



GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY TOOL (EVT) FOR THREE LANGUAGES ES/EN/FR (FSC-EVT-GLOSSARY V1.0)

EVT Supplementary document



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Objective of document:	This document has been produced for EVT facilitators and translation service providers to: • List approved terms and definitions used in the documents of the FSC normative framework, which are specifically useful for the EVT, seeking to harmonize the terminology. • Map and define other terms of that are not referenced in FSC normative framework, but are frequently used in the EVT implementation, e.g. socioeconomics. • Support translation processes to the three (3) official languages in FSC, ensuring that the meaning of the "technical terms" is preserved.	
Confidential?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Intended audience	☒ Internal (FSC)	☒ External
Personal data included?	☐ Yes	☒ No

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INTRODUCTION

Context note:

The Economic Viability Tool (EVT) is part of FSC's portfolio of business and market-related tools designed to support community and family forest stewards. This tool is particularly useful during the pre-certification phase and can also be applied by existing FSC certification whether as individual Certificate Holders (CH) or as part of a group entity); it is valuable for those who are unsure about maintaining their certification, or seeking methodologies to demonstrate compliance with FSC Forest Management Principle 5 referred on "benefits from the forests" (FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN).

EVT strengthens community empowerment by facilitating data-driven decision-making processes to improve household well-being. It helps in identifying and making visible benefits derived from forests within the broader socio-economic landscape (in other terms the socioeconomic activities and interactions with the forest). The tool encourages community members to share, learn, discuss, and validate data regarding their current situation, it aids in prioritising forest management improvement options within their own collective and traditional practices and processes.

In this context, the EVT reinforces the communities' self-determination in their decision-making processes. It can promote consistent practice of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) when applicable in Indigenous and traditional Peoples; and it also can be part of a risk assessment for public or private investment analysis in the community.

A. OBJECTIVE

This glossary of terms for the Economic Viability Tool (EVT) is a supplementary document to the "EVT package". It focuses on the most used terms in EVT. It is a working document, important for:

- List approved terms and definitions used in the documents of the FSC normative framework, which are specifically useful for the EVT, seeking to harmonize the terminology.
- Map and define other terms of that are not referenced in FSC normative framework but are frequently used in the EVT implementation.
- Support translation processes to the three (3) official languages in FSC, ensuring that the meaning of the "technical terms" is preserved.

B. SCOPE

This document is intended for use by:

- EVT facilitators.
- Translation service providers.

C. STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

The document is divided into two (2) parts, based on the source of the terms applied within the EVT framework:

1. Terms and definitions of the FSC normative framework applied to EVT.
2. Other terms not defined in the FSC normative framework but applied within the EVT, including:
 - i) Socioeconomic technical terms and definitions.
 - ii) Other socioeconomic terms.
 - iii) EVT Methodology terms.

D. REFERENCES

The following referenced documents are relevant to the application of this glossary. For all references, the latest version of the listed document (including any amendments) applies:

FSC Normative Framework

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN	FSC® International Standard (2015) FSC Principles and criteria for Forest Stewardship
FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms Only English version	This glossary is a collection of the most frequently used terms and definitions that have been approved and are used in documents of the FSC normative framework.
FSC-STD-01-003 V2-0 EN	SLIMF and Community Forest eligibility criteria

Other references

Cambridge Business English Dictionary © Cambridge University Press (2024).
Forest of The World (2021). Implementation of the Forests of the World Tool for the Assessment of Community Forest Management.
Global Environment Outlook - GE04 - Environment for Development, UNEP (2007).
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PART I. Terms and definitions of the FSC

Normative Framework applied to EVT

EN	ES	FR
Best available information	Mejor información disponible	Meilleure information disponible
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. <i>Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Community forests	Bosques comunitarios	Forêts communautaires
A management unit may qualify as 'community forest' when the following tenure AND management criteria are met: • Tenure: The legal and/or customary right to manage a management unit (e.g., title, long-term lease, concession) is held at communal level, either located in a communal forest and/or on individually assigned plots. • Management: The community actively manages the management unit (e.g., under a communal forest management plan) OR the community authorizes management of the forest by others (e.g., resource manager, forestry contractors, forest products company). If the community authorizes management of the forest by others, the following shall be met: a. The community has legal responsibility for the forest operations, AND b. has control over the forest management decisions and monitors the forest operations. Standard developers shall consider more specific definitions for tenure and management for their region or country AND/OR develop additional criteria, following the adaptation process as described in Part II, clause 5.1.		
FSC-STD-01-003 V2-0 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Economic viability	Viabilidad económica	Viabilité économique
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 as provided on the website of the European Environment Agency). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN FSC-STD-40-006 V2-0		

EN	ES	FR
Economically viable forest management	Manejo forestal económicamente viable	Gestion forestière économiquement viable
Means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem*, or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value (FSC A.C. By-Laws, ratified, September 1994; last revision in June 2011).		
FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Ecosystem services	Servicios ecosistémicos	Services écosystémiques
The benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include: a. provisioning services such as food, forest products and water; b. regulating services such as regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, air quality, climate and disease; c. supporting services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling; d. 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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Engaging or engagement	Involucrar o procesos para involucrar	Engager ou 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. <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Environmentally appropriate forest management	Manejo forestal ambientalmente apropiado	Gestion forestière respectueuse de l'environnement
Ensures that the production of timber, non-timber products* and ecosystem services* maintains the forest's biodiversity, productivity, and ecological processes.		
FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Externalities	Externalidades	Externalités
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.		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Fair compensation	Compensación justa	Rémunération équitable
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. <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Finished product	Producto terminado	Produit fini
Product that receives no further transformation in terms of processing, labelling or packaging prior to its intended end use. <i>Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Forest management enterprise (FME)	Empresa para el manejo forestal	Entreprise de gestion des forêts
Company or operation responsible for forest management.		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Forest management Unit (FMU)	Unidad de manejo forestal (UMF)	Unité de Gestion Forestière
A clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body.		
FSC-STD-30-010 V2-0		
FSC-STD-20-012 V1-1		

EN	ES	FR
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado (CLPI)	Consentement Libre, Informé et Préalable (CLIP)
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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
High Conservation Values (HCV)	Altos Valores de Conservación (AVC)	Hautes valeurs de conservation (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 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 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: FSC 2011).		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Indigenous Peoples	Pueblos Indígenas	Peuples Autochtones
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 Issues, 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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Landscape	Paisaje	Paysage
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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Living wage	Salario mínimo vital	Salaire minimum décent
The level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of an average-sized family in a particular economy (Source: International Labour Organization (ILO). Bureau of Library and Information Services. ILO Thesaurus as provided on ILO website). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Local communities	Comunidades locales	Communautés locales
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. <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Non-timber forest products (NTFP)	Productos forestales no maderables (PFNM)	Produits forestiers non ligneux (PFNL)
All forest products except timber, including other materials obtained from trees such as resins and leaves, as well as any other plant and animal products. Examples include, but are not limited to seeds, fruits, nuts, honey, palm trees, ornamental plants and other forest products originating from a forest matrix. <i>Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Organization (The)	Organización (La)	Organisation (L')
The person or entity holding or applying for certification and therefore responsible for demonstrating compliance with the requirements upon which FSC certification is based.		
FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Precautionary approach	Enfoque precautorio	Approche de précaution
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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Primary manufacturing	Fabricación primaria	Fabrication primaire
Any processing that transforms roundwood into materials other than roundwood. For chip and fibre products, primary manufacturing includes the pulp mill as well as the paper mill.		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Product type	Tipo de producto	Type de produit
A general description of outputs based on a categorization or classification system. Examples of product types according to the FSC product classification are: 'logs of coniferous wood', 'wood charcoal', 'chemical wood pulp', 'garden furniture', or 'particle board'. <i>Source: FSC-STD-40-004 V2-1</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Silviculture	Silvicultura	Sylviculture
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).		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Small or low intensity managed forests (SLIMF)	Bosques manejados a pequeña escala o baja intensidad (SLIMF)	Forêt aménagée de petite ou de faible intensité (SLIMF)
SLIMF eligibility criteria 1.1 A management unit may qualify as 'SLIMF' if it is a 'small' management unit AND/OR managed as a 'low intensity' management unit. 1.2 Small management units 1.2.1 Management units may qualify as 'small' when they are 100 hectares or smaller in total area. 1.2.2 Standard developers may adapt the default threshold of 100 hectares, or the default reference area for their region or country, following the adaptation process as described in Part II, clause 4.1.1. 1.3 Low intensity managed management units 1.3.1 Management units may qualify as 'low intensity' when either: a) the rate of harvesting is less than 20% of the mean annual increment (MAI) within the total production forest area of the management unit, AND b) the annual harvest from the total production forest area is less than 5,000 m³, OR c) the average annual harvest from the total production forest is less than 5,000 m³/year during the certification cycle. 1.3.2 Standard developers may develop other parameters and/or specify a different threshold to the ones listed in clause 1.3.1 to define 'low intensity' for their region or country, following the adaptation process as described in Part II, clause 4.2.1. 1.3.3 Management units may be considered 'low intensity managed' and thus qualify as SLIMF when: a) only non-timber forest products (NTFPs) are collected or harvested, OR b) NTFPs are collected or harvested AND timber is harvested AND the management unit meets the eligibility criteria for 'low intensity' as outlined in clause 1.3.1. 1.3.4 Standard developers may adapt the international eligibility criteria for a management unit with NTFPs in scope of certification for qualifying as SLIMF following the process as described in Part II, clause 4.2.2.		
FSC-STD-01-003 V2-0 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Socially beneficial forest management	Manejo forestal socialmente beneficioso	Gestion forestière socialement bénéfique
Helps both local people and society at large to enjoy long term benefits and also provides strong incentives to local people to sustain the forest resources and adhere to long-term management plans.		
FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 EN		

EN	ES	FR
Traditional Peoples	Pueblos Tradicionales	Peuples Traditionnels
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)).		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

EN	ES	FR
Traditional Knowledge	Conocimiento tradicional	Connaissances traditionnelles
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). <i>Source: FSC-STD-60-004 V1-0</i>		
FSC-STD-01-002: Glossary of terms EN		

PART II. Other terms applied within EVT, not defined on the FSC Normative Framework

II.1. Socioeconomics main terms and definitions

EN	ES	FR
Empowerment	Empoderamiento	Autonomisation
Empowerment is both a value orientation for working in the community and a theoretical model for understanding the process and consequences of efforts to exert control and influence over decisions that affect one's life, organizational functioning, and the quality of community life (Perkins & Zimmerman, 1995; Rappaport, 1981; Zimmerman & Warschausky, 1998). A distinction between the values that underlie an empowerment approach to social change and empowerment theory is necessary. The value orientation of empowerment suggests goals, aims, and strategies for implementing change. Empowerment theory provides principles and a framework for organizing our knowledge. The development of empowerment theory also helps advance the construct beyond a passing fad and political manipulation		
Zimmerman, M.A. (2000). Empowerment Theory. In: Rappaport, J., Seidman, E. (eds) Handbook of Community Psychology. Springer, Boston, MA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4615-4193-6_2		

EN	ES	FR
Enabling conditions	Condiciones habilitadoras	Conditions d'habilitation
Conditions that drive change in a region or sector, taking into account the specific political, cultural, and economic context in the places where we work...Although changes within the enabling environment can be more difficult to realize and can take more time, these changes can have wider and more durable results than the direct impact of strengthening enterprise performance. Improvements in the enabling environment can raise the performance of many more actors than certification currently achieves.		
ISEAL (2021). A Framework for Adapting and Improving Sustainability Strategies – Guidance notes.		

EN	ES	FR
Financial analysis or profitability analysis	Análisis financiero o análisis de rentabilidad	Analyse financière
The financial analysis is required for: i. identify and order all the items of investment, costs and income that can be deduced from previous studies; and ii. Prepare the analytical tables and additional background information for the evaluation of the project or productive initiative (in this case) to determine its profitability.		
Sapag Chain, N., and Sapag Chain, R. (1989).		

EN	ES	FR
Governance	Gobernanza	Gouvernance
Governance refers to who makes decisions and how decisions are made. It also refers to the kinds of decisions that are made. In that sense, governance has to do with process as well as outcome. It includes the formal institutions with power to enforce obedience, as well as informal arrangements that people have agreed (Global Governance Commission Declaration, Paris, 1995). Community Governance in its widest and most inclusive sense, describes how all members of the community engage in the activities and fortunes of the community. Forest governance describes not only how the elected or hereditary Authorities operate, but how the whole community is organized and interacts to manage the forest. Forest governance is an ongoing process by which the community can accommodate diverse and conflicting interests and take some cooperative action. Different members can be involved over time and practices are improved by incorporating learning from actions taken.		
Forest of The World (2021). Implementation of the Forests of the World Tool for the Assessment of Community Forest Management.		

EN	ES	FR
Landscape approach	Enfoque de paisaje	Approche paysagère
Provides “a framework to integrate policy and practice for multiple land uses, within a given area, to ensure equitable and sustainable use of land while strengthening measures. It attempts to overcome traditional land management boundaries and considers land-use decisions and interventions in a more holistic way. Forests are understood to be a part of landscapes with diverse, and sometimes conflicting, purposes. A landscape approach challenges forest managers to consider a broad range of sectors and stakeholders in decision-making processes.		
State of Sustainable Initiatives (2016) - Landscape-Approach.pdf (iisd.org)		

EN	ES	FR
Livelihoods	Medios de vida	Moyens de subsistance
The assets (natural, physical, human, financial, and social capital), the activities, and the access to these (mediated by institutions and social relations) that together determine the living gained by the individual or household”.		
Ellis, Frank. 2000. Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries. Oxford: Oxford University Press		

EN	ES	FR
Systemic strategies	Estrategia sistémica	Stratégies systémiques
Drivers, capacities, business benefits, and incentive mechanisms are all influenced positively or negatively by the context in which the target enterprises operate. Hence, the context, or enabling and disabling conditions, influence the effectiveness of value chain improvement strategies. Sustainability standards are sometimes able to implement strategies, either individually or collaboratively with other actors, to change overall conditions to be more supportive of positive value chain actions. These are called systemic strategies.		
ISEAL (2020). Choosing effective strategies to drive sustainability improvements		

EN	ES	FR
Value chain strategy	Estrategia de cadena de valor	Stratégie de la chaîne de valeur
Refer to market-driven approaches that aim to directly influence the behavior of producing enterprises by introducing incentives through the value chain in the form of norms (e.g., standards), rewards (e.g., market incentives) or support (e.g., capacity building). These incentives will influence the drivers and capacities of the producing enterprises to adopt sustainable practices, ideally leading to increased sustainability impacts.		
ISEAL (2020). Choosing effective strategies to drive sustainability improvements		

II.2. Other socioeconomic terms

EN	ES	FR
Accessibility to the place/area/site	Accesibilidad al lugar/área/sitio	Accessibilité au lieu/zone/site
Benefit-Cost Ratio	Razón Beneficio Costo	Rapport coûts-avantages
Break-even price	Precio de equilibrio	Prix d'équilibre
Break-even production	Producción de equilibrio	Production au seuil de rentabilité
Collective analysis	Análisis colectivo	Analyse collective
Community forest management	Manejo forestal comunitario	Gestion communautaire des forêts
Composition of the economic landscape	Composición del paisaje económico	Composition du paysage économique
Destination of production: sale or consumption	Destino de la producción: venta o consumo	Destination de la production: vente ou consommation / utilisation
Disabling conditions	Condiciones deshabilitadoras	Conditions invalidantes
Economic activity	Actividad económica	Activité économique
Economic alternative	Alternativa económica	Alternative économique
Economic sectors and subsectors	Sectores y subsectores de la economía	Secteurs et sous-secteurs économiques
Improvement options	Opciones de mejora	Options d'amélioration
Incentives	Incentivos	Incitations
Labour	Trabajo	Travail
Living income	Ingresos vitales	Revenu vital
Multi-stakeholders	Múltiples actores	Acteurs multiples
Net present value (NPV)	Valor actual neto (VAN)	Valeur actuelle nette (VAN)
Non Carbon Benefits (NCB)	Beneficios no Relacionados con el Carbono (BNRC)	Bénéfices non liés au carbone (BNLC)
Participatory mapping	Mapa participativo	Cartographie participative
Productive diversification	Diversificación productiva	Diversification de la production
Profit	Utilidad	Profit
Rate of Return on Investment (ROI)	Tasa Interna de Retorno (TIR)	Taux de Retour Sur Investissement (RSI), Taux de rendement
Small and Micro Enterprises (SME)	Pequeñas y microempresas (PYME)	Petites et microentreprises (PME)
Small animal husbandry	Crianza de animales menores	Élevage de petits animaux
Socio-economic landscape characterisation	Caracterización del paisaje socioeconómico	Caractérisation du paysage socio-économique
Territory management	Gestión territorial	Gestion du territoire
Wellbeing	Bienestar	Bien-être

III. EVT methodology terms

EN	ES	FR
Applicability / apply	Aplicación / aplica	Application / applique
It is used for approaches, steps, components, topics, and workflows, which are part of the EVT implementation.		

EN	ES	FR
Approaches	Enfoques	Approches
Refers to the specific methodological framework. In this case: landscape approach, enabling conditions approach and value chain approach.		

EN	ES	FR
Average / intermediate	Regular / intermedio	Moyenne
A score or rating assigned to a variable, which is neither good nor bad.		

EN	ES	FR
Components	Componentes	Composants
The 4 components for data collection and analysis are: i) socioeconomic landscape (focus on economic activities in the whole landscape), ii) enabling/disabling conditions, iii) current situation of organizations in charge of forest management or stewards, iv) financial analysis of the forest economic activities that are supposed to generate financial utilities		

EN	ES	FR
Conceptual framework	Marco conceptual	Cadre conceptuel
A supporting theory and methodology structure around which EVT is built, linked to FSC normative framework.		

EN	ES	FR
Cycles	Ciclos	Cycles
One cycle is concluded when the community applies the 4 steps and 3 or 4 components. That occurs after 2-4 workshops with the community focus group in different moments (the focus groups members require time to digest and rethink about the data). - The first cycle of EVT implementations results in: i) a deep diagnosis built by the focus group in consultation and validation with other community members, and ii) in the proposal of a set of realistic options for the improvement of FM. From the second cycle of EVT implementation, the result is internal Monitory and Evaluation for the qualitative and quantitative indicators of FM, which are shown in simple graphics.		

EN	ES	FR
EVT process	Proceso HVE	Processus EVT
This process consists of cycles, steps, components, and workflows, that begin with authorities' and their decision to start the process. It is followed by the work of a focus group designed by the community or SLIMF, amplified the analysis and results then to the whole community through assemblies.		

EN	ES	FR
Focus group	Grupo focal	Groupe de discussion
Refers to 3-9 key persons of the community or SLIMF that are empowered or motivated with specific topics and components held in EVT, and that are willing to participate in EVT workshops.		

EN	ES	FR
Forestry organization	Organización forestal	Organisation forestière
It refers to any company, association, board of directors or committee, among other type of organisations. In the EVT framework the "forestry organisation" can be owned or delegated by the community or group of producers.		

EN	ES	FR
Forestry organizations partners	Aliados de las organizaciones productivas	Organisations forestières partenaires
Refers to a Governmental or non-governmental organization, company or other stakeholder motivated in the improvement of development goals or forest management of the forestry organization.		

EN	ES	FR
Implementation	Implementación	Mise en œuvre
It is used when the EVT itself is implemented, as in other FSC® normative framework		

EN	ES	FR
Implementation	Implementación	Mise en œuvre
It is used when the EVT itself is implemented, as in other FSC® normative framework		

EN	ES	FR
Steps	Pasos	Étapes
The 4 steps of EVT are: i) outreach to the community, ii) socioeconomic characterization from data collection, iii) analysis of the results, and iv) collective decision making.		

EN	ES	FR
Technical facilitator	Facilitadores técnicos	Facilitateur technique
Refers to the person facilitating or moderate a workshop, not a presenter or teacher.		

EN	ES	FR
Topics	Temas	Thèmes
Every component is constituted by a set of topics.		

EN	ES	FR
Variable	Variable	Variable
Most of the topics of the components of analysis, results in qualitative and quantitative measurable variables.		

EN	ES	FR
Workflows	Abordajes	Flux de travail
Depending on the sensitiveness financial “best available information”, the EVT can be implemented it 2 workflows: A) excluding the “feasibility (profitability) analysis” and achieving general recommendations of options for FM improvements; and B) including “feasibility (profitability) analysis” and achieving the specific modelling recommendations (incremental cash flows of the improvements, with quantitative financial indicators and weighted socioeconomic indicators).		

Annex. Compiled terms for translation purposes

EN	ES	FR
Accessibility to the place/area/site	Accesibilidad al lugar/área/sitio	Accessibilité au lieu/zone/site
Applicability / apply	Aplicación / aplica	Application / applique
Approaches	Enfoques	Approches
Average / intermediate	Regular / intermedio	Moyenne
Benefit-Cost Ratio	Razón Beneficio Costo	Rapport coûts-avantages
Best available information	Mejor información disponible	Meilleures informations disponibles
Break-even price	Precio de equilibrio	Prix d'équilibre
Break-even production	Producción de equilibrio	Production au seuil de rentabilité
CFF Toolbox	Caja de Soluciones CFF	CFF Toolbox (CFF Boîte à outils)
Collective analysis	Análisis colectivo	Analyse collective
Community forest management	Manejo forestal comunitario	Gestion communautaire des forêts
Community forests	Bosques comunitarios	Forêts communautaires
Components	Componentes	Composants
Components	Componentes	Composants
Composition of the economic landscape	Composición del paisaje económico	Composition du paysage économique
Conceptual framework	Marco conceptual	Cadre conceptuel
Cycles	Ciclos	Cycles
Destination of production: sale or consumption	Destino de la producción: venta o consumo	Destination de la production: vente ou consommation / utilisation
Disabling conditions	Condiciones deshabilitadoras	Conditions invalidantes
Economic activity	Actividad económica	Activité économique
Economic alternative	Alternativa económica	Alternative économique
Economic sectors and subsectors	Sectores y subsectores de la economía	Secteurs et sous-secteurs économiques
Economic viability	Viabilidad económica	Viabilité économique
Economic Viability Tool (EVT)	Herramienta de Viabilidad Económica (HVE)	Outil de viabilité économique (EVT)
Economically viable forest management	Manejo forestal económicamente viable	Gestion forestière économiquement viable
Ecosystem services	Servicios ecosistémicos	Services écosystémiques
Empowerment	Empoderamiento	Autonomisation
Enabling conditions	Condiciones habilitadoras	Conditions d'habilitation
Engaging or engagement	Involucrar o procesos para involucrar	Engager ou engagement
Environmentally appropriate forest management	Manejo forestal ambientalmente apropiado	Gestion forestière respectueuse de l'environnement
EVT process	Proceso HVE	Processus EVT
Externalities	Externalidades	Externalités

EN	ES	FR
Fair compensation	Compensación justa	Rémunération équitable
Financial analysis or profitability analysis	Análisis financiero o análisis de rentabilidad	Analyse financière
Finished product	Producto terminado	Produit fini
Focus group	Grupo focal	Groupe de discussion
Forest Management	Manejo Forestal	Gestion des forêts
Forest management enterprise (FME)	Empresa para el manejo forestal	Entreprise de gestion des forêts
Forest management Unit (FMU)	Unidad de manejo forestal (UMF)	Unité de Gestion Forestière
Forestry organizations	Organizaciones productivas	Organisations forestières
Forestry organizations partners	Aliados de las organizaciones productivas	Organisations forestières partenaires
Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)	Consentimiento Libre, Previo e Informado (CLPI)	Consentement Libre, Informé et Préalable (CLIP)
Governance	Gobernanza	Gouvernance
High Conservation Values (HCV)	Altos Valores de Conservación (AVC)	Hautes valeurs de conservation (HCV)
Implementation	Implementación	Mise en œuvre
Improvement options	Opciones de mejora	Options d'amélioration
Incentives	Incentivos	Incitations
Indigenous Peoples	Pueblos Indígenas	Peuples Autochtones
Labour	Trabajo	Travail
Landscape	Paisaje	Paysage
Landscape approach	Enfoque de paisaje	Approche paysagère
Livelihoods	Medios de vida	Moyens de subsistance
Living income	Ingresos vitales	Revenu vital
Living wage	Salario mínimo vital	Salaire minimum décent
Local communities	Comunidades locales	Communautés locales
Multi-stakeholders	Múltiples actores	Acteurs multiples
Net present value (NPV)	Valor actual neto (VAN)	Valeur actuelle nette (VAN)
Non Carbon Benefits (NCB)	Beneficios no Relacionados con el Carbono (BNRC)	Bénéfices non liés au carbone (BNLC)
Non-timber forest products (NTFP)	Productos forestales no maderables (PFNM)	Produits forestiers non ligneux (PFNL)
Organization (The)	Organización (La)	Organisation (L')
Outreach to EVT users	Acercamiento a usuarios HVE	Approche des EVT utilisateurs
Participatory mapping	Mapa participativo	Cartographie participative
Precautionary approach	Enfoque precautorio	Approche de précaution
Primary manufacturing	Fabricación primaria	Fabrication primaire
Product type	Tipo de producto	Type de produit
Productive diversification	Diversificación productiva	Diversification de la production
Profit	Utilidad	Profit
Rate of Return on Investment (ROI)	Tasa Interna de Retorno (TIR)	Taux de Retour Sur Investissement (RSI), Taux de rendement
Silviculture	Silvicultura	Sylviculture

EN	ES	FR
Small and Micro Enterprises (SME)	Pequeñas y microempresas (PYME)	Petites et microentreprises (PME)
Small animal husbandry	Crianza de animales menores	Élevage de petits animaux
Small or low intensity managed forest (SLIMF)	Bosque pequeño o con manejo de baja intensidad (SLIMF)	Forêt aménagée de petite ou de faible intensité (SLIMF)
Socially beneficial forest management	Manejo forestal socialmente beneficioso	Gestion forestière socialement bénéfique
Socio-economic landscape characterisation	Caracterización del paisaje socioeconómico	Caractérisation du paysage socio-économique
Steps	Pasos	Étapes
Systemic strategies	Estrategia sistémica	Stratégies systémiques
Technical facilitator	Facilitadores técnicos	Facilitateur technique
Territory management	Gestión territorial	Gestion du territoire
Topics	Temas	Thèmes
Traditional Knowledge	Conocimiento tradicional	Connaissances traditionnelles
Traditional Peoples	Pueblos Tradicionales	Peuples Traditionnels
Value chain strategy	Estrategia de cadena de valor	Stratégie de la chaîne de valeur
Variable	Variable	Variable
Wellbeing	Bienestar	Bien-être
Workflows	Posibles abordajes	Flux de travail



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