



## Ecosystem Services Certification Document (ESCD) for Gaurishankar Landscape, Nepal

### Introduction

FSC-STD-60-004 *International Generic Indicators* (IGI) specifies that when a certified forest management organization makes FSC claims regarding the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, Annex C is followed regarding additional requirements, including the development of a publicly available Ecosystem Services Certification Document.

In the Ecosystem Services Certification Document, the certified forest management organization shall list the declared ecosystem service(s), state the desired ecosystem service(s) claim and describe: the status and management of, and threats to, the declared ecosystem service(s); the methodology used to evaluate the impacts of management activities on the declared ecosystem service(s); the results of impact assessment; a list of those involved in activities related to the declared ecosystem service(s); and a summary of culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

The Ecosystem Services Certification Document, along with FSC claims for the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services, can be used to improve market access to ecosystem service payments by increasing the confidence of potential buyers or investors.

The Ecosystem Services Certification Document is subject to assessment as part of a forest management evaluation by certification bodies.

## Ecosystem Services Certification Document (ESCD) for Gaurishankar Landscape, Nepal

### Part 1: Information regarding the demonstration of impact

Declaration of the ecosystem services for which a claim is being or will be made
<p><i>Please state the ecosystem service(s) for which you are making or plan to make FSC claims for the maintenance and/or enhancement of ecosystem services. You can choose more than one option.</i></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon sequestration and storage  <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed services  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biologicaldiversity conservation  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil conservation  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational services                 </p>

1. Core information regarding the demonstration of impact						
Declared ecosystem service (ES)	FSC ecosystem service claim (from Annex I of FSC-PRO-30-002 – ForCES field testing draft)	Associated impact indicator for the claim (from Annex I of FSC-PRO-30-002)	Baseline level of the impact indicator	Verifiable target for the impact indicator	Key management activities and strategies to reduce threats and maintain and/or enhance the ecosystem service	Results of impact assessment (see section 6)
Recreational Services	Claim R1: Provides nature-based tourism	Area protected and accessible for nature-	Time zero baseline: A total of 7,563 ha of forest landscapes available for	About 98.5% of forest landscapes are protected and accessible for nature-based tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified and mapped landscape features (natural forests areas, pasture land, water bodies, key habitats,</li> </ul>	The local forest managers: Conservation Area Management Committees

		based recreation	nature-based tourism	(about 1.5% of forest area was affected by landslide after the earthquake; Savilaakso et al. 2016)	<p>and high conservation value (HCV) areas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised the management plan incorporating the provision of sustainable landscape features, and including biodiversity protection as a major objective</li> <li>• Fully protect 10–67 per cent of total forest area (depending on specific forest management unit (FMU) for rare, threatened, and endangered species (RTE) and critical ES</li> <li>• Conserve natural forests by controlling illegal logging and hunting/poaching</li> <li>• Promote assisted natural regeneration</li> <li>• Protect buffer of water sources and water courses</li> <li>• Maintain forests/trees with diverse species and multi-storey forest structure</li> <li>• Carry out appropriate silvicultural treatment, such as thinning and pruning</li> <li>• Control overgrazing</li> </ul>	<p>(CAMCs) and Forest Management Sub-committees (FMSCs) protected 98% of forest landscapes</p> <p>About 13.57% of the forests protected for biodiversity and critical ES as a HCV areas</p>
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain trekking route and fixed incineration plants along the trail</li> <li>• Increased access of water for tourists along the trekking route</li> </ul>	
	Claim R2: Provides high-quality natural experience (presence of charismatic species)	Presence of habitats for key charismatic species	<p>Presence of charismatic species. Fauna: <i>Ailurus fulgens</i>, <i>Uncia uncia</i>, <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>, <i>Panthera pardus</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i>, <i>Canis aureus</i>, <i>Ursus thibetanus</i>, <i>Macaca assamensis</i>, <i>Sus scrofa</i>, <i>Naemorhedus goral</i>, <i>Manis pentadactyla</i>, <i>Varanus flavescens</i>, <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>, and <i>Tragopan satyra</i></p> <p>Flora: Orchids and <i>Rhododendron</i> spp.</p> <p>These were not identified or</p>	Habitats of charismatic species ( <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , <i>Uncia uncia</i> , <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> , <i>Panthera pardus</i> , <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> , <i>Ibidorhyncha struthersii</i> , and <i>Tragopan satyra</i> ) are identified and conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified charismatic species and their key habitats</li> <li>• Made a list of charismatic species</li> <li>• Identified their habitats and carried out spatial mapping</li> <li>• Revised the management plan to include biodiversity protection as a major objective, with specific provision for charismatic species</li> <li>• Control illegal hunting and poaching of charismatic species</li> <li>• Patrol key areas to control illegal activities</li> <li>• Protect minimum of 10% and up to 67% of the total forest area (depending on specific FMU) for charismatic species, biodiversity, and HCV</li> </ul>	CAMCs and FMSCs identified and conserved 13.57% of total forest landscape as habitat for charismatic species

			incorporated in the previous management plan			
Biological Diversity Conservation	Claim B1: Protects biodiversity (tree species)	Tree species composition of native forests	10–40 major native tree species exist in each FMU	The composition and structure of FMUs with 10–40 native tree species are maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed the forests: recorded species present, and their numbers according to growth stage (regeneration – pole-sized and mature trees)</li> <li>Revised management plan</li> <li>Carry out silvicultural treatment for promoting naturally assisted regeneration and maintaining composition and structure of the forests</li> <li>Control illegal logging, forest fire, and grazing</li> </ul>	<p>The CAMCs and FMSCs maintained forests/trees with diverse species and multi-storey forest structure in 98.5% of total forest areas</p> <p>The current management plan has the same major species composition and mosaics as the old management plan. In addition, special provision and protection measures are placed for CITES species: <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>, <i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>, <i>Juglans regia</i>, and orchids</p>
	Claim B2: Protects biodiversity (conservation area)	Area of HCV, intact forest landscape (IFL), or	No baseline required	Conservation of 7,563 ha, with special protection measures for 1,026 ha of biodiversity HCV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identified and mapped HCV areas</li> <li>Measured and monitored forests and overall biodiversity</li> </ul>	CAMCs and FMSCs conserved 100% of HCV areas (i.e. 1,026 ha of the total 7,563 ha forest area)

		conservation area		area, including the habitat of RTE and nationally protected species: <i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> , <i>Panthera pardus</i> , <i>Ursus thibetanus</i> , <i>Macaca assamensis</i> , <i>Naemorhedus goral</i> , <i>Manis pentadactyla</i> , <i>Varanus flavescens</i> , <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> , and <i>Tragopansatyra</i> – presence of these species varies across FMUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stopped commercial harvest of tree species</li> <li>• Protect 100% of the HCV areas within the FMUs</li> <li>• Control illegal activities such as conversion of natural forests into other land use, illegal logging, and poaching</li> <li>• Maintain 2–5 mother trees per hectare as a seed bank for natural regeneration of important species where applicable</li> <li>• Maintain 3–5 dead and dying trees in a block (size of block is approximately 10–50 ha depending on size of FMU) where applicable</li> <li>• Maintain zero poaching through enforcing forest management plan with the support of relevant stakeholders of the area</li> <li>• Identify and maintain corridors to connect and expand the habitat for RTE or other wild animals</li> </ul>	
Soil Conservation	Claim S1: Protect soil (maintaining forest cover)	Area of natural forest cover	No baseline required	Natural forest cover maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applied selective tree felling under reduced impact logging</li> <li>• Delineated buffer areas of at least 10 m and up to 30 m</li> </ul>	Maintained natural forest cover on 4,500 ha

				Buffer areas around and along water bodies protected	<p>(depending on size) around and along water bodies and protect them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control illegal activities such as conversion of natural forests, encroachment, forest fire, grazing, and illegal logging</li> <li>• Promote natural regeneration to increase grass cover in forest</li> <li>• Maintain and protect tree, shrub, or grass cover on at least 10 m buffer each side of stream and river to maintain water quality and quantity flow</li> </ul>	
	Claim S2: Protects soil (vulnerable areas)	Area of vulnerable or sensitive soils protected	No baseline required	Mitigation measures undertaken for the 30% of the total area that is prone to landslide or soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and mapping of the most landslide-prone areas</li> <li>• Revised management plan includes measures to protect the soil, e.g. promoting bio-engineering measures</li> <li>• Control grazing</li> <li>• Logging forbidden in areas vulnerable to landslides</li> <li>• Protect and revegetate areas with steep slopes to prevent soil erosion especially along</li> </ul>	<p>Restoring and protecting 98.5% of vulnerable areas</p> <p>CAMCs and FMSCs have identified and developed spatial map of the erosion- and landslide-prone area. Currently, they are implementing measures to restore and conserve soil in landslide-prone areas. In addition,</p>

					<p>river, roads, and in landslide-prone areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain vegetation and grass cover to control soil loss, runoff, and to enhance infiltration and groundwater recharge</li> <li>• Collaborate with soil conservation and watershed management office, district development committee, and other local and national organizations</li> <li>• Promote planting of trees, shrubs, and/or grasses to maintain land cover around water springs</li> <li>• Protect rivers, streams, and other water sources by maintaining trees or shrubs or grass for at least 10 m on both sides of stream and river</li> <li>• Control over-grazing in and around the areas prone to landslide or soil erosion</li> </ul>	<p>the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB) used GIS-based analysis of landslides in Gaurishankar landscape area, which provide number of landslides, area affected, and their location as a baseline</p>
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## 2. Management objectives related to maintenance and/or enhancement of declared ecosystem services

- Maintain and protect pristine forests and landscapes through application of FSC standards including Annex C requirements for delivering ecosystem services, namely: recreational services, biodiversity conservation, hydrological, forest carbon storage and sequestration, and soil conservation.



- Increase market access of FSC-verified ecosystem goods and ecosystem services attracting more international visitors and ES users to Gaurishankar landscape.
- Contribute to improved local livelihoods through accessing market for FSC-verified ES claim on recreational, biodiversity, hydrological, and soil conservation services.

### **3. Description of the current condition of the declared ecosystem service(s), areas within and outside the management unit that contribute to the declared ecosystem service(s)**

The Gaurishankar landscape is endowed with sub-tropical to arctic climate within a short span of 120 km, the altitude rises from less than 1,000 m to over 8,000 m. The landscape has 19 vegetation types, 34 species of mammal, 14 species of snake, 16 species of fish, 10 species of amphibian, 8 species of lizard, and 235 species of bird, including a few rare, threatened, and endangered species (NTNC, 2013a). In terms of land use, forest together with bushes accounts for 46% of the total area, and barren and other land covers 36%. About 10% of the total area is under agriculture, and 8% by grassland (Figure 1).

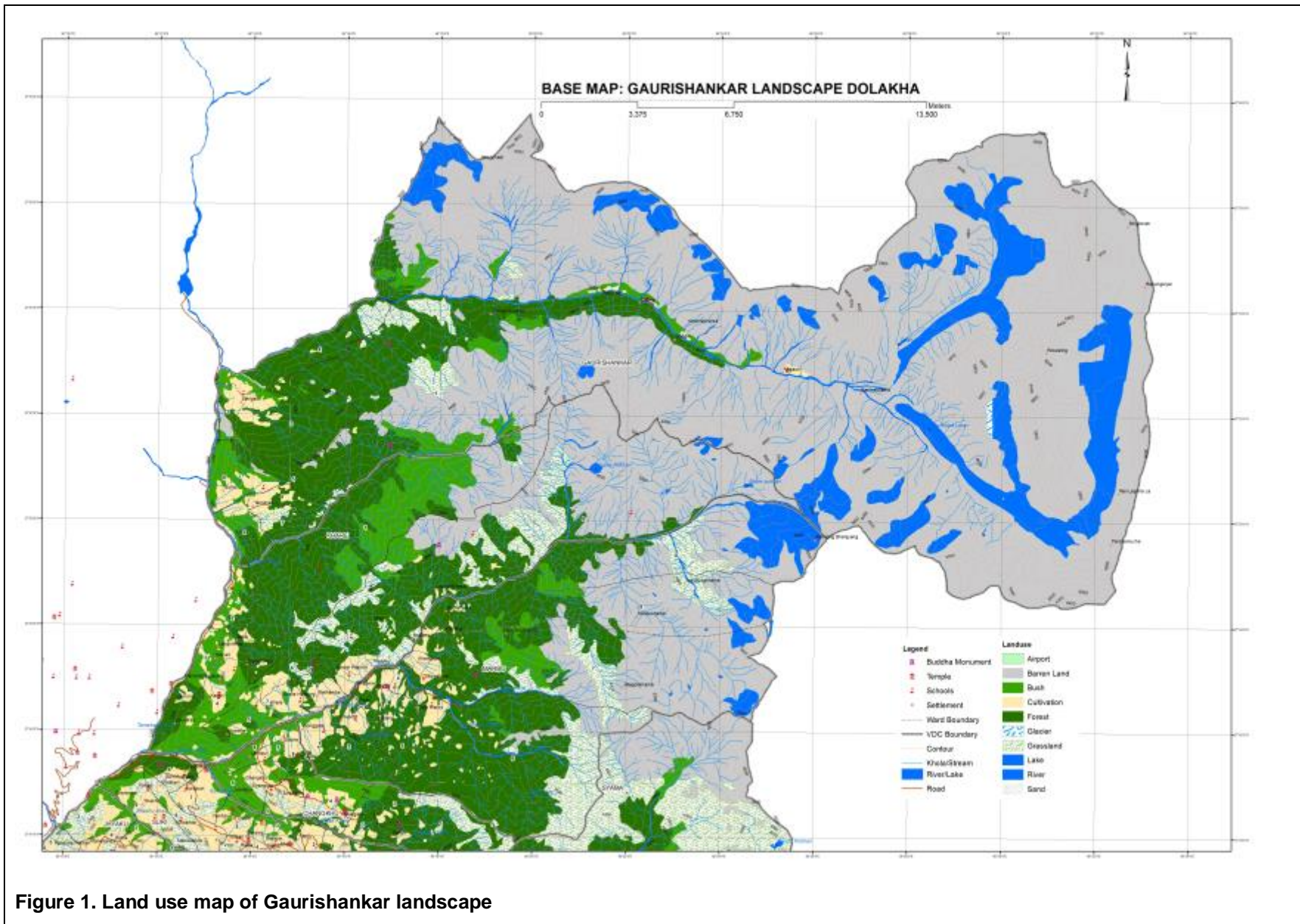


Figure 1. Land use map of Gaurishankar landscape

A total of 17 FMUs (4,474 households) are managing 7,563 ha of mountain forests in the landscape. These 17 FMUs lie along Gogar–Beding–Tsho Rolpa and Tashi Lapcha trekking route, and are a part of the newly introduced trekking routes Charikot–Kalinchowk–Bigu to Singati and Tashi Lapcha from Tatopani via Kalinchowk and Bigu. The forest managers are managing their forests for various ecosystem goods and services, and have initiated maintaining the trekking route and ecosystem services. Major ecosystem services are recreational services, biodiversity conservation, and soil conservation.

**Recreational services:** Recreation is generally linked with other ecosystem services. The hydrology, mountain, and green scenery is a basis for recreation, which in return helps to foster tourism. Thus, recreation and tourism are also categorized as ecosystem services. They cover the natural, culturally, and historically important places, mountain, and trekking routes. The sacred Tsho Rolpa Glacial Lakes, Dorlambu glacier, and Rolwaling valley are famous tourist spots for walking holidays and nature tourists in the landscape (NTNC, 2013b). Further, the chain of mountains, *Rhododendron*, juniper, birch, and larch mixed broad-leaved and pine forests are other alluring features of the landscape. Similarly, the landscape has diverse ethnicity, cultures, and religious sites, which have close relations with nature, biodiversity, and livelihoods. The forest management group (FMSC) has identified these major features for ecotourism, identified threats to these features, and designed and started to implement mitigation measures in their forests.

**Biodiversity conservation:** Gaurishankar landscape also has important areas for conserving temperate to sub-alpine forests and wild animals, including rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) species. The rarest animals in the area are Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), and Musk Deer (*Moschuschrysogaster*). The forest managers have identified the biodiversity hot spots and critical habitats, and made management provisions in the forest management plan to maintain and enhance the habitats. Similarly, the FMSCs have identified HCV forests and important habitats, delineated at least 10% of the total forests for special protection, and designed and implemented conservation measures.

**Soil conservation:** The forest managers have identified soil-erosion- and landslide-prone areas within the boundary of their active forest management and developed measures to prevent and reduce their impacts on ecosystem services and local livelihoods. They have expressed an interest in any watershed payment mechanism that can be established at local level in cooperation with local government, the district soil and watershed management office, and hydropower companies.

#### 4. Threats to the declared ecosystem service(s) within and outside of the management unit

**Recreational services / Ecotourism:** The Gaurishankar landscape is an important and fragile mountain landscape. Forest fire, illegal poaching and trade, habitat degradation and loss, human–wildlife conflict, waste along the trekking route, and lack of awareness on biodiversity conservation among the local people are major threats in the landscape. In addition, the Upper Tamakoshi hydropower, and stone quarry areas in Bigu and Alampu Village Development Committees (VDCs), might offer both risks to and opportunities for maintaining ecosystem services.

**Biological diversity:** This area comprises good habitat for wild flora and fauna, including RTE species. Forest fire, uncontrolled grazing, illegal poaching and trade, unscientific collection and harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and lack of awareness on biodiversity conservation among the local people are major threats to biodiversity.

**Soil conservation:** The Gaurishankar landscape has very rugged topography and steep slopes, which result in frequent soil erosion and landslides in various places within the landscape and at different scales due to lack of appropriate management of water sources. The area was the epicentre of an earthquake (6.7 on the Richter scale) on 12 May 2015, followed by many aftershocks; these badly affected the landscape, rupturing the mountains and creating land cracks. In addition, inappropriate harvesting and transportation of timber, forest fire, and grazing have been contributing to the reduction of soil productivity in the area.

## 5. Description of the methodology used to demonstrate the impact for each selected claim (including more information on baseline if necessary)

### **Recreational services / Ecotourism:**

The Gaurishankar landscape is well endowed with a combination of natural, cultural, and scenic beauty for tourism. Thus, the project – with participation of local people, forest managers, and other stakeholders – identified the main natural attractions and recreational features for tourists in the area including a variety of landscapes, mountains, alpine meadows, glacial lakes, waterfalls, rivers, rock cliffs, and religious and cultural sites. Tourist routes were also identified.

These recreational features and trekking routes were identified, delineated, and mapped through participatory resource mapping and a GIS mapping tool, which includes spatial distribution of recreational features, habitats of rare, endangered, and threatened species, habitats of charismatic species, trekking routes, and cultural and religious sites.

In addition, a preliminary biological survey was conducted by the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) in 2013 and a social survey done by ForCES in 2015; these, plus direct observation and recording of species during forest inventory process, determined the presence of charismatic species in several FMUs.

The forest managers identified major threats, determined the targets, and developed and implemented key actions in a participatory manner to restore, manage, and enhance recreational services in the landscape. The project team reviewed the forest management plan, carried out key informant interviews and group discussions, and assessed the spatial distribution of major forest and biodiversity hotspots, the presence of charismatic species, and other recreational features.

### **Biological diversity:**

The biodiversity in the FMUs was estimated by using participatory biodiversity monitoring protocol developed by ANSAB in 2010. Ecosystem health and vitality, threats to biodiversity, and enhancing factors were considered. Direct observation was integrated with transects walks, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. In addition, tree species, NTFP species, their number, diameter and height, and distribution were recorded during the ES assessment. At the same time, HCV areas were identified, with their spatial distribution mapped with active participation of local people using a GIS mapping tool.

### **Soil conservation:**

The CAMCs and FMSCs assessed forest cover and areas vulnerable to landslide and soil erosion and analysed the impacts using the following methods.

*Participatory resources mapping:* Participatory socio-resource mapping was used to explore the spatial distribution of landslide-prone areas (provided in the management plan of each FMU). The socio-resource mapping was completed by gathering 5–7 key people who have good knowledge of the overall forest area and areas vulnerable to soil erosion and landslides. This mapping exercise identified and mapped the areas vulnerable to soil erosion and landslides.

*Resource inventory:* In the resource inventory, the forest managers in support of forest technician of ANSAB observed and recorded incidents of landslide and soil erosion. This provided an overall idea to quantify the area affected by soil loss and landslides in their forests.

*Development of control measures:* The forest management sub-committee (FMSC) with the participation of all their members identified activities to control soil erosion and landslides. The major activities include maintaining forest cover, restoration of degraded land, controlling illegal activities, treatment of landslide- and soil-erosion-affected areas through bio-engineering practices, and regular monitoring.

*Impact monitoring:* ANSAB and CIFOR monitored the incidents of landslides in the landscape. For the most part, households were asked about the incidents of soil erosion and landslides, causes of landslides, and controlling measures applied, via household survey, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. Also, a GIS-tool was used to determine the number of landslides, their spatial distribution, and most affected areas in the landscape.

## **6. Detailed results of impact assessment and monitoring**

**Recreational services:** Socio-resource mapping (a tool of participatory monitoring) and spatial mapping results show a forest area rich in natural forests, pasture land, snow-capped areas, water bodies including waterfalls, and socio-cultural features, all of which are directly linked with natural resources and were identified as major features for attracting tourists to the area. In addition, the forest managers confirmed the charismatic species present in the area.

**Biological diversity:** The forest inventory shows that at least 10 and up to 40 trees species are growing in each management unit, and there are forest mosaics. Similarly, the forest inventory, social survey, and focus group discussion determined the presence of RTE species and their habitats in the landscape. The forest management groups have identified and allocated at least 10% and up to 67% of forest per FMU for biodiversity conservation, including HCV areas –13.57% of the total area was identified and delineated for RTE species and their habitats.

**Soil conservation / Disaster management:** The GIS analysis showed that 98.5% of total areas were protected and about 1.5% of the total forests areas were affected by the landslides in 2016 after the earthquake. Similarly, the social research (household survey, focus group discussion, and key informant interviews) showed that the FMSC-forest managers have implemented forest management activities including protection of natural forest cover, controlling illegal activities in the forests, carrying out thinning, pruning, and leaf litter collection, development of

fire lines, and treating highly vulnerable areas through promoting natural regeneration, planting, and adopting bio-engineering techniques and revegetation measures.

## Part 2: Management information

### 1. Name of the Organization

National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) Group Manager

### 2. Location of the management unit

Gaurishankar landscape is part of the Gaurishankar Conservation Area (GCA) established in 2010, situated in northern part of the Central Development Region (CDR) of Nepal. The GCA covers 22 village development committees (VDCs) of three districts, namely Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, and Ramechhap, and borders Sagarmatha National Park to the east, Langtang National Park to the west, and Tibetan Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China to the north. Gaurishankar landscape extends between 85°46'08" and 86°34'08" East longitude and 27°34'02" and 28°10'00" North latitude. A total of 17 FMUs are located in Gaurishankar landscape, which extends across 10 VDCs/CAMCs: Lamabagar, Gaurishankar, Laduk, Bulung, Orang, Chilankha, Bigu, Alampu, Marbu, and Shyama of Dolakha District. The climate varies with altitude and aspect; the average daily temperature decreases between the months of December and February and reaches a maximum in May–July. The seasonal climate is dominated by the southerly monsoon, which occurs between June and September. The permanent snow line lies at around 5,300 m. The highest areas, above the tree line, have an 'ice climate' (arctic climate), with average air temperatures below 10°C all year round.

### 3. Type of certification

*Please tick all the options that apply to the management unit:*

Size:

Large scale  Conventional  SLIMF (small and low-intensity managed forest)

Type of organization certified:

Individual  Private company  Public organization  Indigenous Peoples  Local communities  Management group

#### 4. Characteristics of the certificate

*Please give the following information:*

Management unit area (in hectares): 7,563 ha

Number of members (if applicable): 17

FSC Certificate Code: N/A

First issue date: N/A

Last issue date: N/A

Expiry date: N/A

#### 5. Organization contact information

*Please provide relevant contact information:*

Email:

NTNC: Mr Govinda Gajurel (Member Secretary): ggajurel@ntnc.org.np

Dr Manish Raj Pandey (Senior Conservation Officer): mrpandey@ntnc.org.np

Mr Binod Basnet (Senior Conservation Officer): bbasnet@ntnc.org.np

Postal address: PO Box 3712, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Nepal

Telephone number: +97715526571, 5526573

Contact name: Govinda Gajurel, NTNC

#### 6. Legal tenure to manage and/or use the forest, or other legal right to receive payments for declared ecosystem services

As the National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act (NPWCA) 1973 has vested power in the Government of Nepal (GoN) to declare any part of Nepal with four boundaries as a National Park, Wildlife Reserve, Conservation Area, or similar, the GCA was established by a historic and special meeting of the Council of Ministers of the GoN in January 2010. This is the GoN's response to local people's increasing demand for assistance to conserve rich biodiversity, natural resources, and cultural heritage, together with vast potential for developing their area as one of the most

important destination points for tourists in Nepal. Prior to the GCA's establishment, the local people were managing the forests as community forests; after the declaration of GCA, the GoN handed over the management authority of Gaurishankar Conservation Area to NTNC for 20 years in 2010.

Under the Conservation Area Management Regulation (1996) and its guideline, NTNC is responsible to form a Conservation Area Management Committee (CAMC) and number of Forest Management Subcommittees (FMSCs) within a CAMC, and hand over the forests with enough rights to conserve, manage, use, and receive payments from ecosystem goods and services.

#### **7. List of communities and other organizations involved in activities related to the declared ecosystem service(s)**

- 10 Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs)
- 17 Forest Management Sub-Committees (FMSCs)
- National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC)
- Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), Kathmandu
- District Soil Conservation Office, Dolakha
- District Forest Office, Dolakha
- Local Development Office
- District Development Committee (DDC), Dolakha
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)
- Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN), Dolakha
- Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN)

#### **8. Summary of culturally appropriate engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, related to the declared ecosystem service(s) – including ecosystem services access and use, and benefit sharing – consistent with FSC Principles 3 and 4**

The FMSCs identified hamlets and other interest groups including indigenous communities. With the support of the ForCES project, they conducted training and organized meetings at hamlet level and for forest dependent groups, including indigenous communities, and discussed forest and ES



resources in their territory, the results of forest and ES assessments, major threats, management activities, harvesting methods and seasons, major impacts and mitigation measures, and access to benefit-sharing, noting their views and thoughts. Drawing on all the views and thoughts, FMSC designed the management activities and drafted the forest management plan. The draft plan was presented, discussed, agreed, and endorsed by the general assembly of FMSCs in which local communities and indigenous groups actively participated.

The FMSC may generate income utilizing their ecosystem goods and services, such as timber, NTFPs, and other ecosystem services (recreational services, biodiversity conservation, soil conservation). The income will be distributed between CAMC and FMSCs in a 4:1 ratio. Both CAMCs and FMSCs reinvest the income in different headings such as 25% for sustainable forests and landscapes, 35% for enhancing local livelihoods, and 40% for community development activities.

#### **9. A description of management activities to reduce the threats to declared ecosystem services within and outside of the management unit**

- Identified users and/or affected people of selected ES within and outside the management units.
- Discussed and assessed the scale and intensity of, and potential risks to, each ES in a participatory way
- Identified and incorporated the management activities (as given in 1.3) in the forest management plan
- Implemented the plan to reduce the threats to the declared ES with rigorous discussion with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other potential users and affected stakeholders (management activities are designed in participatory way with the assistance of the project)

## References

ANSAB (2010) *Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring in Community Managed Forests*. Rural Development Toolkit Series No. 5. Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources, Kathmandu.

NTNC (2013a) *Gaurishankar Conservation Area Management Plan*. National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal.

NTNC (2013b) *Rolwaling Valley Development Plan*. National Trust for Nature Conservation, Nepal.

Savilaakso et al. (in prep.) *Ground Shakes and Earth Moves but Forest Helps* (3rd draft). Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia.

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

FSC-STD-01-001 V5-2 *FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship*

FSC-STD-01-002 *Glossary of Terms*

FSC-STD-50-001 *Requirements for use of the FSC Trademarks by Certificate Holders*

FSC-STD-60-004 *International Generic Indicators (IGI)*

FSC-PRO-30-002 *Demonstrating the Impact of Forest Stewardship on Ecosystem Services* (field testing draft)

FSC-PRO-60-006 *Development and Transfer of National Forest Stewardship Standards to the FSC Principles and Criteria Version 5-1*

## Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this template, the terms and definitions given in FSC-STD-01-002 *Glossary of Terms*, FSC-STD-01-001 *FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship*, and FSC-STD-60-004 *International Generic Indicators* are used.