

Principle 9, Annex J: HCV Framework.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR STANDARD DEVELOPERS: When preparing HCV Frameworks, Standards Developers shall consult the Instructions and Guidance for using this Template in the GFSS Template User's Manual. See both Section 7 and Annex 2 of the User's Manual.

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

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

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

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

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

Overarching Best Available Information

The following tables show the types of overarching Best Available Information (BAI) that is applicable for assessments, strategies, and monitoring for all HCVs or specific categories of HCVs. The BAI applies to all Organizations that are not SLIMF. For SLIMFs, the BAI applies where indicated. The purpose of listing overarching BAI here is to avoid having to list it repetitively in the following sections. BAI that is more specific to individual HCV Interpretations is included in the following sections.

Note: Indigenous peoples in Mozambique might include descendants of Ngoni Bantu, Khoisan, Tonga, Chokwe, Manyika, Sau, and other peoples. However, Traditional Peoples is likely a more useful concept for identifying Indigenous Peoples in Mozambique. (Per: DGM, 2023; Minority Rights, 2020; World Atlas, undated; SGS, 2009)

Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing National or Regional HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach*. High Conservation Value* surveys of the Management Unit*; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate* engagement* with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected* and interested stakeholders*, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (2021); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization*.	Y
HCV 2, Element 1, IFLs	Global Forest Watch Intact Forest Landscapes* maps (2017) www.globalforestwatch.org , or other maps based on a more recent and accurate Intact Forest Landscapes* inventory using a refined methodology.	Y
HCV 5, Element 1, and HCV 6, Element 2, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements.	Y

Best Available Information* for Identifying and Assessing National or Regional HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach*. High Conservation Value* surveys of the Management Unit*; relevant databases and maps; culturally appropriate* engagement*with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected* and interested stakeholders*, and relevant local and regional experts; FSC Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (2021); review of the results by knowledgeable expert(s) independent of The Organization*.	Y
HCV 5, Element 2, and HCV 6, Element 3, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI for these elements.	Y

Best Available Information* for Developing Management Strategies for National or Regional HCV Interpretations		SLIMF
All HCV Categories, All Elements	Identification of threats, using: Data, facts, documents, expert opinions, and results of field surveys or consultations with stakeholders that are most credible, accurate, complete, and/or pertinent and that can be obtained through reasonable* effort and cost, subject to the scale* and intensity* of the management activities and the Precautionary Approach*. Engagement*with Indigenous Peoples, affected rights holders*, affected* and interested stakeholders*, and experts.	Y
HCV 5, Element 1, and HCV 6, Element 2, Values fundamental to local communities	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities is the primary BAI for these elements. The “fundamentality” and “critical... importance” of the resources should also be determined through engagement.	Y
HCV 5, Element 2, and HCV 6, Element 3, Values fundamental to Indigenous Peoples	Culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI for these elements. The “fundamentality” and “critical... importance” of the resources should also be determined through engagement.	Y

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

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

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 1, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 1:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Concentrations of <i>biological diversity</i>* that are <i>significant</i>* at global, regional, or national levels:		
Protected areas, including: Community Conservation Areas, Ecological Parks, Environmental Protection Areas, Forest Reserves, Hunting Reserves, National Parks, National Reserves, RAMSAR sites, Special Reserves, Transfrontier Areas, and relevant World Heritage sites (e.g., Quirimbas Archipelago and Vumba Mountain Range). (For the list of RAMSAR sites, see HCV 2.)	For lists, maps, and other information, see both Protected Areas – ANAC and Protected Areas – Protected Planet (see <i>References</i> below). (The two sites' lists of protected areas overlap, but each show areas not covered by the other.) See also World Heritage and RAMSAR sites (in <i>References</i>).	Y
Proposed protected areas, e.g., the Palma area. (Per: Proforest, undated)	National Conservation Areas Administration (ANAC). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y
Officially recognized buffer zones of protected areas, i.e., buffers for Quirimbas, Gile, and Niassa.	See Protected Areas – Protected Planet (in <i>References</i>). See also the National Conservation Areas Administration (ANAC).	Y
5 km buffers around other National Parks and National Reserves. (Per: Proforest, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), i.e., the areas listed as Critical, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the National Coordination Group (CNG) of Key Biodiversity Areas and Red Lists. (Note the KBAs likely include some areas listed elsewhere at HCV 1 and 3), but the KBAs are the result of a recent and comprehensive study and should be given due emphasis.)	See SIBMOZ – KBAs (in <i>References</i>).	Y
Important Plant Areas (IPAs). (The IPAs are also the result of a recent, comprehensive study and should be given due emphasis, regardless of overlaps.) (Per: Kew, undated; MITADER, 2019)	See Important Plant Areas (in <i>References</i>).	Y
The Vumba Hills. (Per: WWF, 2021)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Coastal forests in Zambezia. (Per: WWF, 2021; Soil Association, 2023)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Migratory staging areas, breeding areas, hibernation areas, and other significant seasonal concentrations of species, e.g., the Marromeu Complex, Lake Niassa, mangroves, freshwater swamps, and riparian forests. (Per: Siteo et al, 2015; WWF, 2021)	For a map of some of the areas, see Figure 5 in Siteo et al (2015). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y
Element 2: Concentrations of endemic species that are <i>significant</i>* at global, regional, or national levels:		
The Maputaland, Pondoland, Tongoland, and Chimanimani Centres of Endemism; and the Zanzibar Inhambe Regional Mosaic (river bands, hills, and plateaus). (Per: Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021; Siteo et al, 2015; MITADER, 2019; Muller et al, 2005)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Mountains, e.g.: Chimanimani, Garuso, Libombos, Serra Choa, and various Inselbergs (e.g., Chiperoni, Gorongosa, Inago, Jeci, Lico, Mabu, Mecula, Nallume, and Namuli, and others in the Great Inselberg Archipelago). (Per: Siteo et al, 2015; WWF, 2021; Proforest, undated; Mongabay, 2019a and 2019b)	For a map of some of the areas, see Figure 5 in Siteo et al (2015). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y
The Inharrime, Mabote, Cheringoma-Gorongosa, and Mecuburi forests, and the coastal forests of Quiterajo, Matibane, and northern Mozambique. (Per: Siteo et al, 2015; WWF, 2021; Soil Association, 2023)	For a map of some of the areas, see Figure 5 in Siteo et al (2015). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y

Lake Niassa, the Marromeu wetlands, halophytic vegetation along the Changane River, and woody grassland habitat of the Zambezi delta. (Per: Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021; Siteo et al, 2015)	For a map of some of the areas, see Figure 5 in Siteo et al (2015). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y
Per the precautionary approach and pending further assessment: Areas more ecologically intact, adjacent to protected areas, or linking elevational zones; salt licks; extensive riparian forests; the Mueda Plateau in Northern Mozambique; and refugia (see HCV 3). (Per: Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021; TFCG, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Other significant concentrations of endemic plant or animal species, e.g., populations of an endemic species that is Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened, and/or populations of multiple endemic species.	For lists of endemic species, see: IUCN Red List (in <i>References</i>) and applicable national species lists, e.g.: Darbyshire et al (2019); MITADER (2020); and Red List of Plants (in <i>References</i>). For additional or updated national lists under development, see: Wildlife Conservation Society; the Ministry of Land & Environment; and SIBMOZ – Red List (in <i>References</i>). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y
(Note that many protected areas are important to endemics, e.g.: Bazarto and Banhine National Parks; Niassa Reserve; Licuati Forest Reserve; Maputo Special Reserve.) (Per: Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021)		
Element 3: Concentrations of rare,* threatened,* or endangered species that are significant* at global, regional, or national levels:		
Coastal forests of Quiterajo. (Per: WWF, 2021; Soil Association, 2023)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Elephant populations; wild dog populations in Niassa Reserve and Quirimbas National Park; rhino populations, including around Quirimbas National Park; and wild dog and threatened bird species at Marromeu complex in the Zambezi delta. (Per: Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2019)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Plants needing special attention, e.g.: <i>Encephalartos munchii</i> , <i>E. pterogonus</i> , <i>E. senticosus</i> , <i>E. leomboensis</i> , <i>E. umbeluziensis</i> , <i>E. chimanimaniensis</i> , <i>E. aplanatus</i> , <i>E. ngoyanus</i> , <i>Alloeochaete namuliensis</i> , <i>Crotalaria torrei</i> , <i>Plectranthus gurueënsis</i> , <i>Aloe torrei</i> , <i>Senecio peltophorus</i> , and <i>Exacum zombense</i> . (Per: MITADER, 2019)	See the Overarching BAI. Also consider the studies at Mozambique Flora (in <i>References</i>).	Y
Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) sites, i.e.: Mount Namuli (for <i>Paraxerus vincenti</i> and <i>Rhampholeon tilburyi</i>), Mount Inago (for <i>Rhampholeon bruessoworum</i>), Njesi Plateau (for <i>Artisornis sousae</i>), Mount Mruwere and adjacent hills (for <i>Encephalartos pterogonus</i>), Mount Zembe (for <i>Encephalartos munchii</i>), and possibly the Chimanimani Mountains.	For maps and other information, see Alliance for Zero Extinction (in <i>References</i> below).	Y
Other significant occurrences of terrestrial and freshwater plant or animal species listed by the IUCN Red List, CITES, or national species lists as Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, or Near Threatened or the equivalent. Including occurrences of: any Critically Endangered species, more than 1% of a listed species' population, several or more listed species, and/or listed species in special ecological niches, e.g., wide-ranging carnivores, keystone species, umbrella species,	For listed species, see: IUCN Red List and CITES (in <i>References</i>), and applicable national species lists, e.g., MITADER (2020) and Red List of Plants (in <i>References</i>). For additional or updated national lists under development, see: Wildlife Conservation Society; the Ministry of Land & Environment; and SIBMOZ – Red List (in <i>References</i>). See also the Overarching BAI.	Y

species with very small populations or ranges, and other conservation priority species.		
(Note that many protected areas and other HCV 1 Interpretations are also important to RTE species.) (Per: Muller et al, 2005)		

B. Assessments for HCV 1

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 1 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples and rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	Y
For all HCV 1: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., extractive activity, fires, climate change, poaching, illegal logging, illegal mining, unsustainable fuelwood harvest, invasive species, etc.). (Per: Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2019; SGS, 2022)	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	Y
For protected areas, proposed protected areas, and other conservation areas.	Consider the plant studies at Mozambique Flora (in References) for potentially relevant information.	N
For protected areas: Confirm whether policies and practices effectively protect the area and its HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For KBAs.	See SIBMOZ – KBAs (in References)	Y
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 1 that may exist in the management unit, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.1, Identification of HCV 1).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 1

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Protection zones, harvest prescriptions, and/or other strategies to protect threatened, endangered, endemic species, or other concentrations of <i>biological diversity</i> * and the ecological communities and <i>habitats</i> * upon which they depend, sufficient to prevent reductions in the extent, integrity, quality, and viability of the <i>habitats</i> * and species occurrences.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts. Also consider relevant conservation plans, species recovery plans, and other published information.	Y
For all HCV 1: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective</i> *, measures to develop, expand, and/or <i>restore</i> * <i>habitats</i> * for such species.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts.	Y
For all HCV 1 Interpretations, especially protected areas: Consider co-management with local communities and Indigenous Peoples, management that enables local communities to benefit from conservation (e.g., community-based tourism, NTFP harvest and value-added processing, etc.), and use of traditional knowledge. (Per: MITADER, 2019; Muller et al, 2005; DGM, 2023)	For information on Natural Resources Management Committees (CGRN) and other collaborative community management approaches, see MLE (undated) (in References). See also the Overarching BAI.	N

For protected areas: Exclude extractive activity, limit subsistence harvest and hunting to traditional practices, manage fire risk, improve boundary delineation and enforcement, diversify livelihoods, and prevent poaching and agricultural incursion, including by helping to develop alternative incomes. (Per: Muller et al, 2005; Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2015)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For buffers around National Parks and National Reserves: Work with Park and Reserve authorities to adopt strategies similar to protected areas (see above). (Per: Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2015)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For KBAs. Protection areas, co-management with communities;	See SIBMOZ – Ecosystems (in References).	Y
For endemic and rare, threatened, or endangered (RTE) species: Also limit any hunting to traditional, sustainable levels; and prevent poaching (see below). (Per: Proforest, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For concentrations of Afromontane endemism: Establish protected areas, where feasible. (Per: MITADER, 2019)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For elephant, cheetah, and wild dog: Also see the action plans at SIBMOZ – Plans. Law enforcement	See SIBMOZ – Plans (in References).	Y
For lions: Also see the Strategy and Action Plan for Lion Protection in Mozambique (2013), and the Niassa Lion Project’s experience addressing community-level risks. (Per: MITADER, 2019; SGS, 2020)	See the Niassa Lion Project.	Y
Where poaching, unauthorized tree cutting, and illegal activities are a threat: Employ rangers and camera traps to monitor the forest. Limit road construction and unauthorized access in conservation areas. Cooperate with authorities and help educate local communities about the value of HCVs and alternative livelihoods. (Per: SGS, 2022; Proforest, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Where fuelwood harvest is a threat: Promote alternative fuels and cooking methods, e.g., more efficient stoves, gas stoves, agricultural residues, cut-offs from local sawmills, etc. (Per: MITADER, 2015; SGS, 2022). Alternative livelihoods activities for those involved in extractive activities	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Where shifting agriculture is a threat: Support development of agroforestry or other alternatives such as CSA. (Per: SGS, 2022)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging local communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including re. the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 1

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 1 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 1 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For some HCV Interpretations and occurrences, direct indicators should be used, e.g., field surveys of flora and fauna, or surveillance with drones. For others, indirect indicators may be sufficient and	See the Overarching BAI.	Y

more efficient, e.g., changes in the quantity and quality of habitats for RTE species.		
Consider co-monitoring with local communities and Indigenous Peoples, including for monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest. Information management systems like SMART may be helpful (https://smartconservationtools.org/).	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance on monitoring programs, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).		

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.**

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 2, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 2:	<i>Best Available Information</i>* (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Intact Forest landscapes*:		
<i>Not applicable. Intact Forest Landscapes* as defined in the FSC International Generic Indicators and by Global Forest Watch are not present in Mozambique.</i>		
Element 2: <i>Large landscape</i>*-level <i>ecosystems</i>* that are <i>significant</i>* 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:		
Important wetlands, e.g., RAMSAR sites (i.e., the Zambezi Delta and Lake Niassa & Its Coastal Zone), the Maputo National Park/World Heritage site, and the Marroumeu-cheringoma complexwetland.	For lists and maps of RAMSAR sites, see RAMSAR sites (in <i>References</i>). For the Maputo NP World Heritage site, see World Heritage (in <i>References</i>)	Y
Native forests* that, in the context of Mozambique are relatively large, relatively unaffected by industrial management, and have successional stages, forest structure, and species composition similar in distribution to native forests* that have experienced minimal human disturbance (traditional Indigenous* management regimes not withstanding). Not all species need be present for areas to qualify. “Large” may be on the order of 5,000 to 10,000 ha.	Mapping and other data on forest cover, age, succession, structure, species composition, anthropogenic disturbance, etc. See also the Overarching BAI for potentially relevant information sources.	N
<i>(Note that some protected areas are likely to be HCV 2, e.g., Niassa and Gorongosa Reserves.) (Per: Proforest, undated)</i>		
Element 3: <i>Ecosystem</i>* mosaics that are <i>significant</i>* 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:		

Connectivity corridors proposed between protected areas and/or other HCVs, e.g.: the corridor between the Maputo Special Reserve and the Tembe Elephant Park in South Africa; the Greater Gorongosa – Marromeu Corridor; the Rovuma River between Niassa and Quirimbas Reserves; the Zambezi River Corridor between Hunting Block 9 and Chemba; and Zinave and Bahine National Parks. (Per: Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2015)	For the Maputo-Tembe Corridor, see NDCA (2002). For the Gorongosa – Marromeu Corridor, see the Ministry of Land & Environment. See also the National Conservation Areas Administration (ANAC), and the Overarching BAI.	Y
Per the precautionary approach and pending further assessment: Other migratory corridors for elephant, e.g., areas adjacent to Gile Reserve. (Per: Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
(Note some other examples of mosaics are listed at HCV 1 and HCV 3, e.g.: the Gorongosa Marromeu Complex; Maputaland Centre of Endemism (sand forest, wooded grassland, and Bobole Forest); Zanzibar Inhambe Regional Mosaic (river bands, hills, and plateaus); and various Inselbergs.) (Per: WWF, 2021)		

B. Assessments for HCV 2

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 2 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples and rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation. Also consider HCV assessors with local experience.	Y
For all HCV 2: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., climate change, fire, illegal logging, illegal mining, poaching, invasive species, agriculture expansion, settlements, etc.). (Per: Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2019; SGS, 2022)	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	Y
For connectivity/migratory corridors: Identify and map suitable habitats. (Per: Proforest, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	N
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 2 that may exist in the management unit, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.2, Identification of HCV 2).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 2

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and intactness of the <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> and the viability of their biodiversity concentrations, including plant and animal indicator species, keystone species, and/or guilds associated with large intact <i>natural forest* ecosystems*</i> . Examples include <i>protection*</i> zones and set-aside areas, with any commercial activity in areas that are	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts.	Y

not set-aside being limited to <i>low-intensity*</i> operations that fully maintain <i>forest*</i> structure, composition, regeneration, and disturbance patterns at all times.		
For all HCV 2: Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> and reconnect <i>forest* ecosystems*</i> , their intactness, and <i>habitats*</i> that support natural <i>biological diversity*</i> are in place.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts.	Y
For all HCV 2: Consider co-management with local communities and Indigenous Peoples, management that enables local communities to benefit from conservation, and use of traditional knowledge. (<i>See the HCV 1 strategies for more detail.</i>)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For connectivity/migratory corridors: Maintain natural vegetation. Where possible, limit use to hunting concessions and community managed conservation areas. (<i>Per: Proforest, undated</i>)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Where unauthorized activities, fuelwood harvest, and/or shifting agriculture are threats: See the strategies at HCV 1.	See the BAI at HCV 1.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging Indigenous Peoples and communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including with regard to the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 2

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 2 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 2 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For some HCV 2 occurrences, remote surveillance with drones or satellite imagery may be helpful. If satellite imagery is used, it should be of sufficient resolution to detect below-the-canopy conditions where relevant.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Consider co-monitoring with local communities, including for monitoring of potential impacts and of potential illegal or unauthorized activities in the forest. (<i>See HCV 1 for more detail.</i>)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance on monitoring programs, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).		

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

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 3, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 3:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Rare*, threatened*, or endangered ecosystems*:		
Mangroves; Zambezi flooded savannah; coastal forests (e.g., Quiterajo, Lupangua, Maputaland coastal mosaic, Nhica do Rovuma – Pundanhar, Zanzibar-Inhambane Regional mosaic); coastal forests with Icuria dunes; wetlands of international importance (i.e., Complexo de Marromeu and Lago Niassa); gallery and riverine forests; southern shrub miombo; shrub thicket of Southern Africa; forest and grassland mosaics in the Rift montane; and montane forest (e.g., Chimanimani Mountains and various Inselbergs). (Per: Sioe et al, 2015; Proforest, undated; WWF, 2021; MITADER, 2015; Soil Association, 2023; Mongabay, 2019a and 2019b)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Ecosystems listed as Critical, Endangered, or Vulnerable by the National Coordination Group (CNG) of Key Biodiversity Areas and Red Lists. (Note the listed areas likely include some areas shown above and below, but are the result of a recent and comprehensive study and should be given due emphasis.)	See SIBMOZ – Ecosystems (in References).	Y
UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, i.e., the Quirimbas Biosphere Reserve.	For a description of the Reserve, see UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (in References).	N
Per the precautionary approach and pending further assessment (e.g., ground truthing): Remaining primary forests, including any forest sites on Inselbergs. (Note, some examples of Inselbergs are listed at HCV 1, Element 2.) (Per: Mongabay 2019a and 2019b)	For potential primary forests beyond Inselbergs, consider GFW - Primary Forest (in References). (Note the map data is from 2001 and ground truthing is likely required.) See also the Overarching BAI.	N
Element 2: Rare*, threatened*, or endangered habitats*:		
Threatened habitats/plant community types, i.e.: Cheringoma Limestone Forest, Dwarf Forest on Coral Rag, Inhamitanga Sand Forest, Licuati Thicket, Low Altitude Moist Forest 100-600 m, Medium Altitude Moist Forest 900-1400 m, Montane Grassland, Montane Moist Forest >1600 m, Rovuma Coastal Dry Forest, Rovuma Icuria Coastal Dry Forest, Rovuma Micklethwaitia Coastal Dry Forest, Seasonally Inundated Grassland. (Per: Kew, undated)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Habitats in the Gorongosa Marromeu Complex, e.g., tropical forest on Cheringoma Plateau and grassland in wetland plain of Zambezi Delta. (Per: WWF, 2021)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Afromontane habitats, including at the Chimanimani Massif. (Per: WWF, 2021)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Other habitats and habitat features that are vulnerable and/or important to HCV 1 biodiversity or species.	See the Interpretations for HCV 1. See also the Overarching BAI	Y
(Note that RTE ecosystems listed above and also many HCV 1 occurrences may also be RTE habitats.)		Y
Element 3: Refugia*:		

Inselbergs. (Note, some examples of Inselbergs are listed at HCV 1, Element 2.) (Per: Mongabay, 2019a and 2019b)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Per the precautionary approach and pending further assessment: Islands (e.g., Quirimbas Archipelago, Bazaruto, and Inhaca); mountains (e.g., Chimanimani); isolated mountain groups; outcrops of unusual bedrock areas; rocky outcrops; 205 lakes; mangroves; gallery forests; Futi corridor; sacred forests and protected historical sites. (Per: Siteo et al, 2015; Proforest, undated; SGS, 2009)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
(Note that protected areas and areas important to migratory species may also be refugia; see HCV 1.)	See HCV 1 above.	Y

B. Assessments for HCV 3

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 3 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples and rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation. Also consider HCV assessors with local experience.	Y
For all HCV 3: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., climate change, fire, shifting agriculture in wetlands and river banks, poaching, illegal logging, illegal mining, unsustainable fuelwood harvest, invasive species, etc.). (Per: SGS, 2020; Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2019; SGS, 2022)	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	Y
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 3 that may exist in the management unit, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.3, Identification of HCV 3).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 3

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: Strategies that fully maintain the extent and integrity of rare or threatened ecosystems*, habitats*, or refugia*.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts.	Y
For all HCV 3: Where enhancement is identified as the objective*, measures to restore* and/or develop rare or threatened ecosystems*, habitats*, or refugia* are in place.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts.	Y
For all HCV 3: Consider co-management with local communities, management that enables local communities to benefit from conservation, and use of traditional knowledge (See the HCV 1 strategies for more detail.)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For RTE ecosystems: Designate the areas as protected areas, where feasible. Where relevant, establish cooperative management with local communities. In private concessions, maintain	See the Overarching BAI.	Y

natural vegetation, and limit hunting to sustainable, traditional practices. (Per: Proforest, undated)		
For mangroves: See the action plan at SIBMOZ – Plans. Address threats from unsustainable charcoal, fuelwood, and building material harvest, and replant and reforest. (Per: MITADER, 2019)	See SIBMOZ – Plans (in References).	Y
Where poaching, other unauthorized activities, fuelwood harvest, and/or shifting agriculture are threats: See the strategies at HCV 1.	See the BAI at HCV 1.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging Indigenous Peoples and communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including re. the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 3

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 3 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 3 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For some HCV Interpretations and occurrences, direct indicators should be used, e.g., field surveys of the extent and condition of ecosystems and habitat. For others, indirect indicators may be sufficient and more efficient, e.g., monitoring of indicator species.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
If satellite imagery is used, it should be of sufficient resolution to detect below-the-canopy conditions and forest degradation.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance on monitoring programs, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1 and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2).		

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.

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 4, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 4:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Water catchments in critical* situations:		
Watersheds, streams, rivers, and other water sources relied upon by local communities for drinking water, irrigation, or other daily uses, or that are otherwise a priority for water provisioning. (See also HCV 5.)	See the BAI for HCV 5.	Y
Forests that affect hydrological function (e.g., clean water production or flood control), e.g., most	See the Overarching BAI.	Y

mountainous forests, dambos, and riparian forests. (Per: WWF, 2021; Soil Association, 2014)		
Inselbergs, as “rainmaker mountains” and water sources for surrounding areas. (Per: Mongabay, 2018)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
RAMSAR sites. (See HCV 2.)	See the BAI for HCV 2.	Y
Other water catchments in <i>critical*</i> situations, if any.	Consider listings of water catchments or downstream water uses, hydrological maps, etc. Consider consulting with hydrologists or other experts.	N
Element 2: Control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes in <i>critical*</i> situations:		
Erosion vulnerable areas, e.g., slopes along rivers, and miombo forests. (Per: WWF, 2021)	Soil maps, maps of erodible soils. Field observations/surveys of steep slopes, vulnerable soils etc. Consultation with geologists or local experts, authorities, and communities.	Y
Landslide prone areas, and other vulnerable soils and slopes in <i>critical*</i> situations, if any. Mangroves, coastal dunes	Maps of steep and/or, unstable soils, flood risk maps. Field observations/surveys of steep slopes, vulnerable soils etc. Consider consultation with communities, geologists, or other local experts.	N
Element 3: Other ecosystem services* in <i>critical*</i> situations:		
Provision of food, water, and shelter to local communities. (See also HCV 5.)	See the BAI for HCV 5.	Y
Low-impact tourism in locales where communities have few other opportunities for ecologically sustainable revenue generation.	See the Overarching BAI.	N
Mangroves and other alluvial and wetland forests, including for their role in supporting fisheries and other wildlife, buffering against storms and seawater intrusion, and storing carbon. (Per: MITADER, 2019)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Other ecosystem services* in <i>critical*</i> situations.	See the Overarching BAI.	N

B. Assessments for HCV 4

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 4: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 4 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples and rights-holders, and stakeholders interested in HCV conservation.	Y
For all HCV 4: Other assessment elements include identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., climate change, shifting agriculture in riparian areas, illegal logging, illegal mining, unsustainable fuelwood harvest, etc.). (Per: SGS, 2020; Proforest, undated; MITADER, 2019; SGS, 2022)	See the BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement.	Y
For water catchments and other ecosystem services critical to local communities or Indigenous Peoples.	See the BAI for HCV 5.	Y
For various ecosystem services.	See the Overarching BAI. The FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure (FSC, 2021b) may also be helpful in some situations.	N
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 4 that may exist in the management unit, see:		

FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.4, Identification of HCV 4).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 4

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For water catchments of importance to <i>local communities*</i> located within or downstream of the <i>Management Unit*</i> , and areas within the unit that are particularly unstable or susceptible to erosion: <i>Protection*</i> zones, harvest prescriptions, chemical use restrictions, and/or prescriptions for road construction and maintenance, to protect water catchments and upstream and upslope areas. Where enhancement is identified as the <i>objective*</i> , measures to <i>restore*</i> water quality and quantity are in place.	See the Overarching BAI, including re. engagement with Indigenous Peoples, rights-holders, stakeholders, and experts. For additional considerations, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2, including section 2.3.4).	Y
For climate regulation: Strategies to maintain or enhance carbon sequestration and storage are in place.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For mangroves: See the strategies at HCV 3.	See the BAI at HCV 3.	Y
Where unauthorized activities, fuelwood harvest, and/or shifting agriculture are threats: See the strategies at HCV 1.	See the BAI at HCV 1.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging local communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2), including re. the overall process for developing strategies.		

D. Monitoring for HCV 4

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 4 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 4 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For water quality and quantity, soils, and other ecosystem services: See Annex B of FSC (2021b) for basic factors to consider monitoring.		
For additional guidance on monitoring programs, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3, the resources in Annex 1, and the example monitoring techniques in Annex 2) the regulation on water quality for human consumption and the regulation on effluents		
For assessing the water quality use the local		

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

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 5, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 5:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of local communities* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):		
Watersheds, rivers, streams, and other water sources relied upon for drinking, other daily use, or irrigation.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	Y
Other resources used for subsistence, e.g.: hunting grounds, fisheries, growing areas, plants (e.g., fruits, mushrooms, tubers, medicinal plants and herbs), trees for beehives and honey production, fuelwood, and other building or craft materials (e.g., reeds, grasses, bamboo, clay deposits). <i>(Not inclusive of poaching, illegal harvest, wildlife hunting for non-local trade, unsustainable harvest levels, or harvest that harms RTEs or other HCVs.)</i> (Per: Proforest, undated; Soil Association, 2015; SGS, 2022)	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	Y
Other sites and resources from which local communities satisfy basic needs.	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	Y
For all HCV Interpretations.	Supplemental BAI may include: databases and maps; community development organizations and professionals; and sociologists and other experts. See also the Overarching BAI. Socio-economic assessments	N
Element 2: Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of Indigenous Peoples* (for livelihoods, health, nutrition, water, etc.):		
Water sources relied upon for drinking, irrigation, or other daily use; other resources and sites used for subsistence or to satisfy basic needs. <i>(For likely examples, see Element 1.)</i>	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	Y
For all HCV Interpretations.	Supplemental BAI may include: databases and maps; organizations that represent or provide services for Indigenous Peoples; and anthropologists and other experts. See also the Overarching BAI.	N

B. Assessments for HCV 5

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 5 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 5: Other assessment elements include: engaging with stakeholders interested in HCV conservation, and identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., climate change, fire, issuance of mining concessions without recognition of community rights, etc.). <i>(Per: WWF, 2021)</i>	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider conducting participatory mapping with the local communities or	The local communities and Indigenous Peoples.	Y

Indigenous Peoples. Consider doing the mapping early in the overall HCV and management planning process, to avoid disturbing culturally sensitive sites. Also consider initiating FPIC conversations before the mapping and assessment process.		
Consider whether specific levels and practices of hunting, fishing, fuelwood harvest, other forest utilization are sustaining the resource, and also avoiding harm to biodiversity and other HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 5, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.5, Identification of HCV 5).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 5

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Strategies to protect the community's and/or <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> ** needs in relation to the <i>Management Unit</i> * are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of <i>local communities</i> * and <i>Indigenous Peoples</i> *.	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI; see the Overarching BAI for more detail. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Consider designating community use areas, through a participatory process with local leaders, e.g., Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in the context of private concessions. Management should be limited to sustainable levels of harvest/use. Also consider supporting related value-added community enterprises (e.g., honey production). (<i>Per: Proforest, undated; SGS, 2020; DGM, 2023</i>)	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging Indigenous Peoples and communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2).		

D. Monitoring for HCV 5

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 5 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* (BAI) for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Monitoring conducted by or with the local communities or Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies developed in cooperation with them through culturally appropriate engagement. Monitoring not conducted by the local communities or Indigenous Peoples should be validated by them.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 5 Interpretations: Factors to consider monitoring include the condition of the sites and resources, whether access is sufficient, whether use levels are sustainable, and the extent and nature of any conflicts regarding the HCV occurrences.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3 and the resources in Annex 1).		

--	--	--

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.**

All information in the following sections applies to all Organizations. The exception is BAI that is not shown as applicable to SLIMFs; however, the Interpretations, Strategies, and Assessment and Monitoring methods still apply. See also the Overarching BAI listed above.

A. National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 6, for HCV Identification

National or Regional Interpretations of HCV 6:	Best Available Information* for identifying occurrences of the Interpretations:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
Element 1: Sites, resources, <i>habitats</i>* and <i>landscapes</i>* of global or national cultural, archaeological or historical significance:		
World Heritage sites and proposed World Heritage sites, i.e., the Island of Mozambique, Quirimbas Archipelago, Vumba Mountain Range, and Manyikeni & Chibuene.	See World Heritage (in <i>References</i>).	N
Per the precautionary approach and pending further assessment: Inselbergs, as sacred or otherwise culturally significant sites, including as “rainmaker mountains.” (<i>For some examples of Inselbergs, see HCV 1.</i>) (<i>Per: Mongabay, 2018</i>)	See the Overarching BAI. See also the HCV Interpretations at HCV 1.	Y
Other internationally or nationally important cultural, archaeological, or historical sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes	Relevant government agencies. Consider also databases and other expert organizations, e.g., museums, archaeologists, anthropologists. See also the Overarching BAI.	N
Element 2: Sites, resources, <i>habitats</i>* and <i>landscapes</i>* of <i>critical</i>* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of <i>local communities</i>*:		
The Vumba Mountain Range and Manyikeni & Chibuene World Heritage sites.	See World Heritage (in <i>References</i>)	N
Other officially recognized sacred forests, e.g., Licuati in Maputo Province and Chirindzena in Gaza Province. (<i>Per: Proforest, undated</i>).	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Other sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to local communities, e.g., burial grounds, grave sites, ritual sites, etc. (<i>Per: Proforest, undated</i>).	Culturally appropriate engagement with the local communities.	Y
For all Interpretations.	Supplemental BAI may include: relevant government agencies; databases and maps; community development organizations and other experts. See also the Overarching BAI.	N
Element 3: Sites, resources, <i>habitats</i>* and <i>landscapes</i>* of <i>critical</i>* cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance for the traditional cultures of Indigenous Peoples:		
Sites, resources, habitats, or landscapes of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious/sacred importance to Indigenous Peoples, including but not	Culturally appropriate engagement with the Indigenous Peoples.	Y

limited to: plants, animals, and sites used for traditional ceremonies.		
<i>(Note the Interpretations and examples at Element 1 are likely relevant.)</i>	See the BAI at Element 1.	Y
For all Interpretations.	Supplemental BAI may include: databases; organizations that represent or provide services for Indigenous Peoples; and archaeologists, anthropologists, and other experts. See also the Overarching BAI.	N

B. Assessments for HCV 6

National or Regional methodologies for assessing occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* for assessing occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 6: Identifying occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations listed above, along with any other HCV 6 occurrences, is the first, essential part of assessments.	For Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to local communities and Indigenous Peoples, culturally appropriate engagement with the communities and Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI. For Element 1 and supplemental BAI for Elements 2 and 3, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 6: Other assessment elements include: engaging with stakeholders interested in HCV conservation; and identifying HCV Areas, the condition of the HCVs, and threats to the HCVs. Potential threats include both forest management operations (e.g., road building, logging, etc.) and external factors (e.g., climate change, fire, illegal logging, issuance of mining concessions without recognition of community rights, etc.). <i>(Per: WWF, 2021)</i>	The BAI in Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y
For Elements 2 and 3, HCVs important to communities and Indigenous Peoples: Consider interactive mapping with the local communities and the Indigenous Peoples. Consider doing the mapping early in the overall HCV and management planning process, to avoid disturbing culturally sensitive sites. Also consider initiating FPIC conversations before the mapping and assessment process.	The communities and Indigenous Peoples, including elders or other members who may have knowledge of sites whose secrecy is to be guarded, e.g., grave sites, sacred sites, etc.	Y
For Elements 2 and 3, also consider use of cultural assessment methods developed by the Rural Mutual Aid Association (ORAM). <i>(Per: Proforest, undated).</i>	The Rural Mutual Aid Association (ORAM).	Y
For additional guidance in identifying and assessing HCV 6, see: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2017) (Chapter 2, Best Practice Considerations for HCV Assessments, and Chapter 3.6, Identification of HCV 6).		

C. Strategies for Maintaining and Enhancing HCV 6

National or Regional strategies for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* for management strategies:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities: Strategies to protect the cultural values are developed in cooperation with representatives and members of the <i>local communities*</i> and the <i>Indigenous Peoples*</i> .	Culturally appropriate engagement with local communities and Indigenous Peoples is the primary BAI; see the Overarching BAI for more detail. For supplemental BAI, see Section A and the Overarching BAI.	Y

For HCV occurrences related to Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities: Identify, protect, buffer, or otherwise appropriately manage the sites and resources, as well the routes connecting these areas to communities or other inhabitations.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For other HCV occurrences identified primarily due to historical or archaeological significance: Strategies are based on Best Available Information, and considered effective for maintaining and/or enhancing the HCV.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
Where unauthorized activities are a threat: Also consider the strategies at HCV 1.	See the BAI at HCV 1.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a), including re. engaging Indigenous Peoples and communities, and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 2).		

D. Monitoring for HCV 6

National or Regional methodologies for monitoring occurrences of the HCV 6 Interpretations:	Best Available Information* for monitoring occurrences:	BAI also applies to SLIMF?
For all HCV 6 Interpretations: Monitoring that addresses Criterion 9.4 and its Indicators. Also consider monitoring for changes in internal and external threats to the HCVs.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For HCV occurrences related to local communities or Indigenous Peoples: Monitoring conducted by or with the local communities or Indigenous Peoples, or using methodologies developed in cooperation with them through culturally appropriate engagement. Monitoring not conducted by the local communities or Indigenous Peoples should be validated by them.	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For all HCV 6 Interpretations: Factors to consider monitoring include the condition of the sites and resources, whether access is sufficient where appropriate, whether the secrecy of the sites is protected where appropriate, and the extent and nature of any conflicts regarding the HCV occurrences	See the Overarching BAI.	Y
For additional guidance, consider: FSC (2020a) and HCVRN (2018) (e.g., Part 3), and the resources in Annex 1).		

Examples of Relevant Stakeholders and Experts

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

Environmental Stakeholders:

- Africa Wildlife Foundation
- Niassa Carnivore Project
- Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
- WWF Mozambique
- WCS Mozambique
- Biofund

Social Stakeholders and Community Development Organizations:

- Micaia Foundation
- Mozambican Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AMDER)
- Namuli Wiwanana
- Network for Environment and Community Development in Zambezia (RADEZA)
- Nitidae
- Rural Mutual Aid Association (ORAM)

Traditional Peoples Organizations:

- Network for Environment and Community Development in Zambezia (RADEZA)

Other Expert Organizations -- Environmental:

- National Fisheries Research Institute (IIP)
- African Parks
- Buffelskloof Private Nature (BPNR)
- Department of Biological Sciences, UEM
- Faculty of Sciences of the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM)
- Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)
- Botanical Garden/Herbarium, UEM
- IUCN, Mozambique
- Mozambican Biodiversity (MOZBIO)
- Museum of Natural History, UEM
- University of Lúrio
- University of Zambeze
- National Herbarium of Mozambique (LMA)
- Peace Parks Foundation
- Polytechnic Institute of Earth and Environmental Sciences (IPCTA)
- South African Botanical Diversity Network
- South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
- Birdlife International
- University of Gothenburg
- South African Wildlife College (SAWC)
- Port Elizabeth Museum
- Wits University

Other Expert Organizations – Social:

- Department of Archeology and Anthropology, UEM
- Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)
- Institute of Social and Economic Studies (IESE)

Government Agencies:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM)
- Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)
- National Agency for Environmental Quality Control (AQUA), MTA
- National Center for Cartography and Remote Sensing (CENACARTA), MTA
- National Conservation Areas Administration (ANAC), MTA
- National Directorate of Cultural Heritage (NDCH), Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MICTUR)
- National Directorate of Forests, MTA
- National Museum of Ethnology (MUSET), NDCH, MCT
- Provincial forestry departments
- Provincial wildlife departments
- Socio-Cultural Research Institute (ARPAC), NDCH, MCT

References

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

Alliance for Zero Extinction. For a map of sites and links to basic information, see <https://zeroextinction.org/site-identification/2018-global-aze-map/> and select Mozambique as the country. Maps, including for the possible Chimanimani site, are also available by clicking “Alliance for Zero Extinction” at the “Biodiversity” tab at: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>.

BioNoMo. Biodiversity Network of Mozambique. <https://maps.opensciadata.org/index.php/view/map/?repository=bionomo&project=Bionomo>.

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

Darbyshire, et al. 2019. The endemic plants of Mozambique: diversity and conservation status. Darbyshire I, Timberlake J, Osborne J, Rokni S, Matimele H, Langa C, et al. *PhytoKeys*, 136. 2019. <https://phytokeys.pensoft.net/article/39020/>.

DGM. 2023. Webpage on Mozambique and article, Connecting Traditional Peoples from Brazil and Mozambique. February 7, 2023. Direct Grant Mechanism. <https://www.dgmglobal.org/blog/2022/mozambique-brazil> and <https://www.dgmglobal.org/mozambique>.

FSC. 2017. FSC Glossary of Terms. FSC-STD-01-002. October 19, 2017. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/207>

FSC. 2018. FSC International Generic Indicators. FSC-STD-60-004 V2-0 EN. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/262>.

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

FSC. 2021. FSC Guidelines for the Implementation of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. FSC-GUI-30-003. V2.0. March 9, 2021. <https://fsc.org/en/document-centre/documents/resource/332>.

FSC. 2021b. Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools. FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-2. <https://connect.fsc.org/document-centre/documents/resource/316>.

GFW - IFL. For a map of Intact Forest Landscapes, click on “Intact Forest Landscapes” at the “Land Cover” tab at: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>.

GFW – Primary Forest. Click on “Primary Forest” at the “Land Cover” tab at: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/>. Note the map data is from 2001 and likely requires ground truthing.

HCVRN. 2017. Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. October 2013, amended September, 2017. <https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-identification-of-high-conservation-values/>.

HCVRN. 2018. Common Guidance for the Management and Monitoring of High Conservation Values. High Conservation Value Resource Network. September, 2014, amended April, 2018. <https://hcvnetwork.org/library/common-guidance-for-the-management-and-monitoring-of-hcv/>.

Important Plant Areas. For maps and lists of areas, select “Mozambique” as the country at <https://tipas.kew.org/>. For a map of all areas (in development), see <https://kewscience.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=af278a5f074b4da99abc72edf542e8d0>. For more information, contact Universidade Eduardo Mondlane and Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM).

IUCN Red List. See <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>. Searches can be done by country and species’ assessment status. Click on each species for basic information on their status, range, threats, etc.

Kew. Undated. Webpage on Important Plant Areas and related projects in Mozambique. Information accessed May, 2023. <https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/projects/tropical-important-plant-areas-mozambique>.

Minority Rights. 2020. Webpage on Mozambique. Information accessed May, 2023. <https://minorityrights.org/country/mozambique/>.

MITADER. 2015. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2035. Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development. <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC158577/>.

MITADER. 2019. Sixth National Report on the Implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity in Mozambique. Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER). 2019.

MITADER. 2020. Initial Red List of Threatened Species for Amphibians, Reptiles, Freshwater Fish, and Lediptera. Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development. March, 2020. [https://sibmoz.gov.mz/content/uploads/2022/01/20200310 - Report with iinitial Red List of Threatened Species -.2.pdf](https://sibmoz.gov.mz/content/uploads/2022/01/20200310_-_Report_with_initial_Red_List_of_Threatened_Species_-2.pdf).

MLE. Undated. Webpage on Natural Resources Management Committees (CGRN). Ministry of Land and Environment. <https://www.mta.gov.mz/en/florestal/maneio-comunitario/>.

Mongabay. 2018. Secrets revealed: Researchers explore unique, isolated forest in Mozambique. Erickson-Davis, M. October 19, 2018. <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/10/secrets-revealed-scientists-explore-unique-isolated-forest-in-mozambique/>.

Mongabay. 2019a. Exploring a hidden rainforest on an isolated mountain in Mozambique. Gaworecki, M. May 14, 2019. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/05/audio-exploring-a-hidden-rainforest-on-an-isolated-mountain-in-mozambique/>.

Mongabay. 2019b. A crisis situation: Extinctions loom as forests are erased in Mozambique. Njagi, D. December 5, 2019. <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/12/a-crisis-situation-extinctions-loom-as-forests-are-erased-in-mozambique/>.

Mozambique Flora. Website on plants of Mozambique, including links to flora studies at various sites of conservation interest: <https://www.mozambiqueflora.com/speciesdata/locations.php>.

Muller et al. 2005. Assessment of the Forest Reserve Network in Mozambique. Muller, T., Siteo, A., & Mabunda, R. October, 2005. https://coastalforests.tfcg.org/pubs/FRNetwork_MZQ.pdf.

NDCA. 2002. Proposal for the Demarcation and Management of the Futi Corridor. National Directorate of Conservation Areas, Ministry of Tourism. May 31, 2002. https://conservationcorridor.org/cpb/Transfrontier_Conservation_Areas_2002.pdf.

Proforest. 2007. Use of the HCV Framework in Mozambique: A Summary of Workshop Outputs. Proforest. Proforest and WWF Mozambique. Workshop held 2007. https://coastalforests.tfcg.org/pubs/HCV_MZQ.pdf.

Protected Areas – ANAC. For a list of areas, with links to plans and other information, see: <https://www.anac.gov.mz/en/conservation-areas/>.

Protected Areas – Protected Planet. For maps, see: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/country/MOZ>. For a list of areas and more information on each, scroll down the webpage. For recognized buffer zones, see <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/search-areas?filters%5Blocation%5D%5Btype%5D=country&filters%5Blocation%5D%5Boptions%5D%5B%5D=Mozambique&filters%5Bdesignation%5D%5B%5D=Buffer+Zone>.

RAMSAR sites. For a location map, see [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AMozambique](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AMozambique). For a list of sites with links for more information, see [https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AMozambique&pagetab=1](https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AMozambique&pagetab=1).

Red List of Plants. In development. For more information, contact Universidade Eduardo Mondlane and Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM).

SGS. 2009. Forest Management Certification Report, for the Wattle Company Ltd. SGS Qualifor. March, 2009.

SGS. 2020. Forest Management Certification Report for Green Resources Niassa S.A. SGS Qualifor. May, 2020.

SGS. 2022. Forest Management Certification Report, for LevasFlor Lda. SGS Qualifor. February 2022.

SIBMOZ -- Ecosystems. National Red List of Ecosystems webpage. Mozambique Biodiversity Information System (SIBMOZ). <https://sibmoz.gov.mz/red-list-of-ecosystems/>. Scroll down the page to access/search the list.

SIBMOZ – KBA. National Key Biodiversity Areas webpage. Mozambique Biodiversity Information System (SIBMOZ). <https://sibmoz.gov.mz/key-biodiversity-areas/>. Scroll down the page to access/search the list. For a map and list of the KBAs, descriptions of the areas' values and threats, and management recommendations, see the "Related Documents" tab.

SIBMOZ – Plans. Webpage with national action plans for select species and ecosystems. <https://sibmoz.gov.mz/specific-biodiversity-strategies-and-action-plans/>.

SIBMOZ – Red List. National Red List of Species webpage (under development). Mozambique Biodiversity Information System (SIBMOZ). <https://sibmoz.gov.mz/red-list-of-species/#>.

Sitoe et al. 2015. Mapping Mozambique Habitats: Laying the Groundwork for Biodiversity Offsets in Mozambique. Sitoe, A., Macandza, V., Remane, I., & Mamugy, F. Center for Agricultural Studies and Management Natural Resources of the Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering, UEM. 2015. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ivan-Remane/publication/283462041_MAPEAMENTO_DE_HABITATS_DE_MOCAMBIQUE_Criando_as_bases_para_a_contrabalancos_de_biodiversidade_em_Mocambique/links/5638f49008aed5314d22176e/MAPEAMENTO-DE-HABITATS-DE-MOCAMBIQUE-Criando-as-bases-para-contrabalancos-de-biodiversidade-em-Mocambique.pdf.

Soil Association. 2014. Public Certification Public Report for Lurio Green Resources SA. Soil Association. October, 2014.

Soil Association. 2023. SLIMF Certification Public Report for Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative. January 2023

TFCG. Undated. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group. Webpage on Mozambique. Information accessed May, 2023. <https://coastalforests.tfcg.org/mozambique.html>.

UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. See <https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/africa/quirimbas>.

World Atlas. Undated. Webpage on Ethnic Groups of Mozambique. Information accessed May, 2023. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/ethnic-groups-of-mozambique.html>.

World Heritage sites. For the Island of Mozambique, see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/599>. For the other (proposed) sites, see <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/?action=listtentative&state=mz&order=states>

WWF. 2021. Identifying Responsible Cultivation Areas in Mozambique. WWF Mozambique. December 30, 2021. <https://www.hcvnetwork.org/library/identifying-responsible-cultivation-areas-in-mozambique>.

Additional sources of information for the identification of RTEs (HCV 1)

- Da Silva, M.C., S. Izidine & A.B. Amude (2004). Preliminary_checklist_vascular_plants of_Mozambique. Southern African Botanical Diversity Network report No.20. 185pp Forest and Wildlife Regulations (Decree 12/2002)
- www.panda.org
- www.earthsendangered.com
- www.nationsencyclopedia.com

- www.animalinfo.org
- www.conservationoutdoors.org
- www.nationalredlist.org
- <https://cites.org>
- The catalogue of life (<http://www.catalogueoflife.org/>)
- Birdlife International (<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species>)
- Checklist' e Centros de Diversidade de Vertebrados em Moçambique, Michael F. Schneider, Victorino A. Buramuge, Luís Aliasse & Filipa Serfontein Department of Forestry Engineering, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo * author for correspondence (mfschneider@vr-web.de)
- Nature Earth (<http://www.natureearthdata.com/>)
- WCS, Governo de Moçambique & USAID. 2021. Áreas-chave para a Biodiversidade (KBAs) identificadas em Moçambique: Fichas Técnicas, VOL.II. *Lista Vermelha de espécies ameaçadas e ecossistemas, identificação e mapeamento de áreas-chave para a biodiversidade (KBAs) em Moçambique*. USAID / SPEED+. Maputo. 70pp
- PARKER, VINCENT (Important Bird Areas in Africa and associated islands – Mozambique)
- Jones S.E.I., Clause J.K., Geeraert L., Jamie G.A., Sumbane E., Van Berkel, T. and Jocque M. (2017). The Njesi Plateau expedition: a biological assessment of Mt. CHitagal, Mt. Sanga and the Njesi Plateu in Niassa province, Mozambique. BES Report 6.3 (25 October 2017) Biodiversity inventory for Conservation. Glabbeek, Belgium, 80pp
- Timberlake J., E. Chidumayo (2011). Miombo ecoregion Vision report.. Occasional Publications in Biodiversity No. 20. 80pp