




INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT

Principles and Criteria

DRAFT VERSION

DRAFT 01-0 - ENGLISH

(APRIL/2020)

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 2 of 19

OBJECTIVE

Establish clear rules so that actors that have an influence on sustainable territorial management can adapt and coordinate their actions to jointly promote sustainability.

APPLICATION

The International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management applies to public and private organizations and local actors in urban and rural areas.

This standard may be applied to:

- Plan, diagnose, and/or evaluate solutions capable of containing the decline of ecosystem services.
- Identify and strengthen the roles of local actors on Sustainable Territorial Management.
- Recognize, disseminate, and create synergy between good practices and implemented initiatives.
- Guide decisions related to public and private investments.
- Approach, in an integrated way, the services of nature and their relations with human well-being and society.

APPROVAL

Draft approved by the LIFE Institute on April 7th, 2020.

Rights reserved by copyright law in Brazil and abroad according to the terms set forth in Brazilian and foreign legislations relevant to the subject. Any kind of reproduction of this document or part of its content requires the express written permission by the LIFE Institute.

Contact for comments:

LIFE Institute Headquarters
R. Victor Benato, 210 – Bosque Zaninelli, UNILIVRE, Pilarzinho
ZIP CODE: 82120-110 – Curitiba – PR – Brazil
Phone: +55 41 3253-7884
www.institutolife.org
contato@institutolife.org


	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 3 of 19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 4

2. INTERPRETATION AND DOCUMENT USE..... 5

3. PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA 6

PRINCIPLE 1 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS 6

PRINCIPLE 2 – JUSTICE AND EQUITY 7

PRINCIPLE 3 – SHARED RESPONSIBILITY 8

PRINCIPLE 4 – HUMAN WELL-BEING 9


PRINCIPLE 5 - CULTURE, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE, TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL PEOPLES..... 10

PRINCIPLE 6 - EDUCATION 11

PRINCIPLE 7 - SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET 12

PRINCIPLE 8 – NATURAL CAPITAL..... 13

4. GLOSSARY 14

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 4 of 19

1. INTRODUCTION

The most significant challenges faced in the search for sustainability are issues that happen in large scales and surpass the individual or organizational ability to act. The same way, essential ecological processes occurs in territorial level, outdistancing the limits of farms or even cities.

To deal efficiently with deforestation reduction, food security, pest and disease control, urban sustainability, among others, searching always for the human well-being, it is necessary to expand the scale of analysis and involve several stakeholders.


Ensuring connectivity among environments and ecological integrity in large scale are essential for maintaining economy and productive systems, as well as our existence as society.

Therefore, it is important to develop an international standard on sustainable territorial management that scale up the analysis and open opportunities for converging actions to achieve positive social, cultural, economic, and environmental outcomes for territorial sustainability, Figure 01.

Figure 01 – Schematic of sustainable territorial management issues



Source: LIFE Institute

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 5 of 19

2. INTERPRETATION AND DOCUMENT USE

This draft document presents the Principles and Criteria of International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management, as follows:


- **Principle (P):** a fundamental issue underlying the concepts of International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management according to its premises.
- **Criterion (C):** description of a procedure to comply with a principle.

The numbering of this document conforms to the following hierarchy: Principles and Criteria in the following format:

Pn.Cn, wherein “n” refers to the sequential number (P1.C1 : Principle 1, Criterion 1)

In this draft document the following principles are presented:

- **Principle 1:** CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS
- **Principle 2:** JUSTICE AND EQUITY
- **Principle 3:** SHARED RESPONSIBILITY
- **Principle 4:** HUMAN WELL-BEING
- **Principle 5:** CULTURE, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE, TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL PEOPLES
- **Principle 6:** EDUCATION
- **Principle 7:** SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET
- **Principle 8:** NATURAL CAPITAL

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 6 of 19

3. PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

PRINCIPLE 1 – CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Sustainable Territorial Management shall conserve and restore the natural environment, aiming to maintain (resilient) ecosystem services, contribute to the population’s quality of life, and promote the sustainability of human activities.

P1.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall prevent the exploitation of ecosystems from exceeding their **carrying capacity**, ensuring environmental integrity.

P1.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote actions that protect **local biodiversity**, as well as the ecosystems which they inhabit.


P1.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote the **restoration and conservation of ecosystems** and not increase the pressure on them.

P1.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall take and support measures to maintain and improve the **territory’s soil structure, fertility, and biological activity** and avoid **erosion and the degradation of productive areas**.

P1.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote the development of **territorial planning** together with public officials and society in order to promote the integration of the master plans of the municipalities in the territory.

P1.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote the development and adoption of non-chemical and environmentally adequate methods for **pest and disease control** and guide the use of **pesticides** in a balanced and controlled manner.

P1.C7 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall encourage public managers in actions that promote **basic sanitation, water security, and energy security**.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 7 of 19

P1.C8 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote actions to **fight climate change**, which directly affect the territory.

P1.C9 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote courses and training for the actors of the territory in order to guarantee its **sustainable use** and its **integrated and participatory management**.

PRINCIPLE 2 – JUSTICE AND EQUITY

Sustainable Territorial Management shall respect all the laws applicable to the territory and give equal treatment to the parts in order to implement justice and equity in a socio-environmental context.


P2.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall **respect all laws** and administrative demands nationally, regionally, and locally and ensure that citizens of the territory be sensitized to comply with them.

P2.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall ensure transparency on the **correct use and payment of applicable and legally required charges** such as royalties, taxes, public and private fees, and other costs.

P2.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall ensure that **international agreements** be respected, provided that the country is a signatory to them and that it does not cause any legal disobedience.

P2.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall create **mechanisms to identify and prevent corruption** and other activities not authorized by law or that put society at large at risk.

P2.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall create mechanisms to promote practices that guarantee **freedom of expression, gender equality, cultural diversity, and democracy**.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 8 of 19

P2.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall adopt appropriate mechanisms for **dispute resolution**, encompassing engagement and negotiation with affected parties in order to promote equity.

PRINCIPLE 3 – SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

Sustainable Territorial Management shall encourage participation of all stakeholders in the territory, public and private, and guarantee that territorial planning and management are elaborated in a participatory way and updated in a shared manner.

P3.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall establish a **shared governance** and a **participatory territorial planning** that includes public and private actors, as well as local communities.


P3.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall encourage and value the **exercise of citizenship** by individuals, aiming for equity, social inclusion, and empowerment of all actors of the territory.

P3.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall **develop, implement, and monitor territorial planning** according to the principles and criteria of the standard and proportional to a spatial and temporal scale.

P3.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall **monitor, evaluate, and communicate information** on territorial management to interested parties in a transparent, integrated, and effective manner.

P3.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote the **development of smart, sustainable, and resilient cities** by implementing policies and programs that favor human well-being.

P3.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall encourage integration between **urban and rural geographic spaces**, aiming to foster more cohesive and inclusive social, economic, environmental, and cultural relations.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 9 of 19

PRINCIPLE 4 – HUMAN WELL-BEING

Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote human well-being in its broadest sense, involving the physical, emotional, social, economic, and environmental dimensions of individuals and communities.

P4.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall make efforts to combat the **poverty** of individuals, in all its dimensions, aiming to maintain human well-being.

P4.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall implement programs that guarantee the **food and nutritional security** of individuals.

P4.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote **decent work conditions** and **generate income** for all individuals.


P4.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall make efforts to guarantee universal coverage and access to quality **health** care, aiming to maintain the well-being of the population.

P4.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall plan and provide the **basic urban infrastructure** necessary for the development of surrounding communities, aiming to improve human well-being.

P4.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall make efforts to guarantee **fundamental social rights** that aim to ensure human well-being.

P4.C7 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall respect and promote **human rights** and fundamental freedoms for all individuals, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, worldview, national or social origin, social class, disability, or any other condition.

P4.C8 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall plan and implement effective mechanisms for the **social inclusion** of minority groups, aiming to provide essential benefits for human well-being and dignity.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 10 of 19

P4.C9 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall plan and implement projects on **intelligent infrastructure** for the environmental well-being of human beings.

PRINCIPLE 5 – CULTURE, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE, TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL PEOPLES

Sustainable territorial management shall respect, value, and promote identity, cultural diversity, and local knowledge, protecting, conserving, preserving, and restoring the material and immaterial assets of the territory, in line with the improvement of the quality of life and well-being of traditional and local peoples.


P5.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall protect, conserve, preserve, and promote the **cultural and natural heritage** of the territory.

P5.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall conserve and protect the **natural and cultural landscapes** of the territory.

P5.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall respect and promote the appreciation of the **territory's identity** in socio-cultural, economic, and environmental activities as drivers of territorial development.

P5.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall be aware of, protect, and promote the **diversity of cultural expressions**, cultural goods, and services, as carriers of identity, value, and meaning in the territory.

P5.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall rescue, be aware of, value, and protect **wisdom, technologies, and traditional and ancestral knowledge** that are present in the territory in order to make them promoters of local development.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 11 of 19

P5.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall ensure the respect, promotion, and safeguarding of **indigenous peoples** and of **traditional local peoples**, in their rights, their lands, territories, resources, and cultural heritage of current and future generations.

P5.C7 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall be aware of, value, and protect **contemporary local knowledge** present and created in the territory.

P5.C8 – Sustainable Territorial Management should, when applicable, foster economic exploration strategies associated with environmental conservation based on **rural, agroecological, religious, and traditional tourism**.

PRINCIPLE 6 – EDUCATION


Sustainable Territorial Management shall prioritize education, aiming for the full development of individuals, their preparation for the exercise of citizenship, their qualification for work, and contribution to sustainable development.

P6.C1 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall make efforts to promote the universal access and permanence of children and young people in **formal education**.

P6.C2 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall make efforts to improve the public education system, with a focus on **inclusive and high-quality education**, where all students learn and develop technical and behavioral skills.

P6.C3 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall support **technical training and continuing education** programs, aimed at employability and income generation for individuals.

P6.C4 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote **education for sustainability** in formal and non-formal education systems at all levels, with a focus on raising awareness and mobilizing the

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 12 of 19

population to develop environmental education activities based on the principles of sustainable development.

P6.C5 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote **integrated education** on aspects related to health, environment, and sustainability, aiming to improve human well-being.

P6.C6 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall support the formation of **sustainability leaders**, considering the participation of representatives from the private sector, the government, and organized civil society.

P6.C7 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall develop **training programs related to the sustainable performance** of organizations operating in the territory, including employees and suppliers in their value chains.


P6.C8 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote actions that facilitate and favor the insertion of young people and adults in **technological and university education** as an instrument to promote territorial development.

P6.C9 – Sustainable Territorial Management shall promote actions in **partnership with universities and technological institutes**, in order to generate demands and funding for research and extension.

PRINCIPLE 7 – SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET

Sustainable Territorial Management shall adopt sustainable development as a model of economic development, being able to influence the activities and commodity chains of the territory in a more sustainable way and to guarantee the conservation of ecosystems.

P7.C1 – Sustainable territorial management shall define and develop **sustainability** in its market strategies and operations.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 13 of 19

P7.C2 – Sustainable territorial management shall use principles of **circular economy** in its operations, with a focus on waste reduction.

P7.C3 – Sustainable territorial management shall encourage policies and programs that foster **sustainable entrepreneurship**.

P7.C4 – Sustainable territorial management shall identify **endogenous capacities and potentials**, in order to recognize and enhance the economic vocations of the territory.

P7.C5 – Sustainable territorial management shall promote the development of **trade and local producers** as an option for generating employment and income for the community.

P7.C6 – Sustainable territorial management shall encourage **research and development** with a focus on entrepreneurial ideas aimed at solving problems or difficulties inherent to the territory.


P7.C7 – Sustainable territorial management shall develop mechanisms of **bioeconomy** in production processes, guided by innovation and biotechnology, with a focus on sustainable and creative production solutions.

P7.C8 – Sustainable territorial management shall guide and foster **agricultural and extractive systems** in an economically viable, socially fair, and environmentally balanced manner.

PRINCIPLE 8 – NATURAL CAPITAL

Sustainable Territorial Management shall understand and conserve the value of nature, present in the territory and over time, to manage sustainable businesses and encourage public policies, prioritizing the conservation of natural resources and the best ways to use them.

P8.C1 – Sustainable territorial management shall recognize and analyze **natural capital and its ecosystem services** in decision-making processes.

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 14 of 19

P8.C2 – Sustainable territorial management shall include the **economic valuation of ecosystem/environmental services** as a structuring source for programs that contribute to the sustainable development of the territory.

P8.C3 – Sustainable territorial management shall identify and monitor the ecosystem services involved in production units, seeking their **rational use**.

P8.C4 – Sustainable territorial management shall encourage and promote public policies that legitimize **payment for ecosystem/environmental services**.

P8.C5 – Sustainable territorial management shall work to promote and foster traditional activities that contribute to maintaining landscapes and conserving biodiversity in order to attract **investments** and contribute to the economic development of the territory.


4. GLOSSARY

Basic Urban Infrastructure: Set of basic services indispensable to a city or society, including the supply and distribution of water, gas, electricity, public lighting, communication, basic sanitation services, garbage collection, public transport and mobility, parks and squares. Source: https://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0102-69092009000200005&script=sci_arttext

Bioeconomy: Bioeconomy is driven by innovation, based on renewable energy, renewable raw materials, recyclable products, biological processes, natural or genetically modified organisms, fermentation, biotechnology and molecular biology capable of providing renewal, circularity and multifunctionality, creating jobs, growth and prosperity in rural, coastal and urban areas, according to Farias and Caldeira-Pires (2018).

Carrying Capacity: Limit to which a given ecosystem is able to support (or maintain) a population, or populations, at an equilibrium level, that is, at the point where there is no significant change in the number of individuals in that population. From: Glossário de Ecologia e Ciências Ambientais (*“Glossary of Ecology and Environmental Sciences”*) (GRISI, B.M.).

Circular Economy: The circular economy is regenerative and restorative in principle, aiming to keep products, components, and materials at their highest level of utility and value at all times. The

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 15 of 19

circular economy consists of a continuous positive development cycle that preserves and enhances natural capital, optimizes resource production, and minimizes systemic risks by managing finite stocks and renewable flows, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

Culture: Set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual, and affective traits that characterize a society, or a social group, and that captures, in addition to arts and language, ways of life, as ways of living together, and value systems, as tradition and beliefs (UNESCO).


Cultural Heritage: It concerns the relations between community and ecosystems, the life experience inherited from past generations and transmitted by traditional knowledge, giving a sense of past and history and defining the identity and sense of belonging (UNESCO). It can be classified into Intangible Cultural Heritage and Tangible Cultural Heritage.

Decent Work: Formalized by the ILO in 1999, the concept of decent work summarizes its historical mission of promoting opportunities for men and women to obtain productive and quality work, under conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity, being considered a fundamental condition for overcoming poverty, reducing social inequalities, guaranteeing democratic governance, and sustainable development.

Ecosystem Goods and Services: Earth's ecosystems offer humanity a wide range of benefits known as "ecosystem goods and services". The goods produced by ecosystems include food (meat, fish, vegetables, etc.), water, fuel, and wood, and benefits that people derive from the environment. They correspond to the transformation of natural resources (soil, plants, animals, air, and water) into things that we value. They can be provisioning services like food and water; regulating such as flood and disease control; cultural, spiritual, and recreational benefits; or supporting as the cycling of nutrients that maintains the conditions for life on Earth.

Education for Sustainability: Education or training process based on the three dimensions of sustainability - environmental, social, and economic. The concept expands the content covered in environmental education, since it starts from the assumption that environmental preservation is possible when there is economic development, concurrently with social justice. It is a training process based on the principles of sustainable development, of a new circular and low-carbon economy.

Endogenous Development: Endogenous development is a specific form of economic development, which depends mainly on the mobilization of the internal resources of each territory. These endogenous resources include natural resources and raw materials, skills, knowledge and capacity

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 16 of 19

for innovation, specific local productions (agriculture, forestry, handicrafts, local industry), and the attraction factors for the tourist and residential economy (weather conditions, natural and cultural heritage, attractive landscape and other amenities).

Equity: It is the respect for the right of each person, adapting the norm to real-life scenarios, according to what is considered fair. It is the appreciation and fair judgment due to the sense of impartial justice, aiming for equality in judgment. New CPC (“*Civil Procedure Code*”) (Brazilian Law No. 13.105/15).


Food Security: Regular and permanent access to high-quality food, in sufficient quantity, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on food practices that promote health.

Fundamental Social Rights: These are social rights related to public policies on security, housing, health, and education.

Governance: It plays the strategic role of directing, monitoring, and evaluating management. The concept of governance encompasses formal and informal rules, organizations, and processes through which public and private actors articulate their interests, list and prioritize topics of interest, and develop, implement, monitor, and enforce decisions. Its scope includes the special constituent processes through which the rules, organization, and political processes are conformed, adapted, revised, or eliminated. Essential governance activities include establishing an agenda, prioritizing, and formulating norms, rules and policies, monitoring, evaluation, execution, and adjustments (FAO, 2013).

Human Rights: Human rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other condition. Human rights include the right to life and freedom, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, among many others. Everyone deserves these rights, without discrimination. The UN Human Rights official document with the 30 articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be found at https://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

Indigenous Territory: Portion of the national territory, owned by the Union, inhabited by one or more indigenous peoples, used by them for their productive activities, essential to the preservation of the environmental resources necessary for their well-being, and necessary for their physical and cultural reproduction, according to their uses, customs, and traditions. It is a specific type of possession, of an original and collective nature, which is not to be confused with the concept of private property (FUNAI - “*National Indian Foundation (Brazil)*”, 2014).

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 17 of 19

Indigenous, Traditional or Local Communities: Peoples located in independent countries that descend from populations that inhabited the country, or a geographic region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest, colonization, or establishment of current borders and that, regardless of their legal situation, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural, and political institutions (ILO - Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention. No. 169, 1989).

Intangible Cultural Heritage: It concerns the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, and techniques - together with the instruments, objects, artifacts, and cultural places associated with them - that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as an integral part of their cultural heritage. This immaterial cultural heritage, which is passed on from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups due to their environment, their interaction with nature, and their history, generating a sense of identity and continuity, and thus contributing to promote the respect for cultural diversity and human creativity (UNESCO, 2003).


Justice: The notion of justice designates on the one hand the moral principle that demands respect for the rule of law and, on the other hand, virtue, which consists in respecting the rights of others. From: DUROZOI, G. & ROUSSEL, A. Dicionário de Filosofia (*"Dictionary of Philosophy"*). Translation by Marina Appenzeller. Campinas, SP: Papirus, 1993.

Master Plan: Basic instrument of a municipality's development policy. Its main purpose is to guide the actions of the public authorities and the private sector on the construction of urban and rural spaces in order to provide essential public services and ensure better living conditions for the population.

Minority Groups: These groups are examples of social minorities, including blacks, indigenous people, immigrants, women, LGBTs, the elderly, low-income individuals, people with disabilities, etc.

Natural Capital: Natural resources when seen as means of production. It is our stock of water, land, air, species, minerals, and oceans. This stock sustains our economy, producing value for people, directly and indirectly. The assets provided by natural capital include clean air and water, food, energy, wildlife, recreation, and protection from risks.

Natural Heritage: It refers to natural monuments consisting of physical and biological formations, or groups of such formations, with exceptional universal value from an aesthetic or scientific point of view; the geological and physiographic formations and the strictly delimited areas that constitute habitat for threatened animal and plant species, with exceptional universal value from the point of

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 18 of 19

view of science or conservation; natural places of interest or strictly delimited natural areas, with exceptional universal value from the point of view of science, conservation, or natural beauty (UNESCO, 1972).

Payment for Environmental/Ecosystem Services: Defined as a voluntary transaction, in which a well-defined environmental service, or a land use that can ensure this service, is purchased by at least one buyer from at least one provider, under the condition that the provider guarantees the provision of the service.


Shared Governance It occurs when the actors that make up a network cooperate to make strategic decisions about the operations and directions of future actions. The interactions are made among the members themselves in a collaborative way. The main attributes and processes that characterize good governance include stakeholder participation, transparency in decision-making, stakeholder responsibility, the rule of law, and predictability. Good governance is also associated with an efficient and effective management of natural, human, and financial resources, and the fair and equitable allocation of resources and benefits (FAO, 2013).

Sustainability: Concept related to the promotion of quality of life to current as well as future generations. The main sustainability goals are to live within the ecological limits of the planet, achieve social justice, and promote economic progress.

Sustainability Leader: Individual who has principles and values that structure the concept of sustainability, and who understands the interdependence between the economic, environmental, and social dimensions. They consider sustainability as an opportunity and/or risk for businesses, governments, and individuals. They have good communication skills and suggest purposeful actions for different audiences.

Tangible Cultural Heritage: According to the Brazilian Decree-Law No. 25 of 1937, tangible heritage consists of a set of movable and immovable cultural assets existing in the country and whose conservation is of public interest, either because of their connection with memorable facts in the history of Brazil or because of their exceptional archaeological, ethnographic, bibliographic, or artistic value.

Traditional Knowledge: It concerns the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous, traditional, and local communities around the world. It is the experience acquired over centuries, transmitted orally from generation to generation, in the form of stories, songs, proverbs, beliefs,

	DRAFT VERSION	Update: 4/07/2020
	Applicability: International	DRAFT 01-0
	International Standard on Sustainable Territorial Management Principles and Criteria	Page 19 of 19

and culture, most often related to agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, health, horticulture, forestry, and nature in general (CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY - CBD, 2010).

Valuation of Ecosystem Services: It is a tool to show the cost that environmental degradation generates. It attaches a monetary value to the services provided by ecosystems. Explaining these costs to the rest of the economy can encourage society to conserve natural resources or use them in ways that are sustainable. From environmental valuation comes the concept of Payment for Environmental Services (PES), defined as a voluntary transaction, in which a well-defined environmental service, or a land use that can ensure this service, is purchased by a buyer from a provider, under the condition that the provider guarantees the provision of this service.

DRAFT 01-0