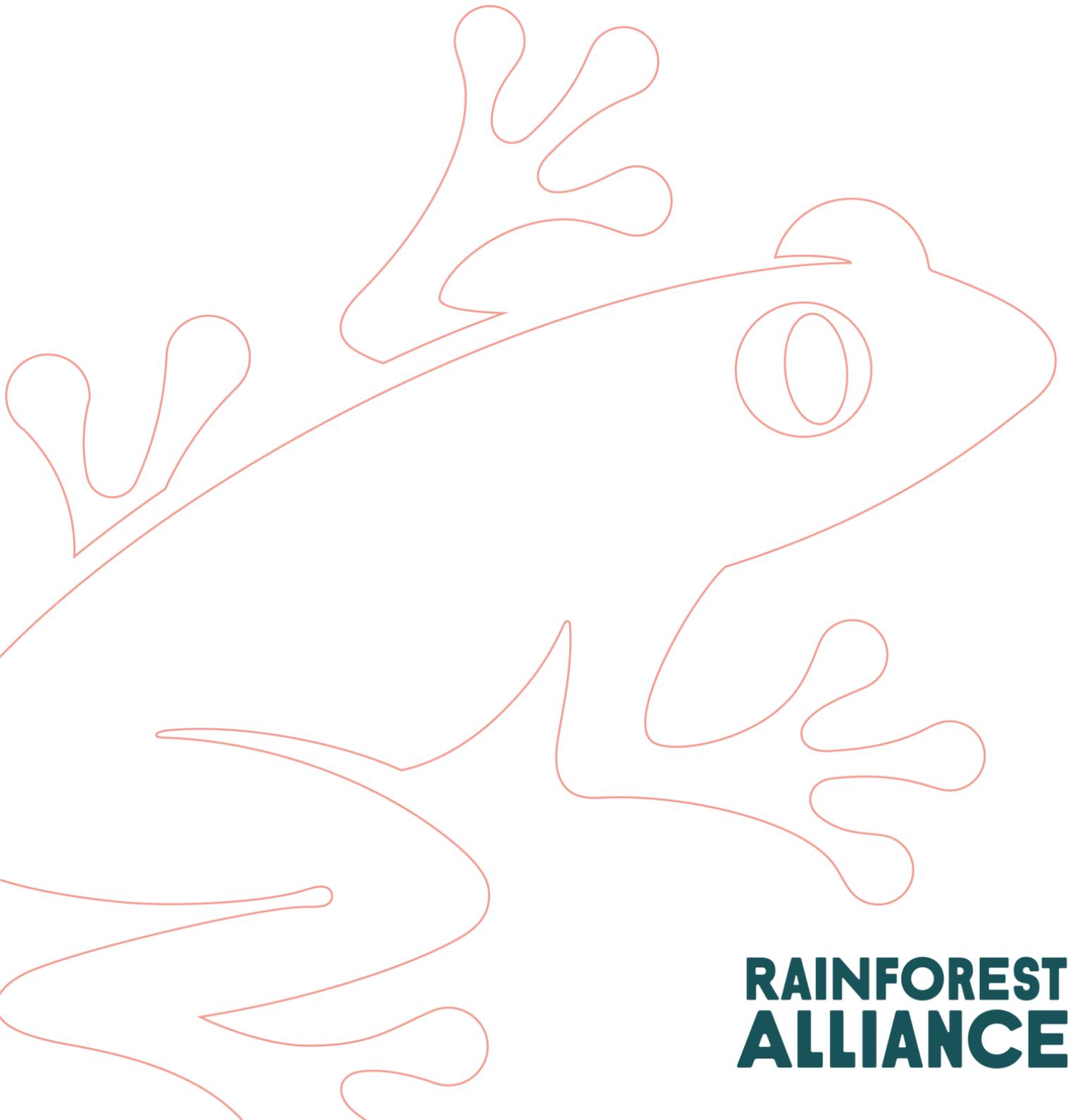


ANNEX S1

GLOSSARY

Version 1.2



**RAINFOREST
ALLIANCE**



The Rainforest Alliance is creating a more sustainable world by using social and market forces to protect nature and improve the lives of farmers and forest communities.

Translation Disclaimer

For any question related to the precise meaning of the information contained in the translation, please refer to the official English version for clarification. Any discrepancies or differences in meaning due to translation are not binding and have no effect for auditing or certification purposes.

More information?

For more information about the Rainforest Alliance, visit www.rainforest-alliance.org, contact info@ra.org or contact the Rainforest Alliance Amsterdam Office, De Ruijterkade 6, 1013AA Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

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Applicable to:			
Farm and Supply Chain Certificate holders			
Country/Region:			
All			
Crop:		Type of Certification:	
All crops in the scope of the Rainforest Alliance certification system; please see Certification Rules		Farm and Supply Chain Certificate Holders	

Annexes are binding and must be complied with for certification.

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KEY CHANGES

Overview of key adaptations in this document,
SA-GL-SD-1-V1.2, Annex S1 Glossary V1.2, published on January 31st, 2022,
compared to
SA-GL-SD-1-V1.1, Annex S1 Glossary V1.1 published September 3rd, 2021

Term	Change
Average of 5 or more workers	Correction in the table with calculation examples
Brand owner	Definition is added
Certificate holder	Definition is added
Family worker	Definition of "worker exchange" is added to the definition of family worker
Farm	Clarification: "Farm" includes all farm units under its geographical scope, i.e. certified and non-certified crops.
Final consumer product	Definition is added
First buyer	Adaptation of definition to include farm CHs which purchase product from other farm CHs.
Identity Preserved (IP)	Adaptation: Traceability type Mixed IP is no longer included in the definition of traceability type Segregation but is now included in the traceability type Identity Preserved.
Multi-farm	Definition is added
Rainforest Alliance claim	Clarification: "Claim" is any reference made about Rainforest Alliance certification or about the sourcing of a Rainforest Alliance certified product or ingredient(s).
Risk	Clarification: A risk is the chance something negative happens, combined with the extent of the impact. Risk mitigation measures are actions taken to prevent such events from happening, and/or to diminish their effects.
Safe drinking water	Correction to definition of safe drinking water parameters: Sodium maximum 200 mg/L
Segregation (SG)	Amendment: Traceability type Mixed IP is no longer included in the definition of traceability type Segregation but is now included in the traceability type Identity Preserved.
Shipment	Definition is added
Sustainability Differential	Amendment to the definition to clarify that the Sustainability Differential is paid to all kinds of farm certificate holders.
Worker	Amendment to the definition to remove "Family worker" so the definition of worker includes only hired workers who receive payment. All applicable worker requirements continue to apply to family workers or worker exchange.



A	
Active ingredient	A pesticide consists of several substances. The active ingredient is the chemical that can kill, repel, attract, mitigate, or otherwise control a pest. The other substances can assist this effect either directly or indirectly.
Agrochemicals	Commercially produced, usually synthetic, chemical compounds used in agricultural production, such as fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, nematicides, or soil conditioners.
Agroforestry	The combination of trees alongside agricultural crops, potentially including other vegetation and livestock, in integrated systems that produce food, support biodiversity, create healthy soils, secure water availability and sequester carbon from the atmosphere.
Applicable law	National and ratified international laws that apply in a specific context or situation. National laws include the laws and regulations of all jurisdictions within a nation (local, regional, and national). International laws to which nations have acceded are also considered as applicable law.
Aquatic ecosystems	<p>Flowing and still water bodies and other wetlands. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowing and still water bodies: All naturally occurring streams, rivers, pools, ponds, lakes, and lagoons, as well as seasonal streams that flow continuously for at least two months in most years, or flow intermittently and are at least 1 meter wide. Streams and rivers that have been altered by sedimentation, polluted runoff, bank erosion, thermal pollution, or impoundments less than 1 meter high are still considered aquatic natural ecosystems. Artificial pools, water treatment lagoons, and irrigation ponds, are not considered natural aquatic ecosystems, unless: a) these water bodies have been colonized by an endangered species; and/or b) the water body was constructed to provide fish or wildlife habitat. • Other wetlands: All naturally occurring wetlands, where the natural hydrological conditions result in either or both of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Soils are waterlogged for most of the year; and/or b) The land is periodically or permanently inundated by shallow water, including floodplains, wet areas bordering ponds, streams, or the ocean. <p>For the purposes of the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, the following are not considered aquatic natural ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas that have been made seasonally or perennially wet due to human activity (such as drainage ditches, irrigation ponds, reservoirs, effluent holding ponds, aquaculture ponds, rice paddies, or gravel pits), unless: a) these water bodies have been colonized by an endangered species; and/or b) the wetland was created by humans to provide wetland habitat.
Assess-and-address	A management system through which certificate holders identify, mitigate, and monitor risks of child labor, forced labor, discrimination, and workplace violence & harassment, then remedy instances that occur. The approach stimulates certificate holders to build sustainable capacity over time to identify and address these issues.



Average of ≥ 5 hired workers (Applicable for Small Farms only)	During a whole year, the farm contracts at least five workers that work at least five days a week or the equivalent of this. Please see the table for examples:		
	Number of Hired Workers	Number of Days	Employment Period
	5 workers	5 days per week	12 months
	10 workers	2.5 days per week	12 months
	10 workers	5 days per week	6 months
	20 workers	2.5 days per week	6 months
	40 workers	2.5 days per week	3 months
	40 workers	5 days per week	1.5 months
These workers can be permanent, casual, temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers. Family workers (Please see the definition of <i>family workers</i>) are not counted as hired workers. <i>Please note, this definition is only applicable for small farms under group management that hire the equivalent of 5 or more full-time workers throughout the year. There will be a tool available that will assist these calculations in Annex S13: Group Member Registry.</i>			

B	
Basic protective clothing	Apparel and footwear for persons handling pesticides include coveralls over long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, and stout shoes, with chemically resistant gloves, with protection for eyes (i.e., a face mask or goggles), and respiratory protection (i.e., a respirator).
Brand owner	A person or company who markets any commodity under a registered brand name or label. This may include private label brands/store brands owned by retail companies. A brand owner is defined as: i) A corporate entity which markets a product under one or more registered brand name(s) or label(s). This entity may process and pack the product themselves or via a third party, but they own, and have responsibility for the brand. li) A retail entity which markets a product under one or more private label(s) or store brand(s), owned by them.
Buffer zone	Areas peripheral to a specific protected area, indicated by the relevant authorities, where restrictions on resource use and/or special development measures are undertaken by the authorities to enhance the conservation value of the protected area.

C	
Certificate holder	Anyone that is issued a certificate from Rainforest Alliance. The certificate may be an endorsement issued by Rainforest Alliance or a certificate issued by a CB. The Certificate holder may be a farm or a supply chain actor, or an entity managing the certificate for plural farms or supply chain actors.
Certificate scope	The set of activities, processes, actors, and products that are covered under the certification of a certificate holder.
Certified	The term "certified" in the requirements refers to the volume of any crop produced and traded by certificate holders, which is verified and achieves certification against the 2020 Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, or the legacy UTZ or legacy Rainforest Alliance certification programs.
Child	Any human being below the age of 18 years. ¹

¹ (UN CRC article 1).



	<p>Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity, and that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children. It includes work that interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school or obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The worst forms of child labor:² including all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performances; the use, procuring or offering of a child for other illicit activities. ▪ Hazardous work: The worst forms of child labor also include hazardous work, which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. This includes but is not limited to carrying heavy loads, work in dangerous locations, in unhealthy situations, at night, or with hazardous substances or equipment, or work over long hours or at height. Countries which have signed the ILO Convention 182 are required to develop a national list of tasks that are considered hazardous for children. Where available, these national lists of hazardous tasks apply. In the absence of national lists of hazardous tasks, advice may be sought from competent national authorities such as Departments of Labor, Agriculture, Child Welfare etc) and/or the national ILO office. ▪ Underage child labor: Work that is conducted by children younger than 15 years of age for the farm, group, or group members, that interferes with their schooling, exceeds 14 hours a week, or is not considered “light work or family work”. In case national law has set the minimum work age at 14 years this age applies. In case national law has set the minimum work age at a higher age than 15, the national minimum age for entering employment applies.³
<p>Child labor</p>	<p>Please see below a diagram regarding age restrictions between child work and child labor.</p> <pre> graph TD Root[RESTRICTIONS ON WORK BY CHILDREN AND PROHIBITIONS ON CHILD LABOR] --> A[Child's age] Root --> B[Nature or conditions of work] Root --> C[Other worst forms of child labor] A --> A1[Light work] A --> A2[Basic minimum age] B --> B1[Hazardous work] C --> C1[Never allowed] A1 --> A1a[From 13 (12)] A2 --> A2a[From 15 (14)] B1 --> B1a[From 18] C1 --> C1a[Never allowed] style A fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style B fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style C fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style A1 fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style A2 fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style B1 fill:#fff,stroke:#f96 style A1a fill:#d9ead3,stroke:#2e6b96 style A2a fill:#d9ead3,stroke:#2e6b96 style B1a fill:#d9ead3,stroke:#2e6b96 style C1a fill:#d9ead3,stroke:#2e6b96 </pre> <p>Graph 1.1 illustrating the age differences in child work, child labor and the worse forms of child labor.⁴ Please note, the numbers in brackets are the lower minimum ages allowed by ILO for member countries whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.</p>

² ILO Convention, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

³ ILO Convention, [Minimum Age Convention, 1973 \(No. 138\)](#)

⁴ Adapted from ILO, Child Labour Guidance Tool For Business, 2015



<p>Child work</p>	<p>Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or does not interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regular employment/work: From the age of 15 (in developing economies 14) children can start general employment or work not exceeding 48 hours per week. In countries where the minimum age is higher or the number of permitted hours of work is lower, the national set minimum age and maximum hours apply. Children's work should be non-hazardous, but should be safe and age-appropriate and not interfere with compulsory education. 2) Light work: Work that is not harmful to the health and development of a child, does not interfere with their schooling or training, is under the supervision of an adult, and does not exceed 14 hours a week. In line with ILO Convention 138, children aged 12-14 may perform light work in countries with developing economies. In countries where national law does not allow children to perform light work, the national minimum age for entry into employment applies. 3) Family work: Farming activities performed by children on their small-scale family/household farms that consist of light, age-appropriate duties that give them an opportunity to develop skills, do not classify as child labor provided that the activities are not harmful to their health and development, do not interfere with schooling, and are under the supervision of an adult.⁵
<p>Climate change</p>	<p>Climate change refers to significant changes in global temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind patterns and other weather patterns that occur over several decades or longer. These changes in weather patterns have significant impacts on agricultural conditions, the environment and sea levels on a global level. Current climate change trends are attributed largely to human activity such as the increased levels of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from the use of fossil fuels and changes in land use including deforestation.</p>
<p>Climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Adjustments to farming practices and management to reduce the negative impacts that current or expected climate change has on crops, farming systems, ecosystems, and livelihoods.</p>
<p>Climate change mitigation</p>	<p>Human interventions to reduce climate change by reducing the sources of greenhouse gas emissions or enhancing stocks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the environment.</p>
<p>Climate-Smart agriculture</p>	<p>A combination of various sustainable methods to tackle the <i>specific</i> challenges from climate change of a <i>specific</i> farming community. It is composed of three main pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes 2) Adapting and building resilience to climate change 3) Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible
<p>Community</p>	<p>Groups of people living in the same place or region affected by the existence or operation of a farm, group of farms or company. Rural workers, farm inhabitants, neighbors, indigenous people, and inhabitants of nearby villages or cities may be communities affected by a specific farm, group of farms or company.</p> <p>See <i>Indigenous Peoples and local communities</i></p>



Competent professional/ technician	An individual with demonstrated professional expertise, skills, experience, and credentials in a specific subject area. For specific technical activities such as flying aircraft or drones for pesticide application, a competent professional/technician is someone licensed or certified by the applicable national authority.
Compost	Biologically decomposing of organic matter under controlled conditions (temperature, humidity, oxygen) into a humus-like stable product that can be used as a natural fertilizer.
Confidentiality	The duty of an individual/body to refrain from sharing confidential information with others, except with the express consent of the other party and in the case of a child with the permission of its caretakers.
Conservation	Protection of a natural ecosystem against direct or indirect human conversion or degradation. Natural ecosystems may be conserved through any combination of strict preservation, restoration, or sustainable management.
Conversion (of land use)	<p>Change of a natural ecosystem to another land use, or profound change in the natural ecosystem's species composition, structure, or function. This includes the conversion of a natural ecosystem to a plantation, cropland, pasture, water reservoirs, infrastructure, mining, and urban areas.</p> <p>Deforestation is one form of conversion (conversion of natural forests).</p> <p>Conversion includes severe degradation, or the introduction of management practices that result in a substantial and sustained change in the ecosystem's former species composition, structure, or function</p> <p>Change to natural ecosystems that meets this definition is considered to be conversion regardless of whether or not it is legal.</p>
Credit	Volume equivalent for certificate holders operating under the traceability level mass balance.

D

Debt bondage (bonded labor)	The status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as security for a debt. Debt bondage occurs if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt, or the length and nature of those services are not limited and defined. Debt bondage (also known as bonded labor) can manifest in several different ways. It is a form of forced labor.
Digitized (data)	Information that either has been collected through a device (such as a tablet, phone, GPS device) or has been converted into a digital format that can be processed by a computer to generate usable and analyzable data for decision making.
Discrimination	Any distinction, exclusion or preference made based on race, color, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, and others which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. ⁵ Discriminatory practices include, but are not limited to, unequal pay for equal work, unequal access to better-paid jobs and management positions, compulsory pregnancy tests during hiring procedures or at any other moment in the work process.

⁵ ILO Convention Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)



Domestic work	<p>Work performed in or for a household or households (ILO Convention 189). Domestic work is therefore defined according to the workplace, which is the private household. Occupations and tasks considered to be domestic work vary across countries; they may include cooking, cleaning, taking care of children, the elderly and the disabled, attending to the garden or pets, or driving the family car.</p> <p>Child labor in domestic work refers to situations where domestic work is performed by children below the relevant minimum age or in hazardous conditions or in a slavery-like situation.</p>
Double selling	<p>The practice of selling the same volume produced or purchased as Rainforest Alliance Certified twice, once as Rainforest Alliance Certified and once as conventional or under another certification.</p> <p>For example, 100 MT of coffee produced by a farm can be certified as <i>both</i> organic and Rainforest Alliance and sold as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 MT Rainforest Alliance Certified <i>only</i>, or - 100 MT Organic <i>only</i>, or - 100 MT Rainforest Alliance Certified and Organic (<i>once in one batch</i>) to one buyer. <p>However, that same volume of coffee cannot be sold <i>separately</i> as 100 MT of organic coffee as <i>well as</i> 100 MT of Rainforest Alliance Certified coffee.</p> <p>Double selling is not allowed under Rainforest Alliance rules.</p>
Due Diligence	<p>An ongoing risk management process that a company needs to follow in order to ensure responsible compliance with all relevant laws and regulations and avoid negative impacts on the environment or human rights caused directly or indirectly through its operations or those of its supply chain. Due Diligence is exercised through a process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how it addresses adverse human rights and environmental impacts of a company's operations. It includes four key steps: assessing actual and potential impacts, integrating and acting on the findings, tracking responses, and communicating about how impacts are addressed.⁶</p>

E	
Emergency	An event in a particular setting and/or location that poses an immediate risk to health, life, livelihood, human rights, property, or environment.
Employment contract	A written agreement between the employer such as farm management, group management or company management, and the worker. The employment contract should include information on the job description, working hours, pay rate, overtime regulation, benefits and deductions, annual paid vacation leave, protection from loss of pay in the cases of illness, disability or accident, and the notice period for contract termination.

⁶ definition from: <https://www.ungpreporting.org/glossary/human-rights-due-diligence/>



F	
Family worker	A person (of any gender) who helps another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees and have common household interests. Worker exchange (persons working for each other without payment) also falls under this definition.
Farm	All land and facilities used for agricultural production and processing activities under the geographical scope of the farm applicable for Rainforest Alliance certification. A farm may be composed of several neighboring or geographically separate farm units within one country, provided that they are under a common management body. All farm units falling within this geographical scope must comply with the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard, including both crops to be sold as certified and other crops.
Farm Management	The person or body responsible for planning and managing farm and administrative activities for a certified farm. This includes a Farm Manager or Administrator that has the responsibility to ensure that all the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard requirements are implemented. Farm management refers to the responsible management body, farm manager, or technical representative who fulfills this function for individual farms or multi-site farms under one owner.
Farm unit	<p>A piece of continuous land that is part of a farm. A farm unit can include both agricultural and non-agricultural land with buildings, facilities, water bodies, and other features. Please see diagram 1.2 below for the illustration of this explanation.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>IN THIS EXAMPLE THE GROUP MEMBER HAS 5 FARM UNITS:</p> <p>PRODUCER'S HOUSE</p> <p>CERTIFIED CROP</p> <p>PROCESSING PLANT</p> <p>CROP NON CERTIFIABLE BY THE RA PROGRAM (E.G. RUBBER)</p> </div> </div> <p>Diagram 1.2. Illustration of farm units</p>
Fertilizer	<p>Any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients aiding the growth of plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inorganic Fertilizer: A fertilizer material in which carbon is not an essential component of its basic chemical structure. Fertilizer in which the declared nutrients are in the form of inorganic salts obtained by extraction and/or by physical and/or chemical industrial processes. Examples are ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulfate, and potassium chloride. ▪ Organic Fertilizer: By-product from the processing of animal or vegetable substances that contain sufficient plant nutrients to be of value as fertilizers. Examples include compost, manure, peat, and slurry.



Final consumer product	A Rainforest Alliance Certified labelled product that is ready for consumption and requires no further transformation in terms of processing or packaging.
First buyer	The certificate holder legally owning the certified product after the initial farm certificate holder.
Five freedoms of animal welfare	<p>In accordance with the 'Five freedoms of animal welfare' principle, an animal's welfare is ensured when the following five conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Good feeding: The animal is free from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition because it has ready access to drinking water and a suitable diet. 2) Good housing: The animal is free from physical and thermal discomfort because it has access to shelter from the elements and a comfortable resting area. 3) Good health: The animal is free from pain, injury, and disease, thanks to suitable prevention and/or rapid diagnosis and treatment. 4) Appropriate behavior: The animal is able to express most of its normal behavioral patterns because it has sufficient space, proper facilities and the company of other animals of its kind. 5) Protection from fear and distress: The animal does not experience fear or distress, because the conditions needed to prevent mental suffering have been ensured.⁷
Forced labor	<p>All work or service required of any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered herself or himself voluntarily. A person is classified as being in forced labor if they are engaged in work that is involuntary (without the free and informed consent of the worker) <u>and</u> is exacted through threats, penalties, or some form of coercion.</p> <p>Forms of involuntariness can include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment through a transaction such as slavery or bonded labor • State-imposed labor, such as by the military, that does not meet the exceptions provided in ILO Convention 29 • Involuntary prison labor • Unpaid or extremely low-paid work • Changes to working conditions (employer, wages, hours, nature of work, conditions/hazards/exposures, time period) without the worker's consent • Degrading working or living conditions imposed by employer or recruiter • Involuntary and excessive overtime • Limited freedom to terminate the work contract or agreement <p>Forms of coercion can include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical or sexual violence • Physical confinement • Restrictions on movement or communication • Fines or other financial penalties • Deprivation of food, water, toilets, sleep, or other basic needs • Isolation • Forced use of drugs or alcohol • Debt bondage or manipulation of debt, including manipulation of advances and loans • Requiring monetary deposits, financial or collateral guarantees, or personal possessions as a condition of employment • Withholding or delay of wages or other benefits • Retention of identity or other important documents without the worker's consent and/or without providing workers easy access to them • Threats of dismissal, deportation, legal action, or reporting to authorities

⁷ Farm Animal Welfare Committee, 1992; 1993



Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	The right of indigenous peoples and other local communities to make free and informed choices about the use or development of their lands and resources. FPIC is implemented through a participatory process involving all affected groups that is carried out prior to the finalization or implementation of any development plans. An FPIC process ensures that communities are not coerced or intimidated; that decisions are reached through communities' own chosen institutions or representatives; that communities' consent is sought and freely given prior to the authorization or start of any activities; that communities have full information about the scope of any proposed development and its likely impacts on their lands, livelihoods, and environment; and that ultimately their choices to give or withhold consent are respected. ⁸
Freedom of association	The right of workers and employers, without distinction whatsoever, to establish and join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization.

G	
Gender	Socially constructed characteristics of women and men, such as norms, roles, and relationships of and between groups of women and men. It varies from society to society and can be changed. While most people are born either male or female, they are taught appropriate norms and behaviors – including how they should interact with others of the same or opposite sex within households, communities, and workplaces. ⁹ Gender Identity is not restricted to male and female as people may identify themselves as both man and woman or as neither.
Gender equality	The equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs, and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women's issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development. ¹⁰
Gender Sensitive	Gender norms, roles, and relations are considered, and actions are taken on the basis of that understanding to address gender inequality and men's and women's specific needs, transform harmful gender norms, roles, and relations and promote changes in power relationships between women and men
Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)	An organism whose genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.
Geographical region	A defined cluster of countries which determines the boundaries within which certificates for multi-site supply chain certificate holders can be issued.
Geolocation data	Data that identifies the geographic location of farms and boundaries of farms, farm units, and other facilities of the Rainforest Alliance certificate holders. Geolocation data is represented by coordinates generally collected through Geopositioning Systems (GPS) mapping using either individual location points (including envelopes) or polygons which define the full boundaries of the relevant area.
Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Compound gases that trap heat or longwave radiation in the atmosphere. Their presence in the atmosphere makes the Earth's surface warmer. Human activities are the main source of GHGs. The burning of fossil fuel, deforestation, intensive livestock farming, the use of synthetic fertilizers, and industrial processes all contribute.

⁸ ILO, Free, Prior and Informed Consent <http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en>

⁹ World Health Organization (WHO)

¹⁰ UN Women, Concepts and Definitions <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm>



Grievance	A grievance is a complaint or concern by any person about another person's or organization's actions or about its rules and policies that have negatively affected the complainant.
Grievance mechanism	A process through which individuals, workers, communities, and/or civil society organizations (including whistle-blowers) can raise their complaints of being negatively affected by specific farm or business activities and/or operations. A grievance mechanism may be formal or non-formal, legal or non-legal. It includes the steps of submission of the complaint, treatment, remediation, and monitoring.
Group	An association of organized producers that have a shared Internal Management System (IMS) and are certified together under the Rainforest Alliance Certification Rules. The group of organized producers can be organized in an association or cooperative or managed by a supply chain actor (such as an exporter) or another entity.
Group Management	The entity responsible for the development and implementation of the group's internal management system and for ensuring members' farms are compliant with the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard. Group management refers to the responsible management body, group manager, or technical representative who fulfills this function for an association of organized producers that achieve group certification.
Group member	A producer who is certified as part of a group. It is the person who is the actual operator of the farm (e.g. smallholder farmer, sharecropper) and does not need to be the landowner.
Group member representative	A group member is chosen or appointed to act or speak on behalf of other group members.
Group staff	Workers who perform work for a Rainforest Alliance certified group. This includes Group Management staff (such as internal inspectors and office personnel working for the Group Management), workers at central locations of production, processing, and maintenance sites.



H	
Hazard	A potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons. Different types of hazards exist including 'physical hazards' (like a slip or trip hazards, fire, working with hot items, or using poorly maintained equipment) or 'health hazards' (like noise, vibration, unsuitable light levels, harmful dust, or stress) or 'chemical hazards' (like working with products from cleaning agents, glues to pesticides).
Hazardous materials	Materials that can damage persons or the environment. These include used lead-acid batteries, asbestos, energy-saving mercury lamps, E-waste, electric transformers with POPs (PCBs), medical equipment, radioactive material, pesticides, expired human and veterinary medicines, used oils, bio infectious waste, disinfectants, animal parts and carcasses, and particles (ashes, dust, pesticide drifts).
Health and safety	Laws, regulations, rules, principles, and procedures concerning the safety, health, and welfare of workers to prevent accidents or injuries in workplaces or public environments. This is also referred to as occupational health and safety (OHS) and non-occupational health and safety for the safety of activities inside and outside of work.
High Conservation Value (HCV)	<p>Biological, ecological, social or cultural values which are considered outstandingly significant or critically important, at the national, regional or global level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) HCV1: Concentrations of biological diversity including endemic species, and rare, threatened or endangered species, that are significant at global, regional or national levels. 2) HCV2: 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. 3) HCV3: Rare, threatened, or endangered ecosystems, habitats or refugia. 4) HCV4: Basic ecosystem services in critical situations, including protection of water catchments and control of erosion of vulnerable soils and slopes. 5) HCV5: 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. 6) HCV6: 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. <p>A specific Rainforest Alliance guidance document for the conservation of HCV areas and Natural Ecosystems includes more detailed definitions and instructions for identifying HCV areas.</p>



Household	<p>The arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may be either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One-person household: A person who makes provision for his or her food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household.• A multi-person household: A group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living.• <p>The persons in the household may pool their incomes and may, to a greater or lesser extent, have a shared budget. They may be related or unrelated persons or constitute a combination of persons, both related and unrelated.</p> <p>A household may be located in a housing unit or a set of collective living quarters such as a boarding house, a hotel or a camp, or may comprise the administrative personnel in an institution. The household may also be homeless.¹¹</p> <p>A household can be male-headed, female-headed, or child-headed. In the latter two cases, households are often more vulnerable because of limited access to financial and in-kind resources.</p>
Housing	<p>A shelter which provides protection from the elements (such as, but not limited to, rain, precipitation, wind, heat, cold, humidity, the brightness of the sun) and acts as protection against predators. Safe, clean, and decent housing is a critical element of human wellbeing and worker rights and should offer adequate living conditions in terms of location and construction, health and hygiene and comfort and decency.</p>
Hunting	<p>The chasing and killing of an animal for food, sport, or profit.</p>

¹¹ OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms: Household (<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1255>)



I	
Identity Preserved	A traceability option in which it is possible to identify the Rainforest Alliance Certified ingredient or product back to a farm certificate holder. This is the most stringent traceability type. There is no mixing of certified ingredient or product with non-certified ingredient or product. If a certified product is from different certified sources/farms, but identity is preserved throughout the supply chain, the subtype Mixed Identity Preserved (Mixed IP) can be applied.
Imminent danger	Any conditions, situations, or practices which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm, either immediately or before the threat can be eliminated.
Indigenous Peoples and local communities	<p>Distinct groups of people who satisfy any of the more commonly accepted definitions¹² of indigenous peoples, which consider (among other factors) whether the collective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has pursued its own concept and way of human development in a given socio-economic, political, and historical context • Has tried to maintain its distinct group identity, languages, traditional beliefs, customs, laws and institutions, worldviews, and ways of life • Has at one time exercised control and management of the lands, natural resources, and territories that it has historically used and occupied, with which it has a special connection, and upon which its physical and cultural survival typically depends • Self-identifies as indigenous peoples • Descends from populations whose existence pre-dates the colonization of the lands within which it was originally found or of which it was then dispossessed <p>For the purpose of the Rainforest Alliance standard, this definition is also taken to include other local communities that share key traits with indigenous peoples, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attaching particular meaning to land and natural resources as sources of culture, customs, history, and identity • Depending on land and natural resources for their cultural and physical survival, including sustenance of livelihoods, social organization, culture, traditions, and beliefs • Using and managing land in accordance with customary tenure systems, which may or may not be formally recognized by state authorities.
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	The careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations, as well as keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of healthy crops and cattle with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest control mechanisms. The application of pesticides is based on the monitoring of disease or pest infestations.
Intermediary	Any actor that trades (buys and sells) and/or handles Rainforest Alliance certified product for a Farm or supply chain Certificate Holder. Common examples of intermediaries in Rainforest Alliance certified supply chains are small traders such as "pisteurs" in Cote d'Ivoire or "manavs" in Turkey, who source from producers to supply a farm Certificate Holder. As they handle low volumes, Rainforest Alliance does not require intermediaries to be independently certified or registered in the Rainforest Alliance platforms. However, they shall comply with applicable requirements from the Rainforest Alliance Standard, and the certificate holder management shall take responsibility for their compliance.

¹² Commonly accepted definitions include those provided in the Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (ILO Convention No. 169), the Study on the Problem of Discrimination against Indigenous Populations, and the UN Working Paper on the Concept of "Indigenous People" prepared by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.



Internal inspection	Farm scope: First or second party audit conducted by a person (internal inspector) designated by group management that checks compliance of all member farms and farm units with all applicable Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard requirements. Supply chain scope: First or second party audit conducted by a person (internal inspector) designated by management that checks compliance with all entities covered within the certification scope with all applicable Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard requirements.
Internal Management System (IMS)	A documented system of quality management with the purpose to facilitate an efficient organization and management of the group and of ensuring that the group and group members comply with the applicable requirements of the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agricultural Standard.
Invasive species	A plant or animal species or subspecies that is not native to a given place, and whose presence or introduction in that place causes or is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health. For this standard, invasive species are the ones referenced by IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) as 100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species. ¹³ Crop or livestock species are not considered invasive species.

¹³ Invasive Species Specialist Group (http://www.issg.org/worst100_species.html)



L	
Labor Provider	An agency, subagent or individual that offers labor recruitment and placement services such as supplying permanent, temporary or seasonal workers to farms or production facilities. Labor providers can take many forms, whether for-profit or non-profit.
Large farm	Large farms do not primarily rely on family or household labor or workforce exchange with other members of the community, but mainly on hired permanent and/or temporary workers. Large farms generally run their own management system, or maybe part of a group for certification. Large farms do not fit under the definition of small farms.
Living income	<p>The net annual earnings required for a household to afford a decent standard of living for all members of that household. Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transportation, clothing, and other essential needs, including provisions for unexpected events.</p> <p>The living income recognizes that the income that a household earns can come from multiple sources. In the case of smallholder farmers, for example, income can be earned through off-farm business and remittances as well as from crop sales.¹⁴</p>
Living wage	<p>The remuneration received for a standard workweek by a worker in a particular place sufficient to afford a decent standard of living for the worker and her or his family.</p> <p>Elements of a decent standard of living include food, water, housing, education, health care, transportation, clothing, and other essential needs, including provision for unexpected events. Living wage benchmark estimates are being developed in many countries based on a single definition and methodology.¹⁵</p>
Location point	A pair of latitude/longitude coordinates collected through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data. The location point is a single data point. It can be used to represent the location of a farm/farm unit when no polygon information is available. Location points should be taken at the center of the farm unit. If a farm consists of multiple farm units, the location point should be taken at the center of the largest farm unit.
Lost product	Product damaged to the extent that it can no longer be sold.

¹³ Invasive Species Specialist Group (http://www.issg.org/worst100_species.html)

¹⁴ Global Living Wage Coalition, Living Income (<https://www.globallivingwage.org/about/living-income/>)

¹⁵ ILO, 2011

¹⁴ Global Living Wage Coalition, Living Income (<https://www.globallivingwage.org/about/living-income/>)

¹⁵ ILO, 2011



M

Management plan	A detailed overview, set up by the management, of the goals that are set to be compliant with the requirements (for both management, workers, and/or group members) and the respective services necessary to meet these goals. The actions can include mitigation actions, remediation actions, and services, such as training, technical assistance, access to inputs (e.g. seedlings), and awareness-raising activities. The Management Plan indicates details on the actions such as the timeline, frequency, responsible person, target group, and status.
Mandated user rights	Authorization is given to a supply chain certificate holder to make transactions in the traceability platform on behalf of a farm certificate holder.
Market price	The price commonly paid for a product of the same quality and origin produced conventionally (i.e. non-certified).
Mass balance	Administrative traceability allows a certificate holder to claim a product which is not certified as Rainforest Alliance Certified when the equivalent quantity was sourced as Rainforest Alliance Certified.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	A document that provides relevant to occupational safety and health information relating for the use of the product/substance. This can include but is not limited to instructions for safe use, handling instructions, appropriate PPE potential hazards associated with a particular material or product, along with spill-handling procedures.
Maximum Residue Level (MRL)	A legal limit for the maximum amount of chemical residues permitted on food. MRLs act as an indicator of the correct use of pesticides.
Migrant worker	A person who is migrating within a country and/or across international borders for work.
Minimum wage	The minimum amount of remuneration that an employer is required to pay wage earners for the work performed during a given period, which cannot be reduced by collective agreement or an individual contract.
Multi-farm	Two or more farms owned or rented by one entity whose operations and farming practices are managed centrally, regardless of certification.
Multi-site	An organization that does not have farming in the scope of its Rainforest Alliance certification and has an identified central location under which two or more sites are operating.



N	
Native Vegetation	Species, subspecies, or lower taxon occurring within its current natural range, i.e., the range it occupies without introduction or care by humans.
Natural ecosystem	<p>An ecosystem that substantially resembles – in terms of species composition, structure, and ecological function – one that is or would be found in a given area in the absence of major human impacts. This includes human-managed ecosystems where much of the natural species composition, structure, and ecological function are present. Natural ecosystems include all-natural terrestrial ecosystems (including natural forests, woodlands, shrublands, savannahs, grasslands, and paramo) and all natural <u>aquatic ecosystems</u>.</p> <p>Natural ecosystems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largely “pristine” natural ecosystems that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history • Regenerated natural ecosystems that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging) but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained species composition, structure and ecological function similar to prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems; • Managed natural ecosystems (including many ecosystems that could be referred to as “semi-natural”) where much of the ecosystem’s composition, structure, and ecological function are present; this includes managed natural forests as well as native grasslands or rangelands that are, or have historically been, grazed by livestock • Natural ecosystems that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g., harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where much of the ecosystem’s composition, structure, and ecological function remain present or are expected to regenerate naturally or by management for ecological restoration
Natural enemies	Organisms which kill, decrease the reproductive potential of, or otherwise reduce the numbers of another organism. Natural enemies in agricultural production are key components of integrated pest management programs. Important natural enemies of insect and mite pests include predators, parasites, and pathogens.



<p>Natural forests</p>	<p>Forests are land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or other land use.</p> <p>Where quantitative thresholds (e.g., for tree height or canopy cover) are established in sector-wide commitments or national or subnational forest definitions, they may take precedence over the generic thresholds in this definition.</p> <p>Natural forests possess many or most of the characteristics of a forest native to the given site, including species composition, structure, and ecological function. Natural forests include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary forests that have not been subject to major human impacts in recent history • Regenerated (second-growth) forests that were subject to major impacts in the past (for instance by agriculture, livestock raising, tree plantations, or intensive logging) but where the main causes of impact have ceased or greatly diminished and the ecosystem has attained much of the species composition, structure, and ecological function of prior or other contemporary natural ecosystems • Managed natural forests where much of the ecosystem's composition, structure, and ecological function exist in the presence of activities such as: • Harvesting of timber or other forest products, including management to promote high-value species • Low intensity, small-scale cultivation within the forest, such as less-intensive forms of swidden agriculture in a forest mosaic • Forests that have been partially degraded by anthropogenic or natural causes (e.g., harvesting, fire, climate change, invasive species, or others) but where the land has not been converted to another use and where degradation does not result in the sustained reduction of tree cover below the thresholds that define a forest or sustained loss of other main elements of ecosystem composition, structure, and ecological function <p>Natural forests may be delineated using the High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) methodology; generally, HCSA land-cover categories high-density forest (HDF), medium-density forest (MDF), low-density forest (LDF), and young regeneration (YR) are all considered types of natural forest.</p>
<p>Natural vegetation</p>	<p>Vegetation made up predominantly of native or locally adapted species, resembling in species composition and structure the vegetation that occurs or would occur in the absence of human interference. Natural vegetation may be managed (or, in the case of restoration, established) to incorporate a minority component of exotic species if these are beneficial for regenerating the land, adapting the ecosystem to current or future climates, and/or enhancing biodiversity. If invasive species are present, natural vegetation is managed to reduce their presence.</p>



Non-application zone	<p>An area where no pesticides are applied. The distance in meters indicates the width of the non-application zone depends on the method by which the pesticide is applied, as follows:</p> <p>1) 5 meters, if applied by mechanical, hand-assisted and targeted application methods, such as knapsack sprayers, banding, baiting, specific granule placement, soil or plant injection, seed treatments, and weed wiping.</p> <p>2) 10 meters, if applied by broadcast or pressurized spray application methods, such as motorized sprayers or spray booms, air blast sprayers, or foggers (Ultra Low Volume fogging machines) depending on the equipment's technical specifications.</p>
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O	
Obsolete pesticides	Chemicals whose registration has been cancelled, withdrawn or suspended and therefore must be disposed of.
Obsolete rules, laws	The term is applied to statutes which have become inoperative by lapse of time, either because the reason for their enactment has passed away, or their subject matter no longer exists, or they are not applicable to changed circumstances, or are tacitly disregarded by all men, yet without being expressly abrogated or repealed. Any determination that a rule or law is obsolete, must be priory approved by Rainforest Alliance.
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	Health, safety and welfare issues in the workplace which are aimed at making the workplace better for the worker and other stakeholders. There is a strong focus on the primary prevention of hazards. OHS can include laws, standards, programs, and voluntary programs.
Off-property accommodation	Accommodation that is used by temporary workers to stay for the duration of their temporary job but that is not necessarily provided by the farm, e.g., official and non-official tent camps, collective lodging close to the fields.
Overtime	Hours worked in excess of regular working hours.



P	
Permanent worker	A person with a work contract that does not have a predetermined end date to employment.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Clothing or equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that may cause illness or injury. Such hazards may include chemical, biological, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other substances or hazards. Personal protective equipment may include items such as gloves, safety glasses and shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, or coveralls, vests and full body suits.
Pest	Any species, strain or biotype of plant (weed), animal (e.g., nematode, insect, arthropod, rodent), or pathogenic agent (microorganism, like fungus, bacteria and virus) harmful to plants or plant products. ¹⁶
Pesticide	Any substance, or a mixture of substances of chemical or biological ingredients, intended for repelling, destroying or controlling any pest, and including unwanted species of plants or animals causing harm during or otherwise interfering with the production, processing, storage, transport or marketing of food, agricultural commodities. The term includes substances intended for use as a defoliant, desiccant or agent for thinning fruit or preventing the premature fall of fruit. Pesticides are also used for application on crops either before or after harvest to protect the commodity from deterioration during storage and transport.
Piece work	Work paid based on the unit performed instead of the time spent working.
Polygon (geographic polygons)	A geographic boundary that encloses an area representing a farm/farm unit. Such polygons can be mapped and coded with essential data about the farm (referred to as attributes), such as farm ID, farm area (hectares), production area, crop, owner, certification status.
Postharvest	The crop production stage immediately following the harvest. This can include handling, cleaning, storage, sorting, processing, packaging, and transportation.
Pre-harvest interval	The time between the last pesticide application and the permitted harvest of the treated crops or in the treated area. This interval varies according to the pesticide applied.
Producer	A person (either male or female) who owns and/or operates an agricultural enterprise, either commercially or to sustain him or herself or his/her family.
Protected area	An area of land declared or designated by relevant authorities as protected because of its recognized natural, ecological and/or cultural values to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem assets and cultural values. Examples include national parks, wildlife refuges, biological or forestry reserves, private reserves, and areas within UNESCO Biosphere reserves or World Heritage Sites. Production might be allowed in a protected under applicable law, which can constitute a certain zoning in a management plan (multi-use zones), a certain category of protected areas (IUCN categories V, VI), or permits (for example, admitted farms).
Pruning	Seasonal or annual activity to remove dead, diseased or non-productive branches, to manage pests and diseases and/or to manage crop load.

¹⁶ Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES,, 2002
(<http://www.fao.org/docrep/004/Y3241E/y3241e00.htm#Contents>)



R	
Rainforest Alliance claim	Any reference made about Rainforest Alliance certification or about the sourcing of a Rainforest Alliance certified product or ingredient(s). A claim can be made on-product or off-product, and/or in relation to the offering or selling of the product. This can be both business-to-business and business-to-consumer.
Recruitment fee	Any fee or related cost incurred in the recruitment process in order for workers to secure employment or placement, regardless of the manner, timing, or location of their imposition or collection.
Regular working hours	Regular working hours are the number of hours that can be legally worked during the day, week, month and/or year, excluding overtime. Overtime work means hours worked in excess of regular working hours. ¹⁷
Rejuvenation	Crop maintenance activities that include heavy pruning or stumping. These activities are typically carried out on a cycle of 2 - 10 years with the aim to rejuvenate some or all main stems / primary branches. Depending on the cycle, it is applied to 10 to 50 percent of the certified crop acreage.
Remedy, remediation	Terms used interchangeably or in combination with one another to refer to both the process of providing redress for a negative impact and the substantive outcomes that can counteract, or make good, the negative impact. These outcomes may take a range of forms such as apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, restoration, financial or non-financial compensation, and punitive sanctions (whether criminal or administrative, such as fines), as well as the prevention of harm through, for example, injunctions or guarantees of non-repetition.
Remnant foresttrees	Trees on the farm that was part of the original natural ecosystem on the land and have a high value for biodiversity. They are usually older and larger than other trees that have been planted and managed within the agricultural or agroforestry system.
Renovation	The action of removing old trees and other plants and planting new vegetation as a replacement.
Responsible business conduct	Ensuring the protection of the environment, people, and society is integrated within the core of business practice and conduct. Responsible business conduct entails, above all compliance with laws, such as those on respecting human rights, environmental protection, labor relations, and financial accountability, even where these are poorly enforced by legal means. ¹⁸
Restricted Entry Intervals (REI)	The waiting period between a pesticide application and the time when it is permissible to enter the field again without protective clothing or equipment. ¹⁹ This interval varies according to the pesticide applied.
Retaliation	The act of an employer punishing an employee for engaging in legally protected activity. Retaliation can include any negative job action, such as demotion, discipline, firing, salary reduction, or job or shift reassignment. But retaliation can also be more subtle like changing tasks.
Riparian buffer	An area of permanent vegetation adjacent to an aquatic ecosystem where crops and livestock are not present.

¹⁷ International Labor Conference, 107th Session, 2018, *General Study concerning instruments on working time*

¹⁸ OECD, Definition of Responsible Business Conduct, Policy Framework for Investment, 2015. <https://www.oecd.org/investment/toolkit/>

¹⁹ National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC), USA (<http://npic.orst.edu>)



Risk	<p>A risk is the chance something negative happens, combined with the extent of the impact.</p> <p>Risk mitigation measures are actions taken to prevent such events from happening, and/or to diminish their effects.</p>
Risk assessment	<p>A systematic process to identify the issues that could prevent the producers from complying with the Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard requirements and reaching the expected sustainability outcomes. The Rainforest Alliance has developed a tool to support this analysis (Annex 3 Risk Assessment Tool). The tool consists of a basic risk assessment, to be conducted in the preparation phase, covering the main topics of the standard, and an in-depth risk assessment to be conducted in the first year of certification. The in-depth risk assessment is for the improvement requirements that refer to this assessment, such as gender equality and assess-and address. An in-depth climate change risk assessment can be carried out as a self-selected improvement. Both the basic and in-depth risk assessment are to be repeated at least once every three years. The risk assessment tool provides an overview of measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks.</p>
Rotation (Crop)	<p>The practice of successively planting different crops over several growing seasons on the same plot.</p>

S																	
Safe drinking water	<p>Water that is of such quality that humans can consume it without risk of immediate or long-term harm.</p> <p>Safe drinking water parameters based on the WHO are as follows:</p>																
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #a6c9ec;">Parameter</th> <th style="background-color: #a6c9ec;">Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>E. coli or thermo-tolerant coliform bacteria</td> <td>Not detectable in any 100-ml sample</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chlorine residue or residue from other treatment disinfectants</td> <td>Maximum 0.5 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH</td> <td>6.5 to 8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sodium</td> <td>Maximum 200 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrates</td> <td>Maximum 10 mg/L as nitrates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulphates</td> <td>Maximum 250 mg/L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> <td>Less than or equal to 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Value	E. coli or thermo-tolerant coliform bacteria	Not detectable in any 100-ml sample	Chlorine residue or residue from other treatment disinfectants	Maximum 0.5 mg/L	pH	6.5 to 8.5	Sodium	Maximum 200 mg/L	Nitrates	Maximum 10 mg/L as nitrates	Sulphates	Maximum 250 mg/L	Turbidity	Less than or equal to 5 NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit)
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Sanitary, Sanitation	<p>The provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. The word 'sanitation' also applies to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.²⁰</p>																
Seasonal workers	<p><i>See temporary workers</i></p>																
Segregation	<p>A traceability process in which the certified product is kept separate from the non-certified product, both physically and on documentation. This segregation occurs during all receipt, processing, packaging, storage, and transportation stages of the supply chain. There is no mixing of non-certified product with certified product. This means that the full product content is certified, although it can come from different certified sources/farms, including other countries of origin.</p>																

²⁰ World Health Organization, Health Topics: Sanitation (<http://www.who.int/topics/sanitation/en/>)



<p>Self-assessment</p>	<p>An evaluation of the compliance against the applicable requirements of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard conducted by the certificate holder. It is carried out annually and includes the compliance of subcontractors, service providers, and labor providers (where applicable).</p> <p>For large farms that are members of a mixed group, the self-assessment can be done either through an internal inspection by group management or a self-assessment by the management of the large farm.</p> <p>For groups, the self-assessment includes the internal inspections of the group members and the self-assessment of the group management against the applicable requirements.</p>
<p>Service provider</p>	<p>An organization or individual contracted by farm management or producer to carry out specific tasks included in the scope of their Rainforest Alliance certification, within the physical limits of the farm. By definition, service providers do not take legal ownership of the Rainforest Alliance certified product.</p>
<p>Sewage</p>	<p>Wastewater and waste solids that contain fecal matter. Any wastewater stream that includes discharge from toilets is considered as sewage, whether or not it is mixed with greywater.</p>
<p>Sex</p>	<p>The different biological and physiological characteristics of males and females, such as reproductive organs, chromosomes, hormones, etc. It is universal and mostly unchanging, without surgery.²¹</p>
<p>Sexual harassment</p>	<p>Sex-based behavior that is unwelcome and offensive to its recipient. For sexual harassment to exist these two conditions must be present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 'Quid Pro Quo' when a job benefit - such as a pay rise, a promotion, or even continued employment - is made conditional on the victim acceding to demands to engage in some form of sexual behavior ▪ A hostile working environment in which the conduct creates conditions that are intimidating or humiliating for the victim <p>Behavior that qualifies as sexual harassment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical: violence, touching, unnecessary proximity ▪ Verbal: Comments and questions about the appearance, lifestyle, sexual orientation, offensive phone calls ▪ Non-Verbal: Whistling, sexually-suggestive gestures, display of sexual materials²²

²¹ World Health Organization: Gender, equity and human rights. Glossary of terms and tools (<https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/knowledge/glossary/en/>)

John Hopkins University Affiliate: Gender Analysis Toolkit for health Systems, Gender Concepts and Definitions (<https://gender.jhpiego.org/analysis/toolkit/gender-concepts-and-definitions/>)

²² ILO, Sexual Harassment at Work Factsheet (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_decl_fs_96_en.pdf)



Shade coverage and species diversity reference parameters	<p>The following table specifies Rainforest Alliance optimal shade coverage parameters for percent canopy cover and diversity of native tree species.</p> <p>The percentage of coverage is based on aerial coverage of shade trees, excluding crop trees, during the time of the year when tree foliage is most dense.</p> <p>These parameters can be superseded by national guidelines, based on recommendations of national research institutes or government agencies.</p>			
	Shade Tolerant Crop	Regions	Minimum Canopy Cover (%)	Min. No. of shade tree species per hectare
	Coffee	Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean	40%	12
	Cocoa	West Africa, East Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean	40%	5
	Clove, Vanilla	East Africa	40%	12
	Pepper	South Asia	20%	12
Shade-tolerant crop	A crop species that is adapted to live under full or partial shade.			
Sharecropper	Tenant farmer who works the land of a landowner for a share of the crop or a percentage of the sales of the crop.			
Shipment	The physical transport of Rainforest Alliance Certified product from one to the next certificate holder.			
Site	A geographically separate entity belonging to a certificate holder (farm or supplychain) where a specific number and type of operations are conducted.			
Small farm	Small farms primarily rely on family or household labor or workforce exchange with other members of the community. They might hire temporary workers for seasonal tasks or even hire (few) permanent workers. Small farmers are usually organized in a group to be certified and rely on the Group Management for record development and record keeping.			
Soil assessment	A systematic process to analyze the conditions of the soil by observing its characteristics such as the soil texture, soil structure, soil-hydrology, soil profile, topography, organic matter, vegetation aspects, land uses. The purpose of the soil assessment is to support the crop choice and soil and water management measures. The soil matrix in the guidance document (Guidance document J: Soil Fertility and Conservation) provides information for conducting the soil assessment.			
Spray drift	The aerial movement, and unintentional deposit, of agrochemicals outside the target area.			
Subcontractor	An organization or individual contracted to carry out one or more specific operations on the certified products, for example, processing, storing, packaging, and/or labelling products.			
Supply chain actor	Any organization that relates to the certified product from its production up to its final sale.			



Supply Chain Risk Assessment (SCRA)	Part of the registration process, consisting of a series of questions based on which the Rainforest Alliance Certification Platform evaluates the potential risks of a supply chain certificate holder's operations to determine the type and frequency of verification required.
Sustainability Differential (SD)	A mandatory payment of an additional monetary amount to farm certificate holders by buyers of the Rainforest Alliance Certified product, on top of the market price and irrespective of any other (quality) premiums and differentials. The Sustainability Differential is paid to (multi-) group, individual or multi-farm certificate holders. In (multi-) group settings, the group management fully redistributes the Sustainability Differential to producers on a pro-rata basis. In individual or multi-farm settings, farm management can spend the Sustainability Differential to the benefit of the a) producer and/or b) the workers.
Sustainability Investments (SI)	The Sustainability Investments are cash or in-kind investments from buyers of Rainforest Alliance Certified products to farm certificate holders for the specific purpose of helping them meet the Farm Requirements of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. These investments include those that are needed to comply with core and improvement requirements of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard as well as the cost of achieving certification (i.e. implementation of the Digital Internal Management System internal inspections and audit costs). The investments must go towards the needs identified by farm certificate holders in their investment plans, and buyers must report on the investments they make.

T	
Temporary worker	A worker with a contract, or expected work period, of fewer than 12 months.
Threatened animals and plants	Species designated as threatened or endangered by national laws or classification systems and/or designated on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable and/or listed in Appendices I, II, or III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
Threshold levels	The maximum level of damage (or symptoms of damage) by a pest or disease occurring on/in a plant or plant population, that can be accepted before particular measures should be taken to control the pest or disease. If the damage increases the economic losses will be superior to the costs of control.
Traceability platform	A digital Rainforest Alliance platform to report transactions and activities of certified volumes throughout the supply chain.
Traceability type	Method used for handling certified volumes and tracing them back to their origin, for example: mass balance, segregation, and identity preserved.

V	
Vegetative barriers	Barriers of plants designed to mitigate drift of pesticide spraying and having the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers are at least as high as the crop or, in the case of ground-based pesticide applications, the height of the spray equipment's application valves over the ground, whichever is higher. • Barriers are composed of plants that maintain their foliage all year, but which are permeable to airflow, allowing the barrier to capture pesticide drops.
Vertebrate	An organism distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes.



Vulnerable group	Groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population. Ethnic minorities, indigenous populations, migrants, disabled people, isolated elderly people, women and children often face difficulties that can lead to further social exclusion, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment.
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W

Wages	Remuneration or earnings, expressed in terms of money and fixed by mutual agreement or by national laws or regulations. Wages are payable by an employer to a worker for work done or to be done or for services rendered or to be rendered.
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Waste	The unwanted or undesired material or substance. It is also referred to as rubbish, trash, garbage, or junk depending upon the type of material and the regional terminology. Most waste is comprised of paper, plastic, metals, glass, food waste, organic material, faeces and wood. Includes hazardous materials. It covers domestic or industrial waste, rejected products, construction debris or rubble, soil and stones from excavations, rubbish and soil from cleaning or preparing land.
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Wastewater	Any water that has been affected and used for human use form domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural purposes. Wastewater from processing operations is water has been adversely affected in quality by industrial processes and originating from processing operations. These include mills (such as coffee wet mills, palm oil mills, sugar cane mills), washing operations (such as fruit or vegetable or milking facilities), or packing plants (such as juice or puree factories).
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Wastewater parameters	<p>The Rainforest Alliance parameters for wastewater discharge into aquatic ecosystems are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wastewater Quality Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)</td> <td>< 750 mg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total suspended solids</td> <td>< 50 mg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grease and oils</td> <td>< 50 mg/l</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH</td> <td>Between 5.5 and 9.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Rainforest Alliance wastewater parameters for irrigation are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Wastewater Quality Parameter</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Intestinal nematodes (arithmetic mean No. of eggs per liter)</td> <td><1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fecal coliforms (geometric mean No. per 100 ml)</td> <td>≤ 1000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Wastewater Quality Parameter	Value	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	< 750 mg/l	Total suspended solids	< 50 mg/l	Grease and oils	< 50 mg/l	pH	Between 5.5 and 9.0	Wastewater Quality Parameter	Value	Intestinal nematodes (arithmetic mean No. of eggs per liter)	<1	Fecal coliforms (geometric mean No. per 100 ml)	≤ 1000
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Wastewater from processing operations	Water that has been adversely affected in quality by processing operations such as mills (e.g., coffee wet mills, palm oil mills, sugar cane mills), washing operations or packing or processing plants (such as juice or puree factories).
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Wildlife	All terrestrial vertebrate species except those that are primarily kept by humans as livestock or pets.
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Wildlife pest	Any wildlife vertebrate which is harmful to plants or plant products.
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Worker	A person who performs labor in return for a monetary amount. A worker encompasses all types of persons working irrespective of their contractual status, such as permanent, temporary, seasonal, migrant, piece rate workers, documented, undocumented, as well as hired through a labor provider, persons in training, (group) management staff, including interns and apprentices, and also persons temporarily absent from a job or enterprise at which they recently worked for illness, parental leave, holiday, training, or industrial dispute. ²³
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²³ ILO Convention Violence And Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)



Worker organization	Any voluntary, independent organization of workers for furthering and defending their rights and interests. ²⁴
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Worker representative	Persons who are recognized as such under national law or company practice, whether they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade union representatives, namely representatives designated or elected by trade unions or by the members of such unions • Elected representatives, namely representatives who are freely elected by the workers of the undertaking in accordance with provisions of national laws or regulations or of collective agreements and whose functions do not include activities which are recognized as the exclusive prerogative of trade unions in the country concerned²⁵
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Workplace violence and harassment	<p>The term “violence and harassment” in the world of work refers to a range of unacceptable behaviors and practices, or threats thereof, whether a single occurrence or repeated, that aim at, result in, or are likely to result in physical, psychological, sexual or economic harm, and includes gender-based violence and harassment</p> <p>The term “gender-based violence and harassment” means violence and harassment directed at persons because of their sex or gender, or affecting persons of a particular sex or gender disproportionately, and includes sexual harassment.²⁶</p>
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Y

Young farmers and workers	A person who is no more than 35 years of age and takes active control of their farm business or agricultural holding as head or owner of that holding.
Young worker	A child between the minimum age of employment (15 years/in some countries 14 years) and 17 years, performing non-hazardous and age-appropriate work, in line with ILO Conventions 138 and 182. <u>See definition of child work</u>

²⁴ Adapted from the definition in ILO Convention Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, (ILO Convention Violence And Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) Article 10

²⁵ ILO Recommendation, Workers' Representatives, 1971 (No. 143)

²⁶ ILO Convention Violence And Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190)