





Forest Stewardship Council®

FSC® GUIDELINE

Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) Guideline for Standard Developers

FSC-GUI-60-002 V1-0 EN



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SCALE, INTENSITY AND RISK (SIR) GUIDELINE FOR STANDARD DEVELOPERS

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FINAL DRAFT

The Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC) is an independent, not for profit, non-government organization established to support environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.

FSC's vision is that the world's forests meet the social, ecological, and economic rights and needs of the present generation without compromising those of future generations.

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A Objective

The FSC Principles and Criteria V5 introduced Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) as a new concept into the FSC system. It applies all through the standard but is explicitly mentioned in Principles 7 & 8 and in the following Criteria: 1.7, 2.3, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.1, 5.4, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 7.1, 7.2, 7.6, 8.5, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, and 10.9.

The objective of this guideline is to provide

- A generic framework for Standards Developers to address Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR) in developing national and locally adapted standards;
- Definitions and generic thresholds for the scale and intensity factors, which can be used as starting point by Standards Developers for the establishment of national thresholds;
- Clarification of what specifically SIR refers to. SIR primarily is related to the impact of management activities but is also linked to other elements external to The Organization; and
- An analysis of what is potentially at risk in each criterion.

B Scope

This guideline is intended for use by Standard Development Groups in developing, revising and transferring National Forest Stewardship Standards and by Certification Bodies in developing Locally Adapted Standards (former 'CB standards'). Collectively these groups are referred to as 'Standard Developers'.

NOTE: for simplification, we refer in this guideline to 'national standards'. This term refers both to 'National Forest Stewardship Standards' and Locally Adapted Standards.

C Effective and validity dates

Approval date	Target: March 2015
Publication date	Target: 01 May 2015
Effective date	Target: 01 May 2015
Period of validity	Until 31 May 2019 (or until replaced or withdrawn)

D References

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

<i>FSC-STD-01-001</i>	<i>Principles & Criteria Version 5-1.</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-003</i>	<i>SLIMF eligibility criteria.</i>
<i>FSC-STD-01-004</i>	<i>International Generic Indicators.</i>
<i>FSC-STD-60-002</i>	<i>Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards.</i>
<i>FSC-STD-20-007</i>	<i>Forest management evaluations.</i>
<i>FSC-PRO-60-006</i>	<i>Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5.</i>

E Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions provided in *FSC-STD-01-004 FSC International Generic Indicators*, *FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of terms*, and the following apply:

FSC-accredited Certification Body: enterprise appointed by FSC AC to undertake FSC certification audits of applicants for the FSC Certification Scheme and the surveillance of certified Organizations against the FSC Certification Requirements (Source: based on FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms).

FSC-endorsed Standards Development Group: The body recognized by the FSC to develop trans-national, supra-national, national and/or sub-national standards in its specified territory in accordance with FSC requirements. The Standards Development Group is not required to be an independent legal entity. It may be a committee or working group established for the purpose of standards development either as a function within an FSC Network Partner or separate from it. It may be a separate organization contracted by the FSC Network Partner, FSC Regional Office or FSC Policy and Standards Unit to carry out standards development on its behalf (Source: based on FSC-STD-60-006 Process requirements for the development and maintenance of National Forest Stewardship Standards).

Management Unit: A clearly defined forest area with mapped boundaries, managed by a single managerial body to a set of explicit objectives which are expressed in a self-contained multi-year management plan (Source: FSC-STD-01-002 FSC Glossary of Terms).

SIR indicator: An *indicator* included in a national or locally adapted standard that is applicable to specific types of Organizations, depending on scale, intensity and risk. SIR indicators are developed based on consensus by Standard Developers, following the SIR Guideline (FSC-GUI-60-002) and associated documents (Source: FSC 2014).

Standard Developers: FSC-endorsed Standards Development Groups and FSC-accredited Certification Bodies (Source: FSC 2014).

Part I – SIR in national standards

1 Instructions for Standards Developers

Standard Developers are expected to develop SIR indicators for all those Criteria in FSC P&C V5 where scale, intensity and risk are explicitly mentioned. Standard Developers may also develop additional SIR indicators for other criteria based on national and regional priorities.

SIR indicators must meet the formal requirements for indicators as specified in *FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards* Section 4. SIR indicators should generally be performance oriented, giving preference to in-the-field outcomes over systems approaches. However, some process-oriented indicators are necessary to implement the P&C, including by providing information or systems to support good field performance. Standard Developers should ensure that the applicability of SIR Indicators to different Organizations is based upon the thresholds for scale and intensity defined at the national level, following the guidance in Part II below.

The application of the SIR concept through the use of this guideline for the development of SIR indicators must follow the Transfer Procedure (FSC-PRO-60-006). This process will be similar to that used to transfer the IGIs into national standards.

Standards Developers may follow these steps to address scale, intensity and risk during the transfer, revision and development of National Forest Stewardship Standards and Locally Adapted Standards:

1. Standards Developers are expected to use the thresholds established in Part II of this guideline for scale and intensity. However, Standard Developers may establish unique thresholds for the scale and intensity based on regional or country specific conditions. This includes average size of Management Units in the country, rotation time, growth rate, silvicultural practices, presence of Indigenous People, presence of endangered species, and so on. These thresholds are subject to justification and approval through chamber balanced consensus by Standard Developers, or by all the Certification Bodies developing Locally Adapted Standards. For further information refer to *FSC-STD-60-002 Structure and Content of National Forest Stewardship Standards* (Clause 6.4)¹.
2. Standards Developers are expected to carry out a criterion level analysis, based on the regional or national context, using the analysis provided in the SIR Matrix (Section 8 below) as guidance.

During this analysis, Standards Developers can identify at the regional or national level the relevant impact factors for each criterion (scale, intensity and/or risk), and determine the type and level of potential negative impact for each criterion.

3. Standards Developers are expected to determine how many SIR indicators are needed for each criterion to cover the different levels of potential negative impact (e.g. low, mid and high), and develop them using the information in this guideline.
4. The scale and intensity thresholds agreed upon based on consensus by the Standards Developers are to be included in the national standard. The SIR indicators resulting from the application of this guideline at regional or national level are also to be included in the national standard.

¹ Many countries have conducted National Risk Assessments for Controlled Wood. They are useful sources of information regarding risks for legality, High Conservation Values (HCVs), civil rights, conversion and Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), but they cannot be applied directly in addressing risk in National Forest Stewardship Standards (NFSSs), because they are designed for other purposes.

Standards Developers should base the incorporation of SIR into national standards on the environmental, social and economic context of their respective jurisdiction. For example, requirements for small scale and low intensity Organizations will be different in Vietnam than in Sweden. This is because the availability of forest inventory information and technology, as just two examples, are different.

2 SIR profile and its evaluation

Each Organization will have a company-specific SIR profile based on the objective measures of scale and intensity as described in Part II below, together with the risk associated with its management activities and the social, economic and environmental context of the Management Unit. This SIR profile will be established by The Organization and verified by their Certification Body. This will be based on the thresholds established in the applicable National Forest Stewardship Standard or Locally Adapted Standard and guided by the tools provided in this guideline. During each audit, the Certification Body will evaluate The Organization against the relevant indicators according to the company-specific SIR profile.

Part II – Analysis of Scale, Intensity and Risk (SIR)

As a new concept introduced by the Principles and Criteria Version 5 (P&C V5), scale, intensity and risk introduces elements that have often been addressed separately and in different ways within the FSC system. The concept of scale, intensity and risk is based on the assumption that these factors determine the likelihood of unacceptable environmental and social impacts and thereby non-compliance with the Principles and Criteria. Scale, intensity and risk are applicable to almost all Principles and Criteria including Annexes. Explicit reference is included in specific Criteria where it is known from experience that a level of flexibility arising from scale, intensity and risk is required to achieve conformance across the range of vegetation types, land uses and related management systems.

SIR provides Standards Developers with the opportunity to define the type of evidence required to demonstrate conformance with the Principles and Criteria based on the potential for negative social, economic or environmental impacts. The scale of the operation, the intensity of management activities and the environmental and cultural context of the Management Unit can affect this potential impact. These factors, both internal and external to the Organization, contribute to the risk of negative environmental, economic or social impacts.

The FSC Principles and Criteria are generally independent of spatial scale and intensity of management activities. All certified Management Units must be in conformance with all Principles and Criteria and the P&C Preamble, in a manner that addresses the normative elements of each criterion and associated indicators. As a result, some FSC requirements are not liable to adjustment for scale, intensity or risk. For example, compliance with laws is always obligatory across all scales and intensities of management, and hence scale, intensity and risk are rarely mentioned in Principle 1. Likewise, requirements concerning customary rights and repair of environmental damage are not dependent on scale or intensity.

3 What is Scale?

In the context of FSC forest certification 'scale' usually refers to the size or extent of the Management Unit (MU). This is typically measured in hectares based on the physical size of the Management Unit. The following international thresholds are defined for the purpose of providing guidance to Standard Developers. These thresholds should be adapted at the regional or national level based on chamber-balanced consensus by Standard Developers, or by all the Certification Bodies developing the standard for Locally Adapted Standards.

Small scale: According to *FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF eligibility criteria*, the international generic threshold for Management Units to be considered 'small scale' is ≤ 100 ha. Note that twelve countries used the national adaptation process and agreed on a national threshold of $\leq 1,000$ ha (see FSC-STD-01-003a).

Medium scale: For the purpose of this guideline, Management Units between small scale and large scale will be considered large scale.

Large scale: For the purpose of this guideline, plantations over 80,000 ha and managed natural forests over 300,000 ha will be considered large scale².

Scale Category	Number of hectares in the Management Unit
Small Scale	≤ 100 ha (1,000 ha)
Medium scale	Between small scale and large scale
Large scale	> 80,000 ha (plantations) > 300,000 ha (non-plantation forest types)

Table 1: Generic FSC thresholds for small, medium and large scale Management Units.

4 What is Intensity?

In the Glossary of the FSC Principles and Criteria V5, 'intensity' is defined as a measure of the force, severity or strength of a management activity or other occurrence affecting the nature of the activity's impacts.

In the context of forest management, 'intensity' usually refers to site disturbing activities, such as disturbance caused by harvesting machinery, removal of trees, soil preparation, planting, use of fertilizers, use of pesticides, etc. In this guideline, the default measurement for intensity is the rate of harvesting in the Management Unit.

The following international thresholds are defined for the purpose of providing guidance to Standard Developers. These thresholds should be adapted at the regional or national level based on consensus by Standard Developers.

Low intensity: *FSC-STD-01-003 SLIMF eligibility criteria* establishes that a Management Unit is 'low intensity' when:

- The Management Unit consists of natural forest in which only Non Timber Forest Products are harvested; OR

² Based on Motion 20#11 study on mega operations. These thresholds are based on the survey of FSC auditors conducted in early 2014. Out of 72 responses, 65% agreed with the threshold of 80,000ha for plantations, and 57.5% agreed with the threshold of 300,000ha for native forests.

- b. The rate of timber harvest is less than 20% of the mean annual increment³ within the total production forest area of the unit, AND
 - I. EITHER the annual timber harvest from the total production forest is less than 5,000 m³ per year, OR
 - II. The average annual timber harvest for the total production forest is less than 5,000 m³ per year for the duration of the certificate.

Medium intensity: above 20% of mean annual increment (the maximum would be the annual allowable cut).

High intensity: Plantation forestry and natural forest management using short rotations and applying chemicals.

Intensity Category	Harvesting rate
Low intensity	Non Timber Forest Products or Ecosystem Services or protected areas; or <20% mean annual increment <u>and</u> Annual harvest or average annual harvest < 5,000 m ³ /year
Medium intensity	> 20% mean annual increment and < annual allowable cut
High intensity	Plantation forestry and natural forest management using short rotations and applying chemicals

Table 2: Generic FSC thresholds for low, medium and high intensity Management Units.

5 What is Risk?

In the Glossary of the FSC Principles and Criteria V5, 'risk' is defined as the probability of an unacceptable negative impact arising from any activity in the Management Unit combined with its seriousness in terms of consequences.

Risk is related to the social, economic and environmental context of the Management Unit. Risk is a function of the potential negative impacts of management activities on the social, economic and environmental values within and adjacent to the Management Unit.

The level of risk will depend, for example, on the national or regional socio-economic condition, the type of forest, the type of natural hazards, the level of corruption, the silvicultural practices, the presence of indigenous people at the national or regional level and the vulnerability of environmental values.

These conditions on which risk depends vary for each criterion. Therefore, the role played by risk is analyzed at the criterion level in the SIR Matrix below.

³ The mean annual increment (MAI) or mean annual growth refers to the average growth per year a tree or stand of trees has exhibited/experienced to a specified age.

Part III – Applying SIR

6 What is SIR?

Scale, intensity and risk are three independent factors that interrelate to define the potential negative impact of management activities on social, economic and environmental values. Figure 1 summarizes this relationship.

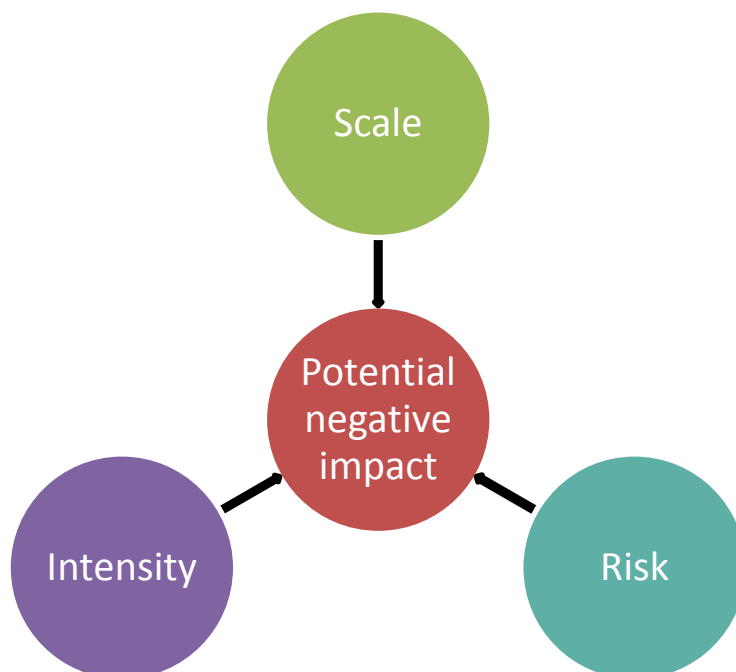


Figure 1: Relation between scale, intensity and risk and the potential negative impacts of management activities.

Although national thresholds can be defined for scale and intensity, Standards Developers need to analyse risk at the criterion level. The relevance of each of these factors varies from one criterion to another, and so the SIR concept needs to be analysed on a criterion basis. Each criterion that contains reference to scale, intensity and risk has to be evaluated on the specific requirements of each of these factors. Standard Developers may expand this evaluation to other Criteria where SIR is not explicitly mentioned.

In order to facilitate the SIR analysis, a 2-step approach is applied:

1. The international thresholds for scale and intensity are applied to define the potential negative impact of management activities (Section 7 below).
2. The social, economic and environmental context is considered, through the risk factor, at a criterion level in the SIR Matrix (Section 8 below).

7 Potential Negative Impact of Management Activities

Potential negative impacts of management activities are determined, on a first step, by the scale of the Management Unit and the intensity of the management activities. Combined, scale and intensity allow classifying The Organization's potential negative impact as low, mid or high. This classification is then complemented on a second step with the risk factor, which brings in the social, economic and environmental context of the Management Unit. This

second step takes place at criterion level in the SIR Matrix, where the consideration of the three factors, scale, intensity and risk, allows the suggestion of specific requirements for each type of Organization.

Table 3 summarizes the relationship between scale and intensity and has been applied to the analysis of each criterion on the SIR Matrix below. ‘Potential negative impact’ applies to the management activities of The Organization.

		Potential Negative Impact		
Intensity	High	MID	MID	HIGH
	Medium	LOW	MID	MID
	Low	LOW	LOW	LOW
Scale		Small	Medium	Large

Table 3: Potential Negative Impact of The Organization.

The categories in this table are defined for the purpose of providing guidance to Standard Developers. These categories should also be adapted at the regional or national level based on consensus by Standard Developers. Low potential negative impact Organizations will achieve conformance with FSC requirements by meeting indicators established for low potential negative impact Organizations. Assessment tools exist to assist low impact Organizations, including:

- Environmental Impacts Briefing Note;
- High Conservation Value Briefing Note;
- Simple Monitoring Briefing Note; and
- Social Impact Briefing Note.

These documents are available from the [FSC Website](#).

Likewise, high potential negative impact Organizations will achieve conformance with FSC requirements by meeting indicators established for high potential negative impact Organizations, in addition to meeting the IGIs. The IGIs have been written for mid potential negative impact Organizations.

These different types of indicators are further explained in the SIR Matrix in Section 6 below.

8 SIR Matrix

The SIR Matrix provides a detailed analysis of each Criterion that contains a reference to scale, intensity and risk. It is intended to provide Standards Developers with the guidance required to develop additional indicators for low and high potential negative impact Organizations. Criteria that contain SIR are analysed using a standard methodology. In the SIR Matrix, “Relevant Impact Factor” explains whether scale, intensity or risk needs to be considered by the indicators developed. The “Main Impact Factor” proposes which factor has a greater bearing on impact. This is important to help understand the specific source of impacts.

In some cases low impact Organizations may need to be managed to the higher requirements of mid or high impact Organizations. For example, the presence of High Conservation Values or rare or threatened species may mean that additional assessments

or management activities are required, even if the Organization is small scale or low intensity. Similarly, the presence of Indigenous Peoples or the lack of local processing and products would result in additional measures.

The SIR Matrix contains several default assumptions:

- Low potential negative impact Organizations will be required to meet minimal administrative burden. This includes documenting consultation, assessments, management plans and monitoring. These Organizations are referred to in the SIR Matrix as ‘low impact Organizations’;
- Mid potential negative impact Organizations will meet the requirements listed in the IGIs;
- High potential negative impact Organizations will be required to meet higher requirements than those listed in the IGIs, in addition to meeting the IGIs. This reflects the fact that these Organizations may have greater impacts at the landscape level, and have greater internal capacity. These Organizations are referred to in the SIR Matrix as ‘high impact Organizations’;
- The term ‘assessment/engagement default applies’ is used throughout the SIR Matrix to indicate to Standards Developers that variations of the indicator should be developed for low and high impact Organizations. The SIR indicators should be developed in line with the following examples:
 - Regarding engagement:
 - Low impact Organizations: have fewer responsibilities for stakeholder engagement and should generally be required to understanding the interests and concerns of neighbours and adjacent landowners. This should be extended to potentially affected stakeholders that are not neighbours, for example, for Management Units located upstream from water users.
 - High impact Organizations: engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples starts with a consultation strategy.
 - Regarding policies, procedures and assessments:
 - Low impact Organizations: policies and procedures can be verbally communicated; assessments can be completed using observations and local experts.
 - High impact Organizations: assessments should be completed with extensive fieldwork; social economic decisions are supported by market research.
- Standard Developers will need to consider what type of land ownerships exist in the country when applying SIR. The level of risk is influenced by whether the Management Unit is private or public land; and
- The column “Addressing SIR” includes the IGIs that are subject to scale, intensity and risk. Standards Developers can develop two or three variations of these IGIs at the national level following the suggestions indicated for low and high potential negative impact Organizations.

Those IGIs that are not included in this column are assumed to be independent of scale, intensity and risk, and so should be complied with by all Organizations.

This SIR Matrix is to be further elaborated by Standards Developers to determine the nature of risk at the criterion level in National Standards, as well as the potential negative impacts that can occur for each criterion in the national context.

As with scale and intensity, Standards Developers can assess risk at the national and regional level for each criterion that includes SIR and develop appropriate indicators. Standards Developers may also choose to apply this approach to other criteria that do not include SIR, for example to reduce the administrative burden for low impact Organizations.

SIR Matrix

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
1	1.7: <i>The Organization* shall*</i> publicize a commitment not to offer or receive bribes in money or any other form of corruption, and <i>shall*</i> comply with anti-corruption legislation where this exists. In the absence of anti-corruption legislation, <i>The Organization* shall*</i> implement other anti-corruption measures proportionate to the <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of management activities and the <i>risk*</i> of corruption.	Scale and intensity refer to management activities while risk refers to corruption. Together they relate to the anti-corruption measures to be implemented.	1. Scale: not relevant to identify the corruption risk; but it's relevant for defining the scope of anti-corruption measures and how to implement them. 2. Intensity: not relevant (sufficiently addressed by scale). 3. Risk: main impact factor. Not dependent on The Organization – the risk of corruption is country specific, and only relevant in the absence of anti-corruption legislation.	The corruption level in forestry for the country needs to be defined by the Standard Developers. If consensus cannot be reached, the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index (http://cpi.transparency.org/cpi2013/results/) should be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• < 50: a country would be considered high risk.• > 50: a country would be considered low risk. The higher the risk of corruption in a country, and the larger The Organization, the more efforts The Organization must demonstrate in developing and enforcing their anti-corruption measures. IGIs: 1.7.1 and 1.7.5: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> should identify the points in the operations with the highest risk of corruption (access to permit, illegal harvesting, etc) and implement measures to minimize the possibility of corruption occurring. They should demonstrate that they are not involved in corruption activities (not giving money, not accepting money) and make an unwritten policy statement. <u>High impact Organizations</u> should provide dedicated resources and/or responsible person to address corruption issues.
2	2.3: <i>The Organization* shall*</i> implement health and safety practices to protect <i>workers*</i> from occupational safety and health hazards. These practices <i>shall*</i> ,	Scale, intensity and risk refer to management activities. Together they relate to	1. Scale: irrelevant as all workers must be protected from occupational safety & health hazards regardless of the scale of	IGIs: 2.3.1 & 2.3.6: Assessment/engagement default applies.

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
	proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> * of management activities, meet or exceed the recommendations of the ILO Code of Practice on Safety and Health in Forestry Work. (Revised to comply with ILO and FSC-POL-30-401).	health and safety practices.	the Organisation. 2. Intensity: relevant factor, relative to the risk of the activity being carried out. 3. Risk: main impact factor. The level of protection necessary is relative to the risk of the activity being undertaken.	2.3.4: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> should report (know the information and be able to communicate it to the Certification Body) but not record (keep written records). 2.3.5: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> wouldn't be in charge of comparing the frequency and severity of accidents with national forest industry averages. The Certification Body would do this. <u>High impact Organizations</u> would cooperate in the creation of forest industry averages where these don't exist.
4	4.3: <i>The Organization* shall* provide reasonable* opportunities for employment, training and other services to local communities*</i> , contractors and suppliers proportionate to <i>scale*</i> and <i>intensity*</i> of its management activities.	Scale and intensity refer to management activities. Together they relate to the provision of reasonable opportunities.	1. Scale: main impact factor. 2. Intensity: relevant factor. 3. Risk: not mentioned.	Scale of The Organization is relevant to the capacity and the degree of social responsibility to provide opportunities. Intensity refers here to the regularity with which an Organization uses employees, contractors, suppliers and therefore the logic in providing employment & training opportunities to them. If a small scale Organization needs to regularly employ/contract it may be more worthwhile providing training opportunities in order to develop a local workforce, but if a small scale Organization rarely employs/contracts, it is probably not worth providing training opportunities. IGIs: 4.3.1: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> should give preference to local people and services, or, in the case of group certification, to group members.

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
				<u>High impact Organizations</u> should promote the local provision of employment and services. In order to be able to employ locally for regular activities, training opportunities may need to be provided in order to build up local availability in the medium to long term.
4	4.4: <i>The Organization* shall* implement additional activities, through engagement* with local communities*, that contribute to their social and economic development, proportionate to the scale*, intensity* and socio-economic impact of its management activities.</i>	<p>Scale and intensity and socio-economic impact refer to management activities.</p> <p>Together they relate to the implementation of additional activities.</p>	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor, related to the socio-economic impact.</p> <p>2. Intensity: relevant factor, related to the socio-economic impact.</p> <p>3. Risk: not mentioned.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>4.4.1: Assessment/engagement default applies.</p> <p>4.4.2: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> have a low socio-economic impact. These Organizations can contribute socially by supporting for example local environmental education or cultural events. They should also not discriminate local markets for their products and services.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should establish a transparent, proactive and ongoing development plan, through engagement with local communities, for identifying appropriate community development activities. Activities in the development plan should include those that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requested by free and collective decisions of the local communities; b) Priorities for the communities; c) Sustainable in the long term; d) Beneficial to the local communities as a whole; e) Relevant to the poverty status of the local communities; f) Distributed equitably within the local communities.

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
4	4.5: <i>The Organization*</i> , through <i>engagement*</i> with <i>local communities*</i> , <i>shall*</i> take action to identify, avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts of its management activities on affected communities. The action taken <i>shall*</i> be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of those activities and negative impacts.	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and the negative impacts. They relate to the mitigation of negative impacts.	1. Scale : relevant factor. 2. Intensity : relevant factor. 3. Risk : main factor, function of scale and intensity.	IGIs: 4.5.1: Assessment/engagement default applies. <u>Low impact Organizations</u> should meet reduced requirements for stakeholder engagement. The results of the social, environmental and economic impact assessment should be presented to neighbours and community members for comment before operations are carried out. The actions to be implemented to avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts should be developed in participation with affected communities. <u>High impact Organizations</u> should identify the social, environmental and economic impacts of management activities in participation with affected communities before certification, through culturally appropriate engagement, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informing the affected communities in a proactive manner on their special rights related to FSC certified Management Units;• Providing capacity building to the affected communities to participate in impact assessment, FM planning and annual monitoring;• Mechanisms for resolving grievances and providing fair compensation on e.g. spoiled drinking water, lost NTFPs, damage to community roads, etc. are agreed in a participatory manner;• Staff is provided with appropriate insurances to compensate accidents.

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
				The actions to be implemented to avoid and mitigate significant negative social, environmental and economic impacts should be developed in participation with affected communities before certification.
5	5.1: <i>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.</i>	<p>Scale and intensity refer to the management activities of The Organization while risk is not mentioned here.</p> <p>Scale and intensity relate to the production of diversified benefits and/or products.</p>	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor. Medium and large Organizations have more options to diversify benefits and/or products.</p> <p>2. Intensity: is relevant in so far as plantations (= high intensity management) are limited in their options to deliver diversified benefits and/or products.</p> <p>3. Risk: not mentioned.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>5.1.1:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies. The identification of HCV 4 and HCV 5 could support the identification of important values for communities and support the compliance with the requirement.</p> <p>5.1.2:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u>, consistent with management objectives, should consider the production of the identified benefits and products to increase economic viability & reduce dependence on a single product, or make available for others to produce to strengthen and diversify the local economy.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should communicate opportunities for others to produce diversified benefits and products, to strengthen and diversify the local economy. Interest shown by the local community in producing these diversified benefits & products is prioritised and supported over production by the Organization.</p> <p>High impact Organizations that are plantations could focus on diversity of services rather than of products.</p>

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
				<p>5.1.3:</p> <p>When The Organization makes FSC promotional claims regarding the provision of ecosystem services, Annex C of the IGIs standard is followed regarding additional requirements.</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies.</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> should focus the efforts, for the conservation areas network, on rare and threatened species and small, site-level habitat features and processes. These Organizations will only make a small contribution towards sufficiency of a broader conservation area network.</p> <p>Requirements for review by knowledgeable experts could be satisfied by reference to pre-existing studies or information.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should proactively diversify markets for benefits and/or products.</p>
5	<p>5.4 <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Scale, intensity and risk refer to The Organization and relates to the use of local processing and services.</p>	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor.</p> <p>2. Intensity: relevant factor.</p> <p>3. Risk: depends on the situation of the local economy. If the local economy is well developed and well functioning there is less need to preference local processing and services.</p>	<p>Link with C4.3:</p> <p>Scale refers to The Organization's capacity and social responsibility to establish local services if not already available. All Organizations shall use local processing, local services, and local value adding where these are available, but only larger Organizations should establish these services if not available.</p> <p>Intensity can be interpreted as regularity of use of local services, like in C4.3. Even for small scale Organizations, if the processing is unusual then there is no need to establish local services, but for a regular process it could be argued as necessary to</p>

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
				<p>help establish a local processing service/facility.</p> <p>IGIs:</p> <p>5.4.2:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> should make efforts to establish local processing & value-added services that are regularly used to meet the requirements of The Organization if these are not already available.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should proactively make a bigger effort to develop local processing, local services and local value adding.</p> <p>High impact Organizations should identify the situation of the local economy, and the areas where specific measures to establish local processing, local services and local value adding are needed. Needs assessments should be made to realize diversified opportunities for others, identified in 5.1.2.</p> <p>The larger The Organization, the higher the chance that developing local processing and services could be sustainable.</p> <p>High impact Organizations could develop new training opportunities, which could be used to help foster (new) local processing, local services and local value adding.</p>

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5	5.5 <i>The Organization* shall* demonstrate through its planning and expenditures proportionate to scale, intensity and risk*, its commitment to long-term economic viability*.</i>	Scale, intensity and risk refer to The Organization and relates to its planning and expenditures.	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale.</p> <p>3. Risk: relevant impact factor. The capital investment in areas of high social and environmental risk shall be reflected in the budget and expenditures.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>5.5.1 and 5.5.2:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> should be able to demonstrate there is a balance between revenue and expenditures. Receipts for sales and expenditures should be collected when this is possible.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should have a proper accounting system and demonstrate the strategic capital investments as well as cost control, use of industry best practices, research and development, based on the results of a social and environmental risk assessment.</p>
6	6.1 The Organization* shall* assess <i>environmental values*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> and those values outside the <i>Management Unit*</i> potentially affected by management activities. This assessment shall* be undertaken with a level of detail, scale and frequency that is proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, and is sufficient for the purpose of deciding the necessary <i>conservation*</i> measures, and for detecting and monitoring possible negative impacts of those activities.	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to assessment of the environmental values.	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor.</p> <p>2. Intensity: relevant factor.</p> <p>3. Risk: relevant factor. It refers to the social, economic and environmental values in the context of the Management Unit.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>6.1.1:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use for 'Best Available Information' (BAI) what the manager knows and observes, and what he/she learns from neighbours and other local stakeholders, together with existing assessments and mapping.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> could a step beyond existing 'Best Available Information'.</p> <p>6.1.2:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies.</p>
6	6.2 Prior to the start of site-disturbing activities, <i>The Organization* shall* identify and assess the scale, intensity and risk*</i> of potential impacts of management activities on the identified <i>environmental values*</i> .	In this Criterion scale, intensity and risk are NOT mentioned as impact factors, but as variables that need to be determined. Here the	Even though SIR is not mentioned as in the rest of Criteria, it can still be applied in relation to the assessment process.	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>6.2.1:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies.</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use the existing FSC tools for streamlined social and environmental</p>

P	CRITERION	MAIN SIR ELEMENT(S)	RELEVANT IMPACT FACTOR	ADDRESSING SIR
		concept of scale, intensity and risk is different than in all other Criteria mentioning scale, intensity and risk		impact assessments (FSC Website). <u>High impact Organizations</u> should conduct an environmental impact assessment in full compliance with its national definition and address all elements of environmental values. They could hire an expert on the matter to conduct the environmental impact assessment, or have their assessment peer reviewed by an independent body.
6	6.3 <i>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.</i>	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the (potential) negative impact of management activities (as in 6.2) and relates to the measures for prevention and mitigation of these impacts.	1. Scale: relevant in terms of the impact (6.2) and effort (6.3). 2. Intensity: relevant in terms of the impact (6.2) and effort (6.3). 3. Risk: relevant in terms of the impact (6.2).	Proportionate to scale, intensity and risk, means that higher levels of potential and actual negative impacts of management activities (as identified in 6.2) require larger efforts in relation to measures for prevention, mitigation and repair. This potential negative impact is not entirely determined by the scale and intensity of the operation. If there is a risk, it must be addressed regardless of scale or intensity. As a result, no scale, intensity and risk variations of the indicators are needed.
6	6.4 The Organization* shall* protect <i>rare species*</i> and <i>threatened species*</i> and their <i>habitats*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i> through <i>conservation zones*</i> , <i>protection areas*</i> , <i>connectivity*</i> and/or (where necessary) other direct measures for their survival and viability. These measures shall* be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities and to the <i>conservation*</i> status and ecological requirements of the <i>rare and threatened species*</i> . The <i>Organization* shall* take into account</i>	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and together with the conservation status relate to the measures of protection and/ or survival.	1. Scale: relevant factor, sufficiently addressed by risk. 2. Intensity: relevant factor, sufficiently addressed by risk. 3. Risk: main impact factor, linked to the presence of rare and threatened species (RTEs), their conservation status and their ecological requirements.	IGIs: 6.4.1: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> can use for 'Best Available Information' what the manager knows and observes, and what he/she learns from neighbours and other local stakeholders, together with existing assessments and mapping. 6.4.3: 'Proportionate to scale, intensity and risk' means that higher levels of potential and actual negative

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	the geographic range and ecological requirements of <i>rare and threatened species</i> * beyond the boundary of the <i>Management Unit</i> *, when determining the measures to be taken inside the <i>Management Unit</i> *.		<p>Are there RTEs in the MU?</p> <p>No → Criterion 6.4 wouldn't apply</p> <p>Yes → Apply the correspondent indicators depending on the scale and intensity of the management activities, which would classify The Organization as low impact, mid or high impact. In addition to this, the conservation status and ecological requirements of the RTEs would also influence the level of effort expected.</p>	<p>impacts of management activities require larger efforts in relation to the measures to protect the species. This may include:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could schedule management activities to avoid disturbance during nesting or fruiting seasons, they could also use reduced impact harvesting to protect nesting and breeding sites. Conservation zones and protection areas could also have an important role in RTEs protection. Mitigations measures should be designed for the needs of the species and habitats in question.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should consider coordination with other landowners and land managers, restoration of habitats, introduction or enrichment with animal or plant species, the control of alien predators and pests, species' recovery programs and other prevention, remedial or mitigation measures.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the more at risk the conservation status of the rare and threatened species potentially affected by the management activities, the higher the efforts The Organization should make.</p> <p>The higher the ecological requirements of the rare and threatened species potentially affected by the management activities, the higher the efforts The Organization should make.</p> <p>6.4.4:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> should not fish, trap or collect RTEs. They should also inform the people in their surroundings to do the same, while finding a balance to also respect local communities' and indigenous people's traditional practices.</p>

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				<u>High impact Organizations</u> should organize patrolling to control hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of RTEs. They should also educate people on RTEs in the area and how to recognize and protect them.
6	6.5 The Organization* <i>shall</i> * identify and protect representative sample areas of <i>native ecosystems</i> * and/or restore them to more <i>natural conditions</i> *. Where representative sample areas do not exist, The Organization <i>shall</i> * restore a proportion of the <i>Management Unit</i> * to more <i>natural conditions</i> *. The size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration <i>shall</i> * be proportionate to the <i>conservation</i> * status and value of the <i>ecosystems</i> * at the <i>landscape</i> * level, and the <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> * of management activities.	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to the size of the areas and the measures taken for their protection or restoration.	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity & risk.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale & risk.</p> <p>3. Risk: main impact factor, linked to the conservation status of the ecosystems at the landscape level and the value of the ecosystems at the landscape level.</p>	<p>The scale of protection and/or restoration is determined by the conservation status and value of the ecosystem as well as the scale, intensity and risk of management activities in the Management Unit as a whole. The magnitude of the protection and restoration efforts, including the size, design and connectivity of sample areas, should be proportionate to the scale, intensity and risks of management activities and impacts. Thus, special rules may be applied to very small properties among small and low intensity managed forests, and to group certificates.</p> <p>IGIs: 6.5.1: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> can use for 'Best Available Information' what the manager knows and observes, and what he/she learns from neighbours or stakeholders, together with existing assessments and mapping.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should engage national and local authorities, scientific experts and/or other knowledgeable stakeholders mandated for or specialized in the ecosystem conservation, protection or restoration.</p>

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				<p>6.5.4:</p> <p>As indicated in Annex D of the IGLs standard, the more at risk the conservation status of the ecosystems potentially affected by the management activities, the higher the size of the areas and the efforts for their protection.</p> <p>The higher the value of the ecosystems potentially affected by the management activities, the higher the size of the areas and the efforts for their protection.</p> <p>6.5.5:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> may establish smaller or fewer samples. For more information, refer to Annex D of the IGL standard.</p>
7	7.1 <i>The Organization* shall*</i> , proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of its management activities, set policies (visions and values) and <i>objectives*</i> for management, which are environmentally sound, socially beneficial and economically viable. Summaries of these policies and <i>objectives* shall*</i> be incorporated into the <i>management plan*</i> , and publicized.	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to setting policies and objectives.	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale.</p> <p>3. Risk: relevant factor, linked to the social, economic and environmental context of the Management Unit.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>7.1.1 and 7.1.2:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies for both indicators.</p>
7	7.2 <i>The Organization* shall*</i> have and implement a <i>management plan*</i> for the <i>Management Unit*</i> which is fully consistent with the policies and <i>objectives*</i> as established according to	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to the content of the	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>7.2.1 and 7.2.2:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies for both indicators.</p>

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	Criterion 7.1. The <i>management plan</i> * shall* describe the natural resources that exist in the <i>Management Unit</i> * and explain how the plan will meet the FSC certification requirements. The <i>management plan</i> * shall* cover forest* management planning and social management planning proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> * of the planned activities.	management plan.	together with scale. 3. Risk: relevant factor, linked to the social, economic and environmental context of the Management Unit.	Standard Developers should analyse Annex E of the IGIs standard and apply scale, intensity and risk to its content, by defining which of the listed aspects should be complied with by low impact Organizations.
7	7.6 <i>The Organization</i> * shall*, proportionate to <i>scale, intensity and risk</i> * of management activities, proactively and transparently engage <i>affected stakeholders</i> * in its management planning and monitoring processes, and shall* engage <i>interested stakeholders</i> * on request.	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to the engagement of stakeholders in the management planning and monitoring.	1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity. 2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale. 3. Risk: refers to the interests of affected stakeholders and interested stakeholders.	IGIs: 7.6.1, 7.6.3 and 7.6.4: Assessment/engagement default applies. <u>High impact Organizations</u> should have adequate processes to proactively and transparently identify and engage with affected stakeholders as defined in the P&C. Interested stakeholders will self-identify. This may include the requirement to develop a formal community and stakeholders' relationship strategy. In addition to the above, the higher the risk of negatively affecting the interests of stakeholders, the higher the effort for engagement that The Organization should make.
8	8.2 <i>The Organization</i> * shall monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of the activities carried out in the <i>Management Unit</i> *, and changes in its environmental condition.	Scale, intensity and risk are mentioned in Principle 8, but not in all its Criteria. In Criterion 8.2 the concept of scale, intensity and risk should be applied referred to	1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity. 2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale. 3. Risk: is inherent to the	IGIs: 8.2.1 and 8.2.2: <u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use the existing FSC tools for streamlined monitoring (FSC Website). Standard Developers should analyze Annex G of the IGI standard and apply SIR to its content, by

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		the management activities of The Organization, and related to the monitoring and evaluation.	management activity, and is sufficiently addressed by the scale and the intensity.	<p>defining which of the listed aspects should be complied with by low impact Organizations.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should comply with all the aspects listed in Annex G of the IGIs standard. In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social monitoring results should be peer reviewed by independent experts and presented to the affected stakeholders in open-door events; • Monitoring the downstream water quality should be based on laboratory analysis; • Monitoring of HCV 1-4 should make use of satellite images; • Monitoring of carbon stores and annual fluxes should be calculated using IPCC tier three methodology.
8	8.5 <i>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.</i>	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities of The Organization and relates to tracking and tracing.	<p>1. Scale: relevant factor, together with intensity.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor. . If nothing is sold in any given year, tracking and tracing is irrelevant.</p> <p>3. Risk: refers to the risk that logs from uncertified forests enter into certified batches of logs, and is sufficiently addressed by the scale and the intensity.</p>	<p>IGIs:</p> <p>8.5.1:</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> should keep invoices, which allow having an easy tracking system in place.</p>
9	9.1 <i>The Organization*</i> , through	Scale, intensity and risk	1. Scale: main impact factor	For High Conservation Values, the intensity of assessments should take account of the likelihood

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	<p><i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i>, <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and other means and sources, shall assess and record the presence and status of the following <i>High Conservation Values*</i> in the <i>Management Unit*</i>, proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of impacts of management activities, and likelihood of the occurrence of the <i>High Conservation Values*</i>.</p>	<p>refer to the impacts of management activities and, together with the likelihood of the occurrence of High Conservation Values, relates to the assessment of HCVs.</p>	<p>together with intensity & risk.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale & risk.</p> <p>3. Risk: main impact factor, linked to the likelihood of the occurrence of the High Conservation Values.</p>	<p>of discovering any HCVs. If local expert and stakeholder opinion has a clear consensus about which High Conservation Values are believed to be present, and especially if the danger of negative impacts of management is minimal, then it should not be necessary to carry out detailed and costly surveys at an early stage. For example, if rare or threatened ecosystems are known to be present, if they are not believed to be at risk, and if the area is assigned to full protection, then detailed biological surveys are not always or immediately necessary.</p> <p>IGIs:</p> <p>9.1.1 and 9.1.2:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies for both indicators.</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use 'Best Available Information' that the manager knows and observes, and what he/she learns from neighbours or stakeholders, together with existing assessments and mapping.</p> <p>Low impact Organizations could use existing FSC tools for HCV assessment (FSC Website).</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should use experts registered by the HCV Resource Network or other equally qualified professionals to assess the presence and status of HCVs.</p> <p>In addition to field assessments, the following sources of information are examples of what could be used for HCVs 1 to 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess the presence of HCVs: www.biodiversitya-z.org. Biodiversity Hotspots:

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				<p>www.biodiversityhotspots.org;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intact Forest Landscapes: http://www.globalforestwatch.org/. Such areas are highly likely to have HCV 2, and may contain HCV 1; Frontier Forests: www.wri.org/publication/last-frontier-forests-ecosystems-and-economies-edge; www.globalforestwatch.org; WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions: www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions. Ecoregions are “defined as relatively large units of land or water containing a distinct assemblage of natural communities sharing a large majority of species, dynamics, and environmental conditions”. Ecoregions represent the original distribution of distinct assemblages of species and communities. This concept may be helpful for resolving issues of scale, and for ensuring a full coverage of conservation sites; WWF Global 200 Ecoregions: www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions/g200.cfm; Important Bird Areas IBAs, ~12,000 sites worldwide, many quite small (e.g. 314 in Australia): Birdlife International www.birdlife.org. These do one or more of the following: (1) They hold a significant number of one or more globally threatened species; (2) They are one of a set of sites that together hold a suite of restricted-range species or biome-restricted species; and (3) They have exceptionally large numbers of migratory or congregatory species. Cf. also Endemic Bird Areas, EBAs, covering over 7 million km²;

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant Life International: IPAs, Important Plant Areas: www.plantlife.org.uk; World Heritage Sites (207 natural + mixed sites): UNESCO + IUCN. whc.unesco.org; Centres of Plant Diversity, IUCN, WCMC. www.unep-wcmc.org/species/sca/GSPC.htm; Conservation International: Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Plant Areas; RAMSAR sites, designated under the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (~1900 sites): www.ramsar.org; GSBAs: Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas, identified in some regions; KBAs, Key Biodiversity Areas, identified with IBAT: Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IUCN, CI and others), www.IBATforbusiness.org; Natura2000: System of strict nature reserves in Europe: www.natura.org; NatureServe: Database especially for species in USA and Canada: www.NatureServe.org; IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: http://www.iucnredlist.org/.
9	9.3 <i>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</i>	Scale, intensity and risk refer to the management activities and relates to the maintenance and enhancement of HCVs.	<p>1. Scale: main impact factor together with intensity & risk.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale & risk.</p>	The FSC definition of 'precautionary approach' is to be used for applying this Criterion. Any threat to a High Conservation Value is considered to be a threat of severe or irreversible damage, and The Organization will take explicit and effective measures to prevent the damage and avoid risks. In cases of doubt about the presence of High Conservation Values, The Organization should take

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	<i>risk*</i> of management activities.		<p>3. Risk: main impact factor, linked to the presence of HCVs.</p> <p>Are there HCVs in the MU?</p> <p>No → Criterion 9.3 (and 9.2 and 9.4) wouldn't apply</p> <p>Yes → Apply the correspondent indicators depending on the scale and intensity of the management activities, which would classify The Organization as low, mid or high impact. In addition to this, the precautionary approach should be always applied.</p>	<p>measures to resolve the doubts, and to set appropriate management strategies, actions and monitoring. These measures are required even when the scientific information is incomplete or inconclusive (remembering that scientific information is never complete), so decisions should be based on the reasonable likelihood or meaningful probability of the occurrence of High Conservation Values, according to the information available.</p> <p>IGIs 9.3.1-9.3.3</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use the existing FSC tools for HCV assessment (FSC Website).</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize awareness raising campaigns among the forest dependent people to avoid poaching or collection of red listed species; • Introduce selective traps for legal trapping; • Take measures to support livelihoods of forest dependent people, for example constructing market squares for selling NTFPs, organizing garbage handling and shelters for rain and sun for those squares; • Facilitate Village Development Plans to communities located in or nearby HCVs; • Mark the boundaries of buffer zones and core zones of HCVs on the ground and agree with local people the uses of the forest in those zones; • Create safe nesting habitats to RTEs.
9	9.4 <i>The Organization* shall*</i>	Scale, intensity and risk	1. Scale: main impact factor	This Criterion recognizes that the frequency of

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	demonstrate that periodic monitoring is carried out to assess changes in the status of <i>High Conservation Values*</i> , and <i>shall*</i> adapt its management strategies to ensure their effective <i>protection*</i> . The monitoring shall be proportionate to the <i>scale, intensity and risk*</i> of management activities, and shall include <i>engagement*</i> with <i>affected stakeholders*</i> , <i>interested stakeholders*</i> and experts.	refer to the management activities and relates to periodic monitoring.	<p>together with intensity & risk.</p> <p>2. Intensity: main impact factor together with scale & risk.</p> <p>3. Risk: main impact factor, linked to the potential impact of the management activities.</p>	<p>monitoring depends on the specific situation, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the High Conservation Values (for example, its ecology and particular attributes); Options for the management of the High Conservation Values; and Scale, intensity and risk of impacts. <p>This could require regular monitoring as well as sporadic monitoring. It could range from daily monitoring during management activities, to monthly, annually or less frequently.</p> <p>IGIs:</p> <p>9.4.1 and 9.4.2:</p> <p>Assessment/engagement default applies for both indicators.</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could use the existing FSC tools for monitoring (FSC Website).</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize patrols of the HCVs; Use satellite images to track changes in the forest cover; Use radio-emitters to follow the movements of RTE mammals.
10	10.9 <i>The Organization* shall* assess risks*</i> and implement activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards proportionate to <i>scale</i> ,	Scale, intensity and risk refer to The Organization and relates to the risk assessment	1. Scale: main impact factor, together with intensity.	The intent is to reduce and mitigate the risk that more intensive forest management will increase the frequency and intensity of disturbances like landslides, pests, or fire, and/or reduce forests'

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	<i>intensity, and risk*.</i>	and to activities that can reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards.	<p>2. Intensity: main impact factor, together with scale.</p> <p>3. Risk: relevant factor. Depends on the susceptibility of the Management Unit to natural hazards, as well as on the scale of the management activities.</p>	<p>natural resilience to such disturbances.</p> <p>The higher the risk, the more detailed, comprehensive and frequent should be the activities implemented by The Organization to reduce the potential negative impacts of natural hazards.</p> <p>IGIs:</p> <p>10.9.1 and 10.9.3:</p> <p>Risk assessment of the potential natural hazards (10.9.1) and the identification of the management activities that influence the natural hazards (10.9.3) depend on the Scale (assessment/engagement default applies).</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> should do more sophisticated assessments such as using statistics and conducting original research.</p> <p>10.9.2 and 10.9.4:</p> <p>Activities that reduce potential negative impacts from natural hazards (10.9.2) and reduce identified risks (10.9.4) should be implemented dependent on the Scale and the Risk.</p> <p><u>Low impact Organizations</u> could apply some of these measures: creation and maintenance of fire breaks and reservoir ponds to prevent fire damage; apply silvicultural regimes that avoid unstable stand boundaries, to prevent storm damage and windthrow; controlled burning for pest control; preserving natural patterns of drainage and wetlands to prevent flood damage; etc.</p> <p><u>High impact Organizations</u> may implement the following measures:</p>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general: stakeholder engagement; public education; equipment; training; monitoring; risk mitigation; collaborate with other agencies, etc. • Fire damage: establish fire detection systems; fire management plans, including preparation and training of fire crews; provision and regular maintenance of suitable equipment. • Storm damage and windthrow: develop wind maps. • Pests, plant diseases, pathogens, invasive weeds: clearance of fallen wood, standing dead wood and coarse woody debris, in line with best scientific and local knowledge (keeping a balance to keep the wood needed for healthy decomposition cycles and populations of predators and parasites to exert natural control over pests); decreasing stress on species through species-site matching in accordance with Criterion 10.2, monitoring (Principle 8), together with integrated pest management (Criterion 10.7), cover crops, species diversification, silvicultural practices which prevent weed growth and maintain growth of crop species at optimum levels and reduced harvest intensity. • Flood damage: installing effective drainage structures.