding, reducing or postponing tax liability.</p>
5.4 Custom regulations	<p>Applicable laws and regulations</p> <p>Customs and Excise Act, 1971</p> <p>Trading Licenses Order No. 20 of 1975</p> <p>Trading Licenses Amendment Act No. 9 of 2011</p> <p>Legally required documents or records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of declaration of goods for import or export • Proof of payment of import and export duties.
5.5 CITES	While CITES is considered in law, currently it does not affect the timber industry in Eswatini. There are no CITES listed flora or fauna harvested from timber plantations in Eswatini.
6. Due diligence / due care	
6.1 Due diligence / due care procedures	There are no legal requirements relating to due diligence and due care procedures in force in Eswatini.

7. Ecosystem Services	
	N/a

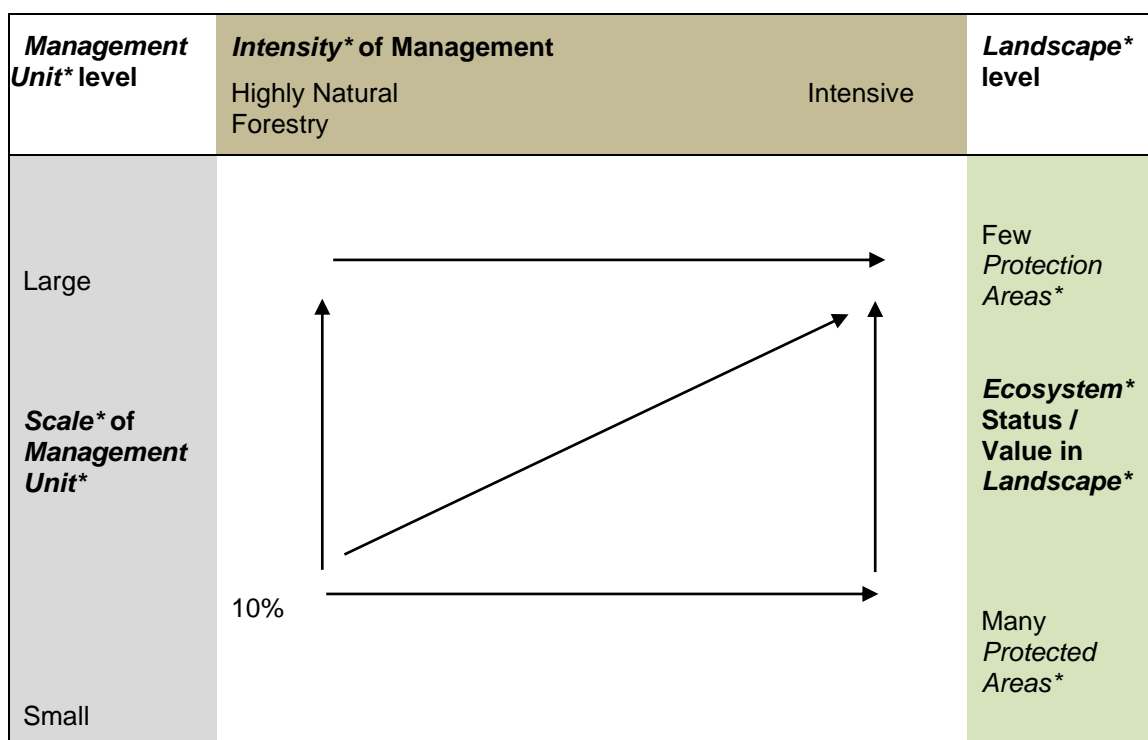
ANNEX B: Training requirements for *workers (Principle 2) *Workers** shall* be able to:**

- i. Implement *forest** activities to comply with applicable *legal** requirements (*Criterion** 1.5);
- ii. Understand the content, meaning and applicability of the eight ILO Core Labour Conventions (*Criterion** 2.1);
- iii. Recognize and report on instances of sexual harassment and gender discrimination (*Criterion** 2.2);
- iv. Safely handle and dispose of hazardous substances to ensure that use does not pose health *risks** (*Criterion** 2.3);
- v. Carry out their responsibilities for particularly dangerous jobs or jobs entailing a special responsibility (*Criterion** 2.5);
- vi. 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);
- vii. Identify where local *communities** have *legal** and customary *rights** related to management activities (*Criterion** 4.2);
- viii. Carry out social, economic and environmental impact *assessments** and develop appropriate mitigation measures (*Criterion** 4.5);
- ix. Implement activities related to the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem *services**, when FSC Ecosystem Services Claims are used (*Criterion** 5.1);
- x. Handle, apply and store *pesticides** (*Criterion** 10.7); and
- xi. Implement procedures for cleaning up spills of waste *materials** (*Criterion** 10.12).

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

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

ANNEX D - 1: 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 D - 2: List of rare and threatened *species** in the country or region

- 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**:

Eswatini National Trust Commission:

<http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/threatenedflora.php>

<http://www.sntc.org.sz/legislation/legislation.asp>

The Flora Protection Act, 2000 Section 3(b) enables the Minister to declare areas* as special habitats*. The Minister also lists the Act Schedules:

Schedule A lists Especially Protected Flora (Endangered),

Schedule B lists Vulnerable Flora and Schedule C lists Rare Flora).

ANNEX E - 1: 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. Intact Forest *Landscapes** and *core areas**, as identified in *Principle** 9;
 - iv. Indigenous cultural *landscapes**, as identified with affected rights holders* in *Principle** 3 & *Principle** 9;
 - v. Major social and environmental *risks** in the area, as identified in *Principle* 6, *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9; and
 - vi. The maintenance and/or enhancement of *ecosystem services** for which promotional claims are made as identified in *Criterion** 5.1.
2. 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.
3. Measures to assess, prevent, and mitigate negative impacts of management activities on:
 - i. Environmental values*, as identified in *Principle** 6 and *Principle** 9;
 - ii. *Ecosystem services** when FSC ecosystem services claims are used as identified in *Criterion** 5.1;
 - iii. Social Values* and Indigenous cultural *landscapes**, as identified in *Principle** 2 to *Principle** 5 and *Principle** 9; and
 - iv. Intact Forest *Landscapes** and *core areas**, as identified in *Principle** 9.
4. 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 *Intact Forest Landscapes** and *core areas** including their effectiveness in implementing the *precautionary approach** (not applicable);
- ix. 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**(not applicable); *and*
- x. Global Forest Watch map, or more accurate national or regional map, describing the natural resources and land use zoning on the *Management Unit**, including the *Intact Forest Landscapes* core areas**(not applicable).

Verifiers: Management plans, Maps, Monitoring system, HCV Assessment reports, Environmental impact assessment report.

ANNEX E - 2: 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	Steam crossings	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Roads	When in the field and annually	Operational staff	P10
		Retention patches	Annually sample	Operational staff	P6, P10
		<i>Rare Threatened and Endangered species*</i>	Annually	Consulting Biologist	P6
		Fire incidents	Annually	Plantation Manager	P10
		Annual harvest levels	Annually	Plantation Manager	C5.2
		Insect disease outbreaks	Annually, sample	Consulting Biologist / Ministry of Forests/Research Institution	
		Escape of Noxious weeds beyond MU	Annually	Plantation Manager	P10
		Sensitive cultural sites	Annually	Plantation Manager	P4
		Soil Erosion	Annually	Plantation Manager	P6
Budgeting	Annual	Expenditures	Annually	Chief Financial Officer	P5
		Projected income	Annually	Chief financial	P5

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*
				officer/Finance Manager	
		Contribution to local economy	Quarterly	General Manager	P5
<i>Engagement* Plan</i>	Annual	Employment statistics	Annually	General Manager	P3, P4
		Social Agreements	Annually, or as agreed in Engagement* Plan	Social Coordinator	P3, P4
		Number of occupational Accidents	Annually	Minister of labour/ CEOs	
		Grievances	Ongoing	Human Resources Manager	P2, P3, P4
<i>5-Year management plan*</i>	5 years	Wildlife populations	To be determined	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Forestry Department).	P6
		Coarse Woody Debris	Annually	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Forestry Department)	P10
		Free growing / regeneration	Annually, sample	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Forestry Department)	
<i>Sustainable Forestry management plan*</i>	10 years	Age class distribution Size class distribution	Ten years	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Forestry Department)	P6
		10-year Allowable Annual Cut	Annually, ten years	Ministry of Tourism and Environment (Forestry Department)	C5.2

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*
				Plantation Manager	
<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 F: 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) and in line with the plant control Act 1981.
 - 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 on *non-timber forest products**, *environmental values**, merchantable wood waste and other *products** and services (*Criterion** 10.11); and
 - xii. Environmentally appropriate disposal of *waste materials** (*Criterion** 10.12) and in line with Waste Regulations, 1999: and Water pollution regulations 1999.
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. Community relations (*Criterion** 3.2, *Criterion** 3.3 and *Criterion** 4.2);

- xiii. **Protection*** of sites of special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance to **Indigenous Peoples*** and **local communities*** (**Criterion* 3.5** and **Criterion* 4.7**);
 - xiv. The persistence of **Indigenous cultural landscapes*** and associated **values*** of significance to **Indigenous Peoples*** (**Criterion* 3.1**, **Criterion* 3.5**);
 - xv. The use of **traditional knowledge*** and **intellectual property*** (**Criterion* 3.6** and **Criterion* 4.8**);
 - xvi. **Local economic and social development** (**Criterion* 4.2**, **Criterion* 4.3**, **Criterion* 4.4**, **Criterion* 4.5**);
 - xvii. The production of **diversified benefits and/or products*** (**Criterion* 5.1**);
 - xviii. The maintenance and/or enhancement of **ecosystem services*** (**Criterion* 5.1**);
 - xix. **Activities to maintain or enhance ecosystem services*** (**Criterion* 5.1**);
 - xx. **Actual compared to projected annual harvests of timber and non-timber forest products*** (**Criterion* 5.2**);
 - xxi. The use of **local processing, local services and local value-added manufacturing** (**Criterion* 5.4**);
 - xxii. **Long term* economic viability*** (**Criterion* 5.5**); and
 - xxiii. **High Conservation Values* 5 and 6 identified in Criterion* 9.1.**
3. **Monitoring* procedures in 8.2.2 are sufficient to identify and describe changes in environmental conditions* including where applicable:**
- i. **The maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services* (Criterion* 5.2) (when The Organization* uses FSC ecosystem services claims);**
 - ii. **Environmental values* and ecosystem functions* including carbon sequestration and storage (Criterion* 6.1); including the effectiveness of actions identified and implemented to prevent, mitigate and repair negative impacts to environmental values* (Criterion* 6.3);**
 - iii. **Rare and threatened species*, and the effectiveness of actions implemented to protect them and their habitats*(Criterion* 6.4);**
 - iv. **Representative sample areas* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.5);**
 - v. **Naturally occurring native species* and biological diversity* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.6);**
 - vi. **Water courses, water bodies*, water quantity and water quality and the effectiveness of actions implemented to conserve* and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.7);**
 - vii. **Landscape values* and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or restore* them (Criterion* 6.8);**
 - viii. **Conversion of natural forest* to plantations* or conversion to non-forest* (Criterion* 6.9);**
 - ix. **The status of plantations* established after 1994 (Criterion* 6.10); and**
 - x. **High Conservation Values* 1 to 4 identified in Criterion* 9.1 and the effectiveness of actions implemented to maintain and/or enhance them.**

ANNEX G: HCV Framework for Eswatini

The objective of this High Conservation Value (HCV) Framework is to provide nationally specific interpretations of HCVs and *Best Available Information** for addressing HCVs.

This National HCV Framework is to be used by accredited Certification bodies and certificate holders.

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

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

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

Overarching Best Available Information

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

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

<i>Best Available Information*</i> for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories: All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <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 Precautionary Approach*. High Conservation Value* surveys of the <i>Management Unit*</i> ; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples, <i>affected*</i> rights holders*, <i>affected*</i> and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> , and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization*</i> .	X	X
HCV 2: Element 1, IFLs	Global Forest Watch Intact Forest <i>Landscapes*</i> maps (2017) www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate Intact Forest <i>Landscapes*</i> inventory using a refined methodology.	X	X

Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories: All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with <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 Precautionary Approach*. High Conservation Value* surveys of the <i>Management Unit*</i> ; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples, <i>affected*</i> rights holders*, <i>affected*</i> and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> , and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidance on Free Prior and Informed Consent (2012) (or subsequent versions when approved); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of <i>The Organization*</i> .	X	X
HCV 5: Element 1, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with local <i>communities*</i> . Note this <i>shall*</i> be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 5: Element 2, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with Indigenous Peoples. Note this <i>shall*</i> be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 2, Values important to local communities	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with local <i>communities*</i> . Note this <i>shall*</i> be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X
HCV 6: Element 3, Values important to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with Indigenous Peoples. Note this <i>shall*</i> be the primary BAI for these elements.	X	X

B. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of Management Strategies

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

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

C. Overarching Best Available Information for Development of *Monitoring** Methodologies

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

Best Available Information* for Monitoring* Regional or National HCV Interpretations		BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	<i>Engagement*</i> with rights-holders, consistent with Criteria 3.5, 4.5 and 4.7; culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with Indigenous Peoples and <i>affected*</i> and interested <i>stakeholders*</i> ; <i>information*</i> on engaging with representatives of the Indigenous Peoples and/or local <i>communities*</i> ; <i>monitoring*</i> conducted by the Indigenous Peoples and/or local <i>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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Protected <i>areas*</i> , including: National Parks, Nature Reserves, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Game Reserves, Conserved <i>Areas*</i> , RAMSAR sites. (Per FSC, 2017a; others)	For lists and maps, see Protected <i>Areas*</i> (References). See also the References for World Heritage and RAMSAR sites.	X	X
<i>Protection*</i> Worthy <i>Areas*</i> , e.g.: Proposed National Parks (e.g., Hlane, Malolotja, Mlawula, Mlilwane); proposed National Monuments (e.g., Maguga, Mantenga, Mdzimba, Sibebe); proposed Nature Reserves (e.g., Hawane, Ntungulu, Mahamba, Nyonyane, Manzimyame, Sondeza, Shewula, Mbuluzi, Mkhaya, Muti muti, Nisela); proposed Protected Landscapes (e.g., Bulembu, Mahlangatsha, Mananga, Makhonjwa, Gebeni, Mhlumeni, Ndlotane, Nsongweni, Usutu gorge, Phophonyane, Sinceni, Tulwane); proposed Resource Reserves (e.g., Mahuku, Big Bend, Jilobi, Hlane, IYIS, Panata,	For lists and maps of <i>Protection*</i> Worthy <i>Areas*</i> , see SNTC (2018). For community-identified <i>areas*</i> , consult with local <i>communities*</i> .	X	X

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Pongola, Mjoli, Mkhondvo, Nkhalashane); and community-identified areas*. (Per FSC, 2017a; SEA, 2016; SEA, 2018a)			
Buffer zones* (1 km) for protected areas*.			
Biodiversity Hotspots, i.e., Maputaland Pondoland Albany Biodiversity Hotspot, especially remnant are areas* as of indigenous (“native”) forest*, woodland, and other native ecosystems in the Hotspot. (Per FSC, 2017a; SA, 2014)	Biodiversity Hotspots (see References).	X	X
Key Biodiversity Areas* (KBA) and Important Bird Areas* (IBAs), i.e.: Big Bend - Manzini – Hlathikulu; Hlane and Mlawula Game Reserves; Mahamba Mountain; Malolotja Nature Reserve; Nkomati valley; Tshaneni. (Per CEPF, 2010) (Note all of the areas* listed are KBAs; a subset are also IBAs.)	For lists and maps, see Key Biodiversity Areas* and Important Bird Areas* (References)	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Endemic Bird Areas (EBAs), i.e.: Southeast African Coast EBA and South African Forests EBA.	See Endemic Bird Areas (References)	X	X
Other known hotspots for endemic species*, e.g.: Barberton Centre of Plant Endemism; Drakensberg Mountains. (Per FSC, 2017a; CEPF, 2010; SA, 2014; WWF, 2018)			
Other significant concentrations of endemic plants or animals, e.g., populations of an endemic species* that is Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened, and/or populations of multiple endemic species*.	For lists of endemic animal species*, see IUCN Red List (References), and the national and regional sources listed at Eswatini Red Lists for Plants and Animals (References).	X	X

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species* listed by the IUCN Red List or national species* lists as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species*, more than 1% of a listed species* population, several or more listed species*, and/or listed species* in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species*, umbrella species*, species* with very small populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species*.	IUCN Red List (References). The national and regional sources listed at Eswatini Red Lists for Plants and Animals (References).	X	X
Sites and areas* with CITES listed animal or plant species*.	CITES (see References)	X	X
Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, if any are designated in the future. (Note none currently designated).	Alliance for Zero Extinction (References)		

B. Assessments for HCV 1

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For protected areas*, confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs.			
For protected areas*	For basic information* on existing protected areas*, see the sources at Protected Areas* (References)	X	
For Protection Worthy Areas*	For basic information* on the areas*, see SNTC (2018I) and SEA (2016).	X	
For the Maputaland Pondoland Albany Biodiversity Hotspot	For a basic description of the Hotspot and its values*, see CEPF (2010).	X	X

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For KBAs and IBAs	For summary descriptions of their <i>values*</i> , 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 <i>values*</i> , see Endemic Bird Areas (References). Consider also Fishpool et al (2001).	X	
For endemic and rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) <i>species*</i>	Consider the <i>information*</i> in the sources listed at Eswatini Biodiversity Databases and Checklists (References). Field surveys by experts should be conducted for unsurveyed sites where endemic or RTE <i>species*</i> are likely.	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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: <i>Protection* zones*</i> , harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic <i>species*</i> , or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity*</i> and the ecological <i>communities*</i> 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 <i>species*</i> occurrences.			
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore* habitats*</i> for such <i>species*</i> .			
For all HCV 1: Implement measures to guard against and eradicate invasive alien plants (including trees). Manage for natural fire regimes, to the extent possible. Protect <i>habitats*</i> and natural grasslands, woodlands, and forests from conversion to intensive agriculture, <i>plantations*</i> , urbanization, and industrial land uses. (Per SEA, 2014; FSC, 2017a; SGS, 2017; SA, 2014b; others)			

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For protected <i>areas</i> *: Limit livestock grazing, hunting, harvest of fuelwood and other NTFPs, and other uses to levels that are sustainable and do not harm biodiversity, <i>habitats</i> *, and the <i>areas</i> * other <i>values</i> *. Consider joint enforcement patrols with local <i>communities</i> *. (Per SEA, 2014; SGS, 2017; SA, 2014b; FSC, 2017a; others)			
In buffer <i>zones</i> * adjacent to protected <i>areas</i> *: Exclude industrial operations in the first 500m and use low impact practices at most in the next 500m. Consider other <i>areas</i> * adjacent to protected <i>areas</i> *, if used by wildlife dependent on the protected <i>areas</i> *. (Per SA, 2010; others)			
For <i>Protection</i> * Worthy <i>Areas</i> *: See the management strategies for protected <i>areas</i> *. Consider Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approaches, where appropriate. (Per SEA, 2014; others)	For an example of a working CBNRM program, see the Shewula Community Nature Reserve.	X	
For remnant <i>areas</i> * of natural forest, woodland, and other native ecosystems in the Maputaland Pondoland Albany Biodiversity Hotspot: See the strategies for protected <i>areas</i> *. (Per SEA, 2014; FSC, 2017a; SA, 2010b)			
For any threatened or endangered tree <i>species</i> *; including CITES, IUCN, or nationally listed <i>species</i> *: Protect the trees from harvest for fuelwood or other uses. (Per Dlamini, 2017; SEA, 2014; others)			
For other endemic and RTE <i>species</i> *: Implement no hunting or harvest policies, except for sustainable levels of traditional harvest by local <i>communities</i> *. Educate staff and contractors about <i>species</i> * of concern. Adopt controls to prevent poaching and illegal harvest, including in cooperation with local <i>communities</i> *. Monitor the rates of any harvest; consider joint <i>monitoring</i> * with local <i>communities</i> *. (Per SEA, 2014; SGS, 2017; Mongabay, 2013; 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 <i>monitoring*</i> occurrences of the HCV 1 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for <i>monitoring*</i> occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Intact forest landscapes*:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Not applicable. Intact Forest Landscapes* (IFLs) as defined in the GFSS Template and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Eswatini.			

Element 2: Large landscape*-level ecosystems* that are **significant*** at global, regional or national levels, and that contain viable populations of the great majority of the naturally occurring **species*** in natural patterns of distribution and abundance:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Important wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites, i.e.: Van Eck Dam; Hawane Dam and Nature Reserve; Sand River Dam.	RAMSAR (see References)	X	X
Indigenous (“native”) forests* with successional stages, forest* structures, and species* composition that are similar in distribution and abundance to native forests* that have experienced minimal human disturbance (traditional management regimes not withstanding), including within native forest* ecosystems in the Highveld and Lubombo Mountains. (Per SEA, 2016)	Mapping and other data on forest* cover, age, succession, structure, species* composition, habitat* connectivity* , anthropogenic disturbance, etc.	X	
Other significant, landscape-level ecosystems with viable populations, e.g.,			

large native grasslands in relatively natural condition. (Per SGS, 2017)			
--	--	--	--

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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Biological <i>connectivity</i> * corridors and landscape-level conservation <i>areas</i> *, especially remnant <i>areas</i> * of indigenous (“native”) <i>forest</i> *, woodland, or grassland within the corridors and landscapes. Corridors and landscapes include: Eswatini Lowveld Corridor; Highland Grassland Corridor; Lubombo Transfrontier Corridor and Conservation Area; Nsubane Pongola Transfrontier Conservation Area; Songimvelo-Malolotja Transfrontier Conservation Area; Usuthu-Tembe-Futi Transfrontier Conservation Area. (Per FSC, 2017a; CEPF, 2010; SEA, 2014; others)	For the Transfrontier Conservation Areas*, see SNTC (2018m). For the other corridors, see CEPF (2010), including Figure 7 and page 34 (for maps and descriptions of the Eswatini Lowveld Corridor).	X	X
Forest ecosystems forming a landscape-level mosaic with other vegetation types used by a diversity of <i>species</i> *, e.g.: Savannah woodland mosaic ecosystem in the Middleveld and Lowveld; patches of northern mistbelt <i>forest</i> *, scarp <i>forest</i> *, lowveld riverine <i>forest</i> *, ironwood dry forest within grasslands or savannas. (Per SGS, 2017; others)			

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:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For RAMSAR sites	For a summary of some of the <i>areas</i> * ¹ features and <i>values</i> *, see RAMSAR (References)	X	
For <i>connectivity</i> * corridors and landscape conservation <i>areas</i> *	For basic descriptions of the <i>areas</i> * and their <i>values</i> *, see SNTC (2018m) and CEPF (2010). For the Lebombo	X	

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	Transfrontier Corridor, consider also de Vletter (2015).		

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 2:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 2 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator <i>species*</i> , keystone <i>species*</i> , and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest* ecosystems*</i> . Examples include <i>protection* zones*</i> and set-aside <i>areas*</i> , with any commercial activity in <i>areas*</i> that are not set-aside being limited to low intensity* operations that fully maintain <i>forest*</i> structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.			
For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and reconnect <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> , their intactness, and <i>habitats*</i> that support natural <i>biological diversity*</i> are in place.			
For <i>areas*</i> of indigenous/native <i>forest*</i> , woodland, or grassland: Limit livestock grazing, hunting, harvest of fuelwood and other NTFPs, and other uses to levels that are sustainable and do not harm ecosystems and <i>habitats*</i> . Implement measures to guard against and eradicate invasive alien plants (including trees). Protect sites from conversion to intensive agriculture, <i>plantations*</i> , and industrial land uses. Manage for natural fire regimes, to the extent possible. (Per SEA, 2014; SEA, 2016; FSC, 2017a; Delamini, 2017; SGS, 2017; SA, 2014b; others)			
For RAMSAR sites	Strategies should consider the <i>information*</i> at RAMSAR (References)	X	X

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For Transfrontier Conservation Areas*	See SNTC (2018m) for examples of biodiversity conservation, eco-tourism, and rural development goals for the <i>areas*</i> .	X	

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
---	--	------------	-----------

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
WWF Global 200 Ecoregions, i.e., Drakensberg Montane Woodlands and Grasslands.	WWF Global 200 Ecoregions (see References)	X	X
Other ecosystems that are rare, threatened, greatly reduced in extent or function, or poorly protected, e.g.: Riverine Forest including Lowveld Riverine Forest; Mananga Lebombo Thornveld; Eastern Scarp Forest; Lubombo Forest; Lebombo Summit Sourveld; Maputaland Wooded Grassland; Middleveld Grassland; Swamp Forest; Savanna Woodland Mosaic; Montane Grassland; the Forest ecosystem (Highveld and Lubombo Mountains); Aquatic Ecosystems, including perennial rivers, streams, wetlands, marshes, and Vleis; northern mistbelt forest, ironwood dry forest. (Per CEPF, 2010; SEA, 2016; SBPIC et al, 2000; SGS, 2017)			
<i>UNESCO Biosphere Reserves or Ecosystems on the IUCN Red List, if any are designated in the future. (Note none currently designated).</i>	<i>IUCN Red List Ecosystems and UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (References)</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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Patches of indigenous (“native”) <i>forest</i> * and woodland, including those associated with naturally fire-free <i>areas</i> * such as cliffs and deep south-facing valleys. (Per FSC, 2017a; CEPF, 2010)	SANBI (2012).	X	X
Other <i>habitats</i> * that are vulnerable, very limited in extent, and/or are important to HCV 1 biodiversity or <i>species</i> *.			
<i>(Note that RTE ecosystems listed above may also be RTE <i>habitats</i>*.)</i>			

Element 3: *Refugia**:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Isolated <i>areas</i> * 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.			

B. Assessments for HCV 3

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

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF

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:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened <i>ecosystems</i> *, <i>habitats</i> *, or <i>refugia</i> *.			
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to <i>restore</i> * and/or develop rare or threatened <i>ecosystems</i> *, <i>habitats</i> *, or <i>refugia</i> * are in place.			
For <i>areas</i> * of indigenous/native <i>forest</i> *, woodland, or grassland: Limit livestock grazing, hunting, harvest of fuelwood and other NTFPs, and other uses to			

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<p>levels that are sustainable and do not harm ecosystems and <i>habitats*</i>. Implement measures to guard against and eradicate invasive alien plants (including trees). Protect sites from conversion to intensive agriculture, <i>plantations*</i>, urbanization, and industrial land uses. Manage for natural fire regimes, to the extent possible. (Per SEA, 2014; SEA, 2016; FSC, 2017a; Delamini, 2017; SGS, 2017; SA, 2014b; others)</p>			
<p>For wetlands, streams, and other aquatic ecosystems and <i>habitats*</i>. Establish <i>buffer zones*</i>. Guard against and eradicate invasive alien fish and plants, including trees in riparian and <i>buffer zones*</i>. Limit water withdrawals to sustainable levels. Prevent draining and conversion to other <i>conditions*</i>. (Per SEA, 2014; SEA, 2016; SA, 2010b; FSC, 2017a)</p>			

D. Monitoring for HCV 3

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

Element 1: Water catchments in critical* situations:

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Rivers, streams, wetlands, and their riparian zones*. (Per FSC 2017a; FSC SA, 2018)			
Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by local communities*, and Traditional Peoples for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses.			
Sub-quaternary catchments that supply or contain the primary water sources for downstream settlements, irrigation schemes, commercial users, or RAMSAR sites. (Per FSC 2017a; others)			

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Sites with erosion-prone soils and slopes. (Per FSC 2017a)			

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Provision of food, water, and shelter to local communities*, Traditional Peoples. (Not inclusive of unsustainable harvest levels or practices.) (See also HCV 5.)			
Low-impact tourism, including where local communities*, Traditional Peoples have few other opportunities for ecologically sustainable revenue generation, or where eco-tourism can offset higher-impact activities			

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
in <i>Protection* Worthy Areas*</i> or other conservation <i>zones*</i> . (Per SEA, 2016)			
Other ecosystem services* in critical* situations			

B. Assessments for HCV 4

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

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF

C: Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

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

Management strategies for HCV 4:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Strategies to protect any water catchments of importance to <i>local communities*</i> located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and <i>areas*</i> within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion. Examples may include <i>protection* zones*</i> , harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope <i>areas*</i> .			
Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place.			
Where identified HCV 4 <i>ecosystem services*</i> include climate regulation, strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.			
For water catchments in critical situations: Establish buffers of 30m beyond the edge of the wetland temporary zone or riparian zone,			

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
on rivers, streams, wetlands, and other <i>water bodies*</i> . Manage buffers for vegetation that is indigenous/native to the site, including by removing any non-native trees. Monitor water flows to ensure that tree plantings and other activities outside of <i>buffer zones*</i> do not reduce streamflow. Prevent draining and conversion of wetlands to other <i>conditions*</i> . (Per FSC 2017a; SGS, 2017; SEA, 2016; SEA, 2014)			
For erosion prone soils and slopes: Retain sufficient vegetation cover during timber harvest to maintain water absorption function and prevent flood-level run-off during heavy rains. For example, plant and harvest in belts that follow slope contours, to avoid entire slopes being denuded. (Per FSC 2017a)			

D. Monitoring for HCV 4

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

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services; see Annex D of FSC (2017b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.	X	X

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

A. Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other sources of water for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation. (FSC, 2017a) (See also HCV 4)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *.	X	X
Hunting grounds, wildlife, and fisheries for subsistence or traditional medicine in local <i>communities</i> *. (Not inclusive of poaching, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, or unsustainable harvest levels.) (Per SEA, 2014; others)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *.	X	X
Growing <i>areas</i> * and plants used for subsistence or traditional medicinal use by local <i>communities</i> *. Examples include harvest of wild fruits, vegetables, and other edible plants, and farming of maize and other crops. (Not inclusive of unsustainable harvest levels, including harvest for non-local markets.) (Per SGS, 2017; SA, 2012; SA, 2010b; FSC, 2017a; SEA, 2014)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *. For examples of medicinal and edible plants, see also: Amusan et al (2005 and 2007), Amusan (2009), Dlamini (2006).	X	X
Other sites and resources from which local <i>communities</i> * satisfy basic needs, including but not limited to sources for harvest of fuelwood or building <i>materials</i> *, sites for livestock grazing. (Not inclusive of unsustainable harvest or grazing levels or practices that harm other HCVs.) (Per SGS, 2017; SA, 2012; SA, 2010; FSC, 2017a; SEA, 2016; SEA, 2014)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *.	X	X
Sites and resources for sustainable levels of NTFP cultivation, harvest, and related revenue generation by local <i>communities</i> *. Product examples include wild honey, weaving grass, thatch reeds, cosmetics. (Per SGS, 2017; SA, 2012; SA, 2010; SEA, 2014)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *.	X	X
For all HCV Interpretations	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps,		

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	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 Eswatini include but are not limited to: People who self-identify as San; Swazi People who self-identify as Traditional Peoples.

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	<i>Best Available Information*</i> for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
See the HCV 5 Interpretations for local <i>communities*</i> ;	See the BAI for the Interpretations for local <i>communities*</i> .	X	X
Additional types of sites and resources specifically relevant to Traditional Peoples.	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement*</i> with Traditional Peoples.	X	X

B. Assessments for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

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

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 >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Strategies to protect the community's needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit</i> * are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> *	The local <i>communities</i> * and Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
Where harvest of fuelwood is unsustainable or harms other HCVs, <i>work</i> with local <i>communities</i> * to support access to alternative energy sources, e.g., community woodlots, more efficient wood stoves, rural electrification. (Per SEA, 2014)			
Strategies do not include maintaining specific levels or practices of grazing, fuelwood harvest, NTFP harvest, or other resource utilization that do not sustain the resource or that harm biodiversity or other HCVs.			

D. Monitoring for HCV 5

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

National or regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 interpretations:	Best Available Information* for monitoring occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
<i>Monitoring</i> * conducted by the local <i>communities</i> *, or using methodologies otherwise developed in cooperation with the <i>communities</i> *, Traditional Peoples through culturally appropriate <i>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 HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Rock paintings and other archaeological and historical sites associated with the San People. (Per SA, 2010; SNTC, 2018n)			
Sites where poles, reeds, or other material are harvested for royal ceremonies. (Per SA, 2010)			
Ancient mines (e.g., the Ngwenya Mine), pre-colonial huts and village remnants, colonial buildings, and other nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, <i>habitats</i> *, or <i>landscapes</i> *. (Per FSC, 2017a; UNESCO, 2018)			
For all Interpretations	Supplementary BAI may include listings of archaeological, historical, religious, and cultural sites, and anthropologists, archaeologists, and historians.		

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

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Grave sites, caves, river pools, and other sites, resources, <i>habitats</i> *, or <i>landscapes</i> of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local <i>communities</i> *. (Per FSC, 2017a; SA, 2010; others)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *, including <i>communities</i> * with traditional cultures.	X	X
For all Interpretations	Supplemental BAI may include databases, maps, and experts, e.g.,		

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
	community development organizations.		

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

Note: Indigenous Peoples in Eswatini include but are not limited to: People who self-identify as San; Swazi People who self-identify as Traditional Peoples.

National or regional interpretations of this HCV element:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of this interpretation:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
Sites, resources, <i>habitats</i> *, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Traditional Peoples, including but not limited to: reeds for the reed dance and wind breaks, grasses for household and burial mats, red willow bush, branches of Dwaba berry tree and Coast silver oak, and other plants, animals, and sites used for traditional clothing, ceremonies, etc. (<i>Not inclusive of unsustainable harvest of RTE species*</i> .) (Per SEA, 2014; others)	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with Traditional Peoples.	X	X
Sites, resources, <i>habitats</i> *, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples, including but not limited to plants, animals, and sites used for traditional ceremonies	Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> * with the Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
For all Interpretations.	Supplemental BAI may include databases, <i>information</i> * on the location of Traditional Peoples' territories and <i>communities</i> *, organizations that represent or provide services for Traditional Peoples, Indigenous Peoples, and archaeologists and anthropologists.		
(<i>Note some of the nationally significant sites are also important to Indigenous and Traditional Peoples, e.g., San archaeological sites, and sites for harvest of materials* for royal ceremonies</i>).			

B. Assessments for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section A.)

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

National or regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for assessing occurrences of these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local <i>communities</i> * and Indigenous Peoples: Culturally appropriate <i>engagement</i> *, per the Overarching BAI, Section A.	The local <i>communities</i> * and Indigenous Peoples.	X	X
For Interpretations for Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local <i>communities</i> * and Indigenous Peoples: Consider interactive mapping with the local <i>communities</i> * and the Indigenous Peoples			
For the Ngwenya Mine	For basic <i>information</i> * on the site and its <i>values</i> *, see UNESCO (2018)	X	

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section B.)

Management strategies for HCV 6:

National or regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 interpretations:	<i>Best Available Information</i> * for management strategies for these interpretations:	BAI >SLIMF	BAI SLIMF
For HCV occurrences related to local <i>communities</i> *, strategies to protect the cultural <i>values</i> * are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities</i> *	<i>Engagement</i> * with the local <i>communities</i> *	X	X
For other HCV 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 HCV.			

D. Monitoring for HCV 6

(See also the Overarching BAI, Section C.)

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

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

Examples of Relevant **Stakeholders*** and Experts

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

Environmental Stakeholders:

- Born Free Foundation – *including re. wildlife protection**
- Endangered Wildlife Trust – *inc. re. RTE species**
- Greenpeace – Africa
- Peace Parks Foundation – *inc. re. conservation corridors and TFCAs, and community development*
- Wildlands Conservation Trust
- WWF - South Africa and Mozambique
- Yonge Nawe Environmental Action Group

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- All Out Africa – *inc. re. eco-tourism, biodiversity*
- Community Forestry Network of Eswatini
- Foundation for Socio-Economic Justice
- Peace Parks Foundation – *inc. re. sustainable development options*
- Shewula Community Reserve
- Eswatini Action Group against Abuse
- Traditional Healers Association

Other Expert Organizations – Environmental:

- Board of Parks in the area, e.g., Mapumalanga Parks Board
- Department of Biological Sciences of the Faculty of Science & Engineering, University of Eswatini
- Earth Science Consultants

- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife – *inc. re. conservation in province of KwaZulu-Natal*
- Lubombo Conservancy
- Mbuluzi Nature Reserve
- South African Botanical Diversity Network
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) – *inc. re. biodiversity and ecosystem data, biodiversity conservation*
- Eswatini National Herbarium – *inc.re. alien invasive plant species*, Eswatini flora checklists*

Other Expert Organizations – Social:

- Board of Parks in the area, e.g., Mpumalanga Parks Board
- Institute for Research in Traditional Medicine, Medicinal and Indigenous Food Plants, University of Eswatini
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) – *inc. re. sustainable community development*

Other Expert Organizations – Archaeology:

- Eswatini National Trust Commission
- National Museum, Eswatini

Government Agencies:

- Ministry of Tourism & Environment
- Mpumalanga Parks and Tourism Authority – *inc. re. biodiversity*
- Eswatini Environmental Authority
- Eswatini Department of Forestry
- Eswatini National Trust Commission – *inc. re. protected areas*, biodiversity, wetlands, cultural heritage values**

References

- Alliance for Zero Extinction. For maps, see http://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/8/16.61/-88.92/ALL/grayscale/none/607?tab=analysis-tab&dont_analyze=true:
- Amusan. 2009. Herbal Medicine in Eswatini: An overview in African Natural Plant Products: New discoveries and Challenges in Chemistry and Quality, Chapter 3. Amusan, O. 2009.
- Amusan et al. 2005. Some phytomedicines from Shiselweni region of Eswatini. Amusan, O.; Sukati, N.; Shongwe, M. *Journal of Natural Remedies*. 5(1). 2005.
- Amusan et al. 2007. Some Swazi Phytomedicines and their Constituents. Amusan, O.; Sukati, N.; Dlamini, P.; Sibandze, F. *African Journal of Biotechnology*, 6(3). 2007. Eswatini Institute for Research in Traditional Medicine, Medicinal and Indigenous Food Plants, University of Eswatini.
- Biodiversity Hotspots. For a map, see: <https://databasin.org/maps/new#datasets=e5e1b415498249d0b511b0eef8625c12>. For additional detail, see CEPF (2010).
- CEPF. 2010. Ecosystem Profile: Maputaland Pondoland Albany Biodiversity Hotspot. Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. April 2010. https://www.cepf.net/sites/default/files/final_mpah_ep_1.pdf.
- CITES. For list search, see <https://www.speciesplus.net/species>
- de Vletter, R. 2015. Program for the Ecosystem Management of the Eswatini Lubombo. CEPF Final Project Completion Report. Cited in CEPF (2010).
- Dlamini. 2006. The Utilization and Sustainable Management of Traditional Medicinal Plants in Eswatini: The Case of Mbekelweni. Unpublished BA thesis. Dlamini, N. 2006. University of Eswatini. Kwaluseni.
- Dlamini. 2017. Mapping forest and woodland loss in Eswatini: 1990–2015. Dlamini, W. *Remote Sensing Applications: Society and Environment*. 5. 2017. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312596912_Mapping_forest_and_woodland_loss_in_Eswatini_1990_-_2015
- Endemic Bird Areas. For a list of EBAs with links to descriptions, see <http://datazone.birdlife.org/eba/results?cty=201&sn=&fc=&cri=>. For an overview map, see <http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/Eswatini/ebas> (note the map appears to incorrectly show Eswatini as not being within the South African Forests EBA).
- Fishpool et al. 2001. Important Bird Areas in Africa and Associated Islands: Priority Sites for Conservation. Fishpool, L.; Evans, M. BirdLife International and Pisces Publications. 2001.
- FSC. 2012. FSC Guidance on Free Prior Informed Consent. Available on the FSC website.
- FSC. 2015. FSC International Generic Indicators. FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0 EN. (Use subsequent versions when available.)
- FSC. 2016. FSC Glossary of Terms. FSC-STD-01-002. (Use subsequent versions when available.)
- FSC. 2017a. Centralized National Risk Assessment for Eswatini. Final Draft, V1-0. 2017.
- FSC. 2017b. Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services. Draft (use subsequent versions when available). FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-0 EN.
- FSC. 20XXa. HCV Manager's Guide. FSC-GUI-30-009 V1-0 D1 EN. Under development.
- FSC SA. 2018. FSC National Risk Assessment for South Africa, V1-0. FSC South Africa. April 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 areas and links to maps, focal species, and threats, see: <http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/results?cty=201&fam=0&gen=0>
- IUCN Red List. See <http://www.iucnredlist.org>.
- IUCN Red List of Ecosystems. See <http://iucnrle.org/assessments/>; and <http://iucnrle.org/resources/published-assessments/>
- Key Biodiversity Areas. For an overview map, see <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>. For a list of areas and links to Birdlife Factsheets and other information: <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=0&cty=201&snm=>
- Mongabay. 2013. Illegal Timber, Rhino Horn, Elephant Ivory Seized in Raids Across Africa. December 1, 2013. <https://news.mongabay.com/2013/12/illegal-timber-rhino-horn-elephant-ivory-seized-in-raids-across-africa/>
- Protected Areas. For an overview map, see <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/SZ>. For a list of areas, with links to maps and more info on each: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/search?country=Eswatini&main=country>. For additional information on the Malalotja, Hawane, Mlawula, Manenga areas, see: http://www.sntc.org.sz/nature_reserves/index.php.
- RAMSAR sites. For a location map, see [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AEswatini](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AEswatini)
- For a list of sites with links for more information: [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AEswatini&pagetab=1](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AEswatini&pagetab=1)
- SA. 2010. Woodmark Forest Certification Public Report: Sappi Usutu. Soil Association. August 2010
- SA. 2010b. Woodmark Forest Certification Public Report: Shiselweni Forestry Company. Soil Association. June 2010.
- SA. 2014. Woodmark Generic Standard and Checklist: Southern Africa (South Africa and Eswatini). V 3.1. May 2014. Soil Association.
- SANBI. 2012. Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini. South African National Biodiversity Institute. <http://bgis.sanbi.org/SpatialDataset/Detail/18>. Cited in FSC (2017a).
- SBPIC et al. 2000. A Preliminary Field Assessment of Protection Worthy Areas of Eswatini, Final Report. Eswatini Biodiversity Program Implementation Committee, South African Biodiversity Support Program, Global Environment Facility, Eswatini Environment Authority. June 2000.
- SEA. 2014. Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Eswatini Environment Authority. 2014.
- SEA. 2016. Eswatini's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Eswatini Environment Authority. 2016.
- SEA. 2018a. Webpage on Community Conservation Initiatives. Eswatini Environment Authority. <http://www.sea.org.sz/biodiversity/index.php/community-conservation-related-initiatives/>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SGS. 2017. Forest Management Certification Report, Section A, Public Summary: Peak Timbers Limited. SGS. November 2017.
- SNTC. 2018l. Webpage on Protected Areas and Protection Worthy Areas. Eswatini National Trust Commission. http://www.sntc.org.sz/nature_reserves/proposed_reserves.php. For a map of

the areas, see: http://www.sntc.org.sz/nature_reserves/pwamap5.php. Information accessed April 2018.

SNTC. 2018m. Webpages on Transfrontier Conservation Areas. Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/programs/lubombogoba.asp>; <http://www.sntc.org.sz/programs/nsubanepongola.asp>; <http://www.sntc.org.sz/programs/songimvelomalotja.asp>; <http://www.sntc.org.sz/programs/usututembefuti.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.

SNTC. 2018n. Webpage on San Rock Art. Eswatini National Trust Commission. http://www.sntc.org.sz/cultural/rock_art.php. Information accessed April 2018.

Eswatini Biodiversity Databases and Checklists:

- Biodiversity Observations. <https://journals.uct.ac.za/index.php/BO/issue/archive>. (Articles with *species** occurrence examples, and information on some *species** behavior.)
- Boycott. 1992. New Amphibian Records for Eswatini. Boycott, R. Durban Museum Novitates 17.
- Braun et al. 2004. Eswatini Flora Checklist. SABONET Report 27. Braun, K.; Dlamini, S.; Mdladla, D.; Methule, N.; Dlamini, P.; Dlamini, M. 2004.
- Hyslop, E.J., 1994. An Annotated Checklist of the Freshwater Fishes of Eswatini. The Conservation Trust of Eswatini. Mbabane.
- Skelton, P.H., 2001. A Complete Guide to the Freshwater Fishes of Southern Africa. Struik. Cape Town.
- SNTC. 2018h. Webpage: Flora Database, Eswatini. Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/flora/index.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018i. Biodiversity Explorer. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/bioexplore/index.html>. (In development. Provides user friendly-webpages for some *species**). Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018j. Webpage: Eswatini flora, links to various lists, checklists, databases: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/sdflora.php>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018k. Webpage: Eswatini fauna, links to various lists, checklists, databases: <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/sdfauna.php>. Information accessed April 2018.

eSwatini Red Lists - Animals:

- Birdlife. 2015. Eskom Red Data Book of Birds of South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini, 2015. Birdlife South Africa.
- Child et al. 2017. The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Eswatini, and Lesotho, 2016. Child, M.; Roxburgh, L.; Do Linh San, E.; Raimondo, D.; Davies-Mostert, H., eds. Endangered Wildlife Trust and SANBI. 2017. https://www.ewt.org.za/Reddata/2016%20Mammal%20Red%20List_Introduction%20and%20Methodology.pdf
- Minter et al. 2004. Atlas and Red Data Book of the Frogs of South Africa, Lesotho, and Eswatini. Minter, L.; Burger, M.; Harrison, J.; Braak, H.; Bishop, P.; Kloepfer, D. eds. 2004.
- Monadjem et al. 2003. Threatened Vertebrates of Eswatini. Eswatini Red Data Book: Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals. Monadjem A.; Boycott R.; Parker, V.; Culverwell, J. Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Communications, Eswatini. 2003.
- SNTC. 2018f. Webpage: Fauna Red List, Eswatini (2003). Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/faunardb.php>. Information accessed April 2018.

- SNTC. 2018g. Webpage: Fauna, threatened, Eswatini (2003). Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/threatenedfauna.php>. Information accessed April 2018.

Eswatini Red Lists - Plants:

- Dlamini et al (2002) in: Golding. 2002. Southern African Plant Red Data Lists. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network Report 14. Golding, J., editor. SABONET, Pretoria.
- Loffer et al. 2005. Red list plants including trees. (Loffler and Loffler, 2005).
- Scott-Shaw, C. 1999. Rare and Threatened Plants of KwaZulu-Natal and Neighbouring Regions. KwaZulu-Natal Conservation Service.
- SNTC. 2018a. Webpage: Flora Red List, Eswatini. Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/florardb.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018b. Webpage: Examples of Endemic Plants, Eswatini. Eswatini National Trust Commission. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/biodiversity/sdendemics.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018c. Webpage: Plants listed on the Flora Protection Act, Schedule C, Rare Flora. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/legislation/floraactschedc.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018d. Webpage: Plants listed on the Flora Protection Act, Schedule B, Vulnerable Flora. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/legislation/floraactschedb.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- SNTC. 2018e. Webpage: Plants listed on the Flora Protection Act Schedule A, Endangered Flora. <http://www.sntc.org.sz/legislation/floraactscheda.asp>. Information accessed April 2018.
- UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/world-network-wnbr/wnbr/>.
- UNESCO. 2018. Webpage on Proposed World Heritage sites. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5421/>. Information accessed April 2018.
- WWF. 2018. Webpage on the Drakensberg Montane Woodlands and Grasslands Ecoregion. <https://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/at1003>. Information accessed April 2018.
- WWF Global 200 Ecoregions. For maps, see <https://databasin.org/maps/new#datasets=a5b34649cc69417ba52ac8e2dce34c3b>. For a basic description of the Ecoregion and its values, see WWF (2018).

Annex H: Instructions for Standards Development Groups to develop indicators for *Intact Forest Landscape* Core Areas** (NOT APPLICABLE) (Principle 9)

A.Threshold for vast *majority** (Not Applicable in eSwatini)

The definition of *vast majority** is 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 definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

The threshold for *vast majority** may be established below 80% providing it achieves the greatest amount of *conservation** gains based on national or *eco-regional** considerations and still meets or exceeds the definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

Thresholds above 80% *shall* be considered in nations and/or eco-regions where *Intact Forest Landscapes** are relatively rare and/or *fragmented**, and/or where large amounts of *Intact Forest Landscapes** have been lost since 2000.

In developing nationally or *eco-regionally** specific thresholds of *vast majority** Standards Developers *shall** consider the following:

1. Evidence to demonstrate the relative abundance of *Intact Forest Landscapes** and the level of *risk** of degradation to *Intact Forest Landscapes** from human activities, including:
 - a. Relative scarcity of *Intact Forest Landscapes** nationally or *eco-regionally**. The more scarce *Intact Forest Landscapes*, then the higher the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - b. The degree to which national or *eco-regional** *Intact Forest Landscapes** have been degraded by human activities since 2000 and are therefore, scarce, rare or *fragmented**. The quicker the degradation of *Intact Forest Landscapes*, then the higher the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - c. The types of human activities that have resulted in the degradation of *Intact Forest Landscapes** since 2000. The more damaging the human activities to the intactness of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, then the higher the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - d. The *risk** of damage to *Intact Forest Landscapes** from human activities. The greater the *risk** to *Intact Forest Landscapes**, then the higher the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - e. Amount and relative permanence of *protection** of *Intact Forest Landscape* core areas** comparing different intensities of *industrial activity**. *Protection** should maintain or enhance the integrity and other ecological attributes of *Intact Forest Landscape* core areas**. The more permanent the *protection** of *Intact Forest Landscapes**, then the lower the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - f. The nature and distribution of ecological *values** within and adjacent to *Intact Forest Landscapes**. The greater the concentration of these *values** within and adjacent to *Intact Forest Landscapes*, then the higher the threshold for *vast majority**;
 - g. The nature and distribution of cultural *values** and *legal and customary rights** within and adjacent to *Intact Forest Landscapes**; and
 - h. The outcomes of culturally appropriate* engagement* with *affected** rights holders* *affected** and interested *stakeholders**;
2. The Indicators developed for the identification and designation of *core areas** *shall**:
 - a. Respect the right to *Free Prior and Informed Consent** of *affected** rights holders* (Criterion 3.1 and 4.1);
 - b. Ensure the legal* and customary rights* of *affected** rights holders* to use the *core areas** are upheld*;
 - c. Ensure that *core areas** contain the most ecologically valuable, contiguous, and intact portions of the *Intact Forest Landscapes**;
 - d. Ensure the shape of *core areas** is designed to maximize their interior *habitats**.

- e. Ensure that *core areas** contain habitat for *rare, threatened and endangered** *species** and other wildlife that depend on large contiguous areas of unaltered *forest**;
 - f. Ensure that *core areas** maintain or restore *connectivity** between *core areas** both within and adjacent to the *Management Unit**; and
 - g. Ensure that *core areas** are not smaller than 50,000 ha.
3. The Indicators developed for the protection* of *core areas** shall ensure:
- a. The *legal** and customary *rights** of *affected** *rights holders** to use the *core areas** are upheld*;
 - b. *Indigenous Peoples**, traditional peoples and *forest** dependent *communities** are given priority to design and implement alternative management and *conservation** activities compatible with *protection** of *core areas**;
 - c. Prevention of illegal logging, windthrow, degradation, and other edge effect impacts within *core areas*
 - d. Management of road construction and the *intensity** of other activities adjacent to *core areas** to prevent illegal logging, windthrow, degradation, and other edge effect impacts within *core areas**; and
 - e. Identification of appropriate buffer zone widths adjacent to *core areas** where road construction and other activities are managed to prevent edge effect impacts within the *core areas**.
4. The Indicators developed for the *protection** of *core areas** shall* ensure intactness of *core areas**; considering activities that impact intactness, including commercial logging, mining, and the construction of roads, dams, and other *infrastructure**. Examples of management that *protects** the intactness of *core areas** include *conservation zones** as well as *areas** that may or not have *legal** *protection** such as set asides, reserves, deferrals, community reserves, and Indigenous protected *areas**.
5. The Indicators developed for *Intact Forest Landscapes** shall* clarify that the portions of *Intact Forest Landscapes** not designated as *Core Areas** shall be managed to protect and/or maintain *High Conservation Values** Category 2.

Annex I. Glossary of Terms

Normative definitions for terms are given in FSC-STD-01-002 *FSC Glossary of Terms* apply. This glossary includes internationally accepted definitions whenever possible. These sources include, for instance, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) as well as definitions from online glossaries as provided on the websites of the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Invasive Alien Species Programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. When other sources have been used they are referenced accordingly.

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

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

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

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

- Local communities
- Indigenous Peoples
- Workers^{*}
- Forest dwellers
- Neighbors
- Downstream landowners
- Local processors
- Local businesses
- Tenure and use rights holders, including landowners
- Organizations authorized or known to act on behalf of *affected stakeholders*^{*}, for example social and environmental NGOs, labor unions, etc.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Applicable law: Means applicable to *The Organization*^{*} as a *legal*^{*} person or business enterprise in or for the benefit of the *Management Unit*^{*} and those laws which affect the implementation of the FSC Principles and Criteria. This includes any combination of statutory law (Parliamentary-approved) and case law (court interpretations), subsidiary regulations, associated administrative procedures, and the national constitution (if present) which invariably takes *legal*^{*} precedence over all other *legal*^{*} instruments (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conflicts between the Principles and Criteria and laws: Situations where it is not possible to comply with the Principles and Criteria and a law at the same time (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Conservation/Protection: These words are used interchangeably when referring to management activities designed to maintain the identified environmental or cultural *values** in existence long-term. Management activities may range from zero or minimal interventions to a specified range of appropriate interventions and activities designed to maintain, or compatible with maintaining, these identified *values** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Conservation zones and protection areas: Defined *areas** that are designated and managed primarily to safeguard *species**, *habitats**, ecosystems, natural features or other site-specific *values** because of their natural environmental or cultural *values**, or for purposes of *monitoring**, evaluation or research, not necessarily excluding other management activities. For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria, these terms are used interchangeably, without implying that one always has a higher degree of conservation or *protection** than the other. The term 'protected area' is not used for these *areas**, because this term implies *legal** or official status, covered by national regulations in many countries. In the context of the Principles and Criteria, management of these *areas** should involve active conservation, not passive *protection** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Critical: The concept of criticality or fundamentality in Principal 9 and HCVs relates to irreplaceability and to cases where loss or major damage to this HCV would cause serious

prejudice or suffering to affected *stakeholders**. An ecosystem service is considered to be critical (HCV 4) where a disruption of that service is likely to cause, or poses a threat of, severe negative impacts on the welfare, health or survival of local *communities**, on the environment, on HCVs, or on the functioning of significant *infrastructure**. (roads, dams, buildings etc.). The notion of criticality here refers to the importance and *risk** for natural resources and environmental and socio-economic *values** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Customary rights: Rights which result from a long series of habitual or customary actions, constantly repeated, which have, by such repetition and by uninterrupted acquiescence, acquired the force of a law within a geographical or sociological unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

This list should be adapted or expanded by Standard Developers.

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

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

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

[what_is_an_ecoregion/](http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/ecoregions/about/what_is_an_ecoregion/)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Engaging / engagement: The process by which The *Organization** communicates, consults and/or provides for the participation of interested and/or affected *stakeholders** ensuring that their concerns, desires, expectations, needs, rights and opportunities are considered in the establishment, implementation and updating of the *management plan** (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic process used to identify potential environmental and social impacts of proposed projects, to evaluate alternative approaches, and to design and incorporate appropriate prevention, mitigation, management and *monitoring** measures (Source: based on Environmental impact assessment, guidelines for FAO field projects. Food and agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome, STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

Externalities: The positive and negative impacts of activities on *stakeholders** that are not directly involved in those activities, or on a natural resource or the environment, which do not usually enter standard cost accounting systems, such that the market prices of the *products** of those activities do not reflect the full costs or benefits (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gender equality: Gender equality or gender equity means that women and men have equal *conditions** for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development (Source: Adapted from FAO, IFAD and ILO workshop on 'Gaps, trends and current research in gender dimensions of agricultural and rural employment: differentiated pathways out of poverty', Rome, 31 March to 2 April 2009.).

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

Genotype: The genetic constitution of an organism (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Good faith: A process of *engagement** where the parties make every effort to reach an agreement, conduct genuine and constructive negotiations, avoid delays in negotiations, respect

agreements concluded and under development, and give sufficient time to discuss and settle *disputes** (adapted from Motion 40:2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The eight Fundamental Conventions are:

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

ILO Committee on Freedom of Association: A Governing Body Committee set up in 1951, for the purpose of examining complaints about violations of freedom of association, whether or not the country concerned had ratified the relevant conventions. Is composed of an independent chairperson and three representatives each of governments, employers, and *workers**. If it decides to receive the case, it establishes the facts in dialogue with the government concerned. If it finds that there has been a violation of freedom of association standards or principles, it

issues a report through the Governing Body and makes recommendations on how the situation could be remedied. Governments are subsequently requested to report on the implementation of its recommendations (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Intensity: A measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

- Conservation organizations, for example environmental NGOs;
- 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 programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received (ILO Convention 138, Article 7).

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

Local communities: *Communities** of any size that are in or adjacent to the *Management Unit**, and also those that are close enough to have a significant impact on the economy or the environmental *values** of the *Management Unit** or to have their economies, rights or environments significantly affected by the management activities or the biophysical aspects of the Management Unit (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Local laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees) which is limited in application to a particular geographic district within a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws. Laws derive authority ultimately from the Westphalian concept of sovereignty of the Nation State (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

Management plan: The collection of documents, reports, records and maps that describe, justify and regulate the activities carried out by any manager, staff or organization within or in relation to the *Management Unit**, including statements of objectives and policies (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

- all facilities and area(s) within or adjacent to this spatial area or *areas** under *legal** title or management control of, or operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**; and

- all facilities and area(s) outside, and not adjacent to this spatial area or *areas** and operated by or on behalf of *The Organization**, solely for the purpose of contributing to the *management objectives**.
- (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Managerial control: Responsibility of the kind defined for corporate directors of commercial enterprises in national commercial law and treated by FSC as applicable also to public sector organizations (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

National laws: The whole suite of primary and secondary laws (acts, ordinances, statutes, decrees), which is applicable to a national territory, as well as secondary regulations, and tertiary administrative procedures (rules / requirements) that derive their authority directly and explicitly from these primary and secondary laws (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

Natural conditions*/native ecosystem: For the purposes of the Principles and Criteria and any applications of restoration techniques, terms such as 'more natural *conditions**', 'native ecosystem' provide for managing sites to favor or restore native *species** and associations of native *species** that are typical of the locality, and for managing these associations and other environmental *values** so that they form ecosystems typical of the locality. Further guidelines may be provided in FSC Forest Stewardship Standards (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

'Natural forest' includes the following categories:

- Forest affected by harvesting or other disturbances, in which trees are being or have been regenerated by a combination of natural and artificial regeneration with *species** typical of natural forests in that site, and where many of the above-ground and below-ground characteristics of the natural forest are still present. In boreal and north temperate forests which are naturally composed of only one or few tree *species**, a combination of natural and artificial regeneration to regenerate forest of the same native *species**, with most of the principal characteristics and key elements of native ecosystems of that site, is not by itself considered as conversion to *plantations**;
- Natural forests which are maintained by traditional silvicultural practices including natural or assisted natural regeneration;
- Well-developed secondary or colonizing forest of native *species** which has regenerated in non-forest *areas**;
- The definition of 'natural forest' may include *areas** as 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, Article1a).

Representative Sample Areas*: Portions of the *Management Unit** delineated for the purpose of conserving or restoring viable examples of an ecosystem that would naturally occur in that geographical region.

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

Restore / Restoration: These words are used in different senses according to the context and in everyday speech. In some cases, 'restore' means to repair the damage done to environmental *values** that resulted from management activities or other causes. In other cases, 'restore' means the formation of more natural *conditions** in sites which have been heavily degraded or converted to other land uses. In the Principles and Criteria, the word 'restore' is not used to imply the recreation of any particular previous, pre-historic, pre-industrial or other pre-existing ecosystem (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

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

Risk: The probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the *Management Unit** combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Scale: A measure of the extent to which a management activity or event affects an environmental value or a *management unit**, in time or space. An activity with a small or low spatial scale affects only a small proportion of the forest each year, an activity with a small or low temporal scale occurs only at long intervals (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

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

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

- A designation, classification or recognized conservation status, assigned by an international agency such as IUCN or Birdlife International;
- A designation by national or regional authorities, or by a responsible national conservation *organization**, on the basis of its concentration of biodiversity;
- A voluntary recognition by the manager, owner or *Organization**, on the basis of available *information**, or of the known or suspected presence of a significant biodiversity concentration, even when not officially designated by other agencies.

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

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

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).

Swazi Nation Land (SNL): Is land in Eswatini which is under the rule of chiefs for settlement of Swazi people. It is vested in the king in trust for the nation.

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).

Types of tenure in Eswatini: Swazi Nation Land (SNL); Title Deed Land (TDL)

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.

Title Deed Land (TDL): Land in Eswatini held in private ownership by freehold title

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 harvesting techniques (Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2).

Vast majority: 80% of the total area of *Intact Forest Landscapes** within the *Management Unit** as of January 1, 2017. The *vast majority** also meets or exceeds the minimum definition of *Intact Forest Landscape**.

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

Very Limited portion: The area affected *shall** not exceed 0.5% of the area of the *Management Unit** in any one year, nor affect a total of more than 5% of the area of the *Management Unit** (Source: FSC-STD-01-002).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Workers: All employed persons including public employees as well as 'self-employed' persons. This includes part-time and seasonal employees, of all ranks and categories, including laborers, administrators, supervisors, executives, contractor employees as well as self-employed contractors and sub-contractors (Source: ILO Convention 155, Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981).

Workers' organization: any organization of *workers**_for furthering and defending the interest of *workers** (adapted from ILO Convention 87, Article 10). It is important to note that rules and

guidance on composition of *workers'* organization vary from country to country, especially in relation to those who are considered as rank and file members, as well those who are deemed to have power to “hire and fire”. *Workers'* organizations tend to separate association between those who can “hire and fire” and those who cannot (Source: FSC report on generic criteria and indicators based on ILO Core Conventions principles, 2017).

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



Forest Stewardship Council®

ic.fsc.org

FSC International Center GmbH
Adenauerallee 134 · 53113 Bonn · Germany

