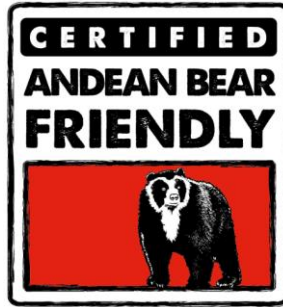


# Certified Andean Bear Friendly



## Master Standards 2023

These *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards can be applied at both landscape and/or property (i.e. farm, ranch) level, and to different production practices and units. The Master Standards include overarching guidelines that must be met, as well as considerations for specific products.

*Certified Andean Bear Friendly* is a program of Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network developed in partnership with Wildlife Conservation Society – WCS Colombia, Proyecto de Conservación de Aguas y Tierras – ProCAT Colombia, Andean Carnivore Conservation Program – Bolivia, and Chester Zoo - United Kingdom



## **WFEN**

Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network (WFEN) conserves threatened wildlife while contributing to the economic vitality of rural communities. WFEN's mission is to protect wildlife in wild places, and on agricultural lands in-between, by certifying enterprises that assure people and nature coexist and thrive. WFEN uses the power of the marketplace to create on-the-ground change by providing incentives for the protection of biodiversity around the world. People in often rural and disadvantaged communities are offered the opportunity to enable the conservation of intact landscapes critical to the provision of ecosystem services.

WFEN's work in partnership with herders and ranchers around the world helps to ensure wildlife corridors through working lands. These lands enable resilience for wildlife in the face of climate change. WFEN includes field biologists, businesses, artisans, farmers, ranchers and herders, and harvesters and indigenous peoples from around the world.

## **WCS Colombia**

The mission of Wildlife Conservation Society Colombia (WCS Colombia), as a program of WCS, is to protect wildlife and wild places, using science and education to promote changes in people's attitudes towards nature, helping to generate coexistence with wildlife. With this premise, WCS works on three main strategic lines: species, conservation areas, and sustainable landscapes. WCS has been working for the last 20 years for the conservation of species and landscapes in Colombia in collaboration with environmental authorities, NGOs, and local communities. Since 2016 WCS Colombia has been the technical coordinator of the public-private partnership "*Conservamos la Vida*", maintaining viable populations of Andean bears across five Core Conservation Areas in the country. In 2019 "*Café Oso Andino*" (Andean bear coffee) was established by the alliance.

## **Proyecto de Conservación de Aguas y Tierras – ProCAT Colombia**

ProCAT is a non-profit NGO based in Colombia and Costa Rica, dedicated to the research and conservation of ecosystems and species from an interdisciplinary approach since 2008. ProCAT's mission is to promote, encourage and develop research on biological resources and social and cultural development. ProCAT builds conservation solutions within a framework of sustainability through species and ecosystems plans and field actions, in search of human well-being and the conservation of biodiversity. We envision a world where conservation of ecosystems and species of tropical flora and fauna can be understood and improved through reliable scientific information, which allows for transparent and efficient planning of natural resources and cultural richness, promoting sustainable socio-economic development. Currently ProCAT serves as Technical advisor and implementer of the Jaguar Friendly Certification in more than 50 farms between Colombia and Costa Rica conserving more than 3000 hectares of jaguar habitat

## **Andean Carnivore Conservation Program – Bolivia**

The Andean Carnivore Conservation Program (ACCP) is a Bolivian-UK conservation initiative devoted to the conservation of Andean carnivore species, with emphasis on Andean bears, and the ecosystem they inhabit. The ACCP mission is to conserve Andean carnivores, to restore the inter-Andean dry forest on which they depend, and to support human-carnivore coexistence. The ACCP vision is of a future in which healthy carnivore populations thrive in a restored inter-Andean dry forest, and people benefit from biodiversity conservation.

## Chester Zoo - United Kingdom

Chester Zoo is a conservation and education charity, committed to preventing extinction, and dedicated to raising awareness of key conservation and environmental challenges. The zoo's 128-acre site in Chester, UK, is home to over 27,000 animals from more than 500 species, whilst its field conservation activities focus on more than 3,000 species, working with over 100 partners in more than 20 countries to ensure the survival of species on the very brink of extinction. In 2021, the zoo launched its Conservation Masterplan, which sets out 6 ambitious conservation targets across four thematic areas: Populations, Places, People, and Policy.

### Understanding the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* Standards

These standards operate under the Certified Wildlife Friendly® guidelines as a species-specific guideline for enterprises operating in Andean Bear landscapes. The *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* Standards are voluntary and do not supersede any national, local, or State regulation, and it is expected that *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* entities will meet all relevant legislation.

Each recommendation should be read carefully.

**Required** standards are those that must be met for *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* certification to be granted. All of the standards are required.

**Critical** standards are marked with the symbol **C**. Failure to meet a critical standard is considered a critical non-compliance and will result in certification being denied or suspended until corrective action is taken and the standard is met.

If there is no symbol designating that a required standard is critical, it is categorized as a minor standard. Non-compliances raised against minor required standards must still be resolved, but an operation may gain or continue certification on the basis of an agreed action plan and timeline to come into compliance.

**Recommended** standards are highlighted as **Recommended** alongside the heading and reflect the aims and principles of the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* program but are not mandatory for certification to be granted under the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards.

If an enterprise receives a critical non-compliance at the initial audit, it cannot be certified until corrective action is taken and the issue is resolved. If an operation receives a critical non-compliance at re-audit, it may be suspended from the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* program and will have to stop using the label or logo until corrective action is taken.

### Scope of the Standards

These standards apply to the certification of products that are produced throughout the range of the Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) in South America. All certified enterprises must comply with the standards in Section One: Program Participation, regardless of the type of products:

#### Section One: Program Participation

1. Farm Characteristics
2. Coexistence Practices
3. Governance and Monitoring

Enterprises must carry out a self-assessment on **all** the guidelines defined in Section One and additionally on the guidelines for the specific product(s) that they wish to certify as *Certified Andean Bear Friendly*; *these are provided in* Section Two, which provides the additional guidelines and specific criteria for coffee, honey, and livestock production, as follows:

Section Two: Specific Production Systems

4. Coffee Production
5. Honey Production
6. Livestock Production

It is envisaged that specific criteria for additional products will be added in the future and revised versions of these Standards will be published to include new sub-sections.

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## Introduction

The Andean bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*) is the only bear species found in South America. The species' range extends from Venezuela to Bolivia, and covers a great variety of ecosystems such as, tropical dry forests; tropical moist lowland and montane forests; tropical dry and moist shrublands, and tropical high altitude shrubland and grasslands. Throughout most of its range, the Andean bear feeds primarily on species of the Bromeliaceae, Arecaceae, Poaceae, Ericaceae and Lauraceae families, but they also have the capacity to hunt and/or scavenge animal prey such as wild pigs, mountain tapirs, deer, vicuña, and even livestock (Figueroa 2013; Gonzales et al. 2016; Parra-Romero et al. 2019; Pisso-Florez et al. 2021). Throughout its range, the species plays a role in a variety of ecosystem dynamics, such as seed dispersal and natural regeneration of highland ecosystems (Vela-Vargas et al. 2021).

Andean bears are classified globally as Vulnerable (VU) (A3c + 4c) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN (Velez–Liendo and Garcia-Rangel 2017). The main threats that they face are habitat fragmentation, retaliatory killings, and the effects of climate change on their habitats.

Programs to mitigate the negative impacts of human-bear interactions and to promote coexistence are priority conservation actions in several countries i.e. *Plan para la Conservación del oso Andino* - Bolivia (MMAyA, 2019), *Plan Nacional de Conservación del oso Andino en el Perú* (SERFOR, 2018), *Estrategia para la conservación del oso andino en los Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia 2016-2031* (Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia and Wildlife Conservation Society, 2018). These programs are a key step for the conservation of wild carnivores in the tropical Andes.

Conservation initiatives have been developed throughout the species' range to maintain viable populations working with rural communities in key landscapes, with the aim of maintaining and restoring natural habitat for the species, and mitigating and managing negative interactions between Andean bears and humans. Initiatives like “*Conservamos la Vida*” (Colombia) and The Andean Carnivore Conservation Program (Bolivia) work with rural indigenous and *campesino* populations to improve productive activities and alleviate poverty by improving livelihoods.

Improving the sustainability and efficiency of production standards is an important step toward reducing the environmental footprint of economic activities in rural areas and indigenous territories. These actions seek to improve incomes and wellbeing, whilst demonstrating the benefits of protecting bears and their habitat, thus providing economic incentives that will facilitate community-led conservation action and foster human–bear coexistence.

These *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards can be applied at both landscape and/or property (i.e. farm, ranch) level, and to different production practices and units. All goods that are produced under these standards are eligible for *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* certification. The guidelines presented in this version of the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards include overarching guidelines that must be met, as well as considerations for specific products. In this first version of the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards, guidelines are available for coffee, honey, and livestock production. With time, further products may be assessed and considered for certification.

## Section One: Program participation

### 1. Farm Characteristics

#### 1.1 Selection Principles

The following comprise the characteristics that a certified enterprise should possess to be considered for inclusion in the *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* program.

- 1.1.1 **C** Farms must be located in biological corridors or areas identified as priorities for Andean bears.

*Note: Farms must be within the Andean bear distribution range as defined by the IUCN Red List and/or in areas identified as priorities for Andean bear conservation according to any relevant conservation action plans or regional authorities*

- 1.1.2 **C** The farm or property must provide suitable habitat for Andean bears and should include, but not be limited to, opportunities and resources for feeding and shelter, and for engaging in normal intra- and inter-specific interactions.

*Note: Andean bears do not have to be resident on the farm, but Andean bears should be able to make use of the property, for example as part of their movement across and within the landscape.*

- 1.1.3 **C** The presence of Andean bears must have been recorded within the farm or its surroundings.

- 1.1.4 **C** The farm must allow safe passage for Andean bears and other native wildlife.

- 1.1.5 **C** Producers must manage domestic animals in such a way that they prevent conflicts with wildlife from occurring.

- 1.1.6 Farm management practices should aim to maintain any suitable Andean bear habitat, and, where possible, improving and/or increasing their conservation.

- 1.1.7 **C** A map\* of the property must be created showing the following features:

- Property boundaries.
- Any man-made structures (fences, roads, built infrastructure) within the property.
- Areas of native vegetation and water bodies
- Areas used for crop production or livestock husbandry and grazing

\*Where possible, the property should be mapped using GPS

- 1.1.8 The boundaries of the area to be certified should be clearly delimited and this delimitation should be consistent with the legal land deed, in cases where one exists.

- 1.1.9 The area to be certified should include both productive areas and conservation areas.

- 1.1.10 **C** Hunting of Andean bears is prohibited within the property boundaries, as is any illegal trade in the species and/or its derivatives. Certified producers must also refrain from causing any kind of deforestation.

*Notes:*

- *Any hunting or timber use must comply with national legislation for the protection of threatened species, international agreements, and the requirements of Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network.*
- *Subsistence hunting is allowed in some countries for indigenous groups. If hunting is practiced this will be evaluated by the Andean Bear Friendly certification technical advisory committee*
- *All methods of lethal control are prohibited under these Standards, including the use of poison, snares and leghold traps, glue boards, shooting and/or any other method of controlling key wildlife species, including Andean Bears.*
- *Where land ownership titles are available, copies of these documents should be provided as part of the certification process.*

## **1.2 Human and Workers rights**

### **1.2.1** C There must be no child labor

*Note: Child labor, as defined by the International Labor Organization, refers to work that:*

- *is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and;*
- *interferes with their schooling by:*
  - *depriving them of the opportunity to attend school*
  - *obliging them to leave school prematurely*
  - *requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work*

### **1.2.2** C Certified enterprises must not contribute to exploitation of women or disadvantaged communities.

*Note: Exploitation includes any activity which promotes women or disadvantaged communities without their full consent or without their full integration into the decision-making process and benefits sharing.*

### **1.2.3** Recommended

There should be action to empower women and disadvantaged groups to become involved in certified enterprises.

### **1.2.4.** Recommended

Certified enterprises should ensure there is a policy against commercial, sexual or any other form of exploitation and harassment, particularly of children, adolescents, women, and minorities.

## **2. Coexistence Practices**

Human-Andean bear conflicts (HABC) have been documented in scientific literature (Bazantes-Chamorro et al. 2018, Escobar-Lasso et al. 2020, Parra-Romero et al 2019, Rojas-Verapinto et al. 2022). Apparent cases of bears preying on livestock may, in some cases, be instances of bears scavenging on carcasses, where the cause of mortality was attributable to inadequate husbandry practices or other factors associated with extensive livestock management in a high-risk landscape. Conflict and scavenging events usually occur in remote areas where there is limited to no surveillance by the ranchers. Main triggers of

these negative interactions are the amount of time that cattle spend unsupervised, and the movements of cattle in natural areas, where they can be attacked by wildlife, or have accidents which may result in death. These events provoke retaliatory killings of Andean bears by ranchers. *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* standards seek to diminish HABC, and to promote husbandry practices that enable coexistence between livestock producers and wildlife, to improve the livelihoods of rural communities, and to protect priority areas for Andean bear conservation. These actions will promote habitat connectivity and improve the sustainability of livestock production in the highlands.

## 2.1 Knowledge of biodiversity and Andean bears

- 2.1.1 Producers should have general knowledge about the presence of Andean bears and other wildlife species within their property.

*Note: Where possible, producers should attend workshops or educational talks about basic ecology of Andean bears and biodiversity. This will provide tools to identify priority areas for Andean bear conservation and management, and create an active role for producers in the conservation and monitoring of wildlife.*

### 2.1.2 **Recommended**

Actions should be taken to avoid potential conflicts, such as enclosure modification for domestic animals, implementation of deterrents and surveillance practices.

- 2.1.3 Owners should establish a network with local stakeholders (neighbors, environmental authorities, conservation organizations, community members, etc.) to communicate information about the presence and movements of Andean bears within the locality.
- 2.1.4 Livestock and other domestic animals should be excluded from areas that have been designated for Andean bear conservation to prevent any potentially negative interactions with bears.

## 2.2 Specific methods for preventing human–Andean bear conflicts

Ranchers should implement and employ management actions that protect cattle, prevent human-Andean bear conflicts, and improve coexistence with Andean bears within their properties. The following actions are **Recommended** for non-lethal management (but are not limited to):

- 2.2.1 Grazing area planning: Ranchers should plan their use of exclusive grazing areas, scheduling periods of use and fallow, prioritizing areas where potential conflicts may be present.

*Note: Where carrying capacity has been determined, cattle ranchers should be able to demonstrate that they are not exceeding these thresholds.*

- 2.2.2 Reproductive season planning: Ranchers should know the reproductive season of domestic animals and should keep breeding animals in specific areas close to human settlements.
- 2.2.3 Physical barriers: Ranchers should install fencing (wired/electric) in order to prevent the free movement of livestock in natural forested areas within their properties.
- 2.2.4 Old fence and wire should be removed whenever no longer needed.
- 2.2.5 Use of deterrents: Where necessary, ranchers should use visual, olfactory and/or sound deterrents in order to prevent contact between wildlife and domestic animals.

2.2.6 Where possible, ranchers should supervise domestic animals on a daily basis. When not possible (e.g., in remote areas) ranchers should demonstrate weekly surveillance.

2.2.7 When Human–Andean bear conflict occurs on the farm or property, each event should be recorded and the local environmental authority, as appropriate and where feasible, should be notified.

*Note: Human-Andean bear conflict events should be reported to the Andean Bear Friendly technical committee.*

2.2.8 **C** Any dead animals must be removed and disposed of properly (e.g., buried, burned), in order to avoid attracting Andean bears or other wildlife scavengers.

2.2.9 **C** If guard animals are present on the property, these must be maintained and managed with appropriate welfare practices

### **2.3 Quality habitat provision: natural and uncultivated areas**

2.3.1 Uncultivated areas on the properties must provide cover for Andean bear and other wildlife species.

*Note: These areas should be identified with the owners during the certification process and should not be degraded or reduced whilst certified.*

2.3.2 Owners should not burn vegetation, introduce domestic animals, or replace natural areas on the property.

2.3.3 **C** Patches of natural habitat and uncultivated areas located within the property must allow safe passage for Andean bears and other wildlife species.

*Note: These need to be identified with the certified enterprise and should follow the conditions agreed with the Andean Bear Friendly technical committee. These areas must be physically isolated from productive activities.*

2.3.4 Special attention should be given to riparian forest, water bodies, and flood plain areas present on the property that are priorities for Andean bear connectivity and conservation.

2.3.4.1 These areas should be maintained and protected in accordance with any relevant national legislation, and domestic animals should be prevented from accessing these areas.

2.3.5 **C** Producers must conserve natural forest and promote active/passive restoration practices in collaboration with relevant environmental authorities and the Andean Bear Friendly technical committee.

*Note: These restoration actions include:*

- *Planting native species for active restoration purposes*
- *Setting aside isolated areas for natural regeneration processes or natural area maintenance.*

## 2.4 Quality habitat provision: Cultivated areas

2.4.1. Producers should promote biodiversity maintenance in productive areas within properties.

*Note: Examples of habitat improvement practices in productive areas can include:*

- *Increasing and promoting habitat complexity through multi-strata vegetation and shade planting in coffee plantations*
- *Applying/creating traditional or rustic shade systems*
- *Inclusion of woody and shrubs within croplands for shade*
- *Maintaining riparian corridors and forested corridors surrounding croplands*
- *Implementing irrigation systems in productive areas.*

## 2.5 Fencing for wildlife movement in *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* farms

2.5.1 **C** Fences must be installed in grazing and/or crop areas, and around night corrals.

2.5.2 **C** Property boundaries must allow the free movement of wildlife.

2.5.3 **C** Fences in grazing areas must permit the safe passage of wildlife when livestock are not present.

2.5.4 **C** Fences cannot restrict wildlife movement along creeks, forested areas and rivers.

## 2.6 Adaptive management strategies

Habitat conservation, agriculture, and livestock husbandry practices will be the main tools for the mitigation, reduction, and management of human–Andean bear conflicts and for maximizing production on each *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* farm. Each certified farm will receive management recommendations depending on their existing production and conservation characteristics.

## 3. Governance and Monitoring

These guidelines provide recommendations for governance and tools for monitoring any area that a person, association, group, or co-operative intends to use for the production of *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* products. The following standards also describe how certified entities should operate in a fair and responsible manner.

### 3.1 Conservation Agreement

A conservation agreement is an official document, signed voluntarily between two or more parties. This voluntary agreement establishes co-management guidelines for productive and conservation areas, whilst maintaining the independence of the landowner(s); it sets out conditions for the maintenance of natural areas and improvement of productive activities.

3.1.1 **C** Anyone who wishes to produce and market *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* products should be part of a formal agreement to do so.

*Note: This agreement requires producers to acknowledge that they are part of the Certified Andean Bear Friendly program; they must agree to abide by the standards, and to provide details of their productive activities.*

3.1.2 The consequences of failing to meet these standards must be pre-negotiated and documented in the agreement.

- 3.1.3 **C** If anyone involved in the production of *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* products, including family members, fails to meet these standards, enforcement action must be taken to correct the situation.

*Note: Inability to make substantive corrections in a reasonable timeframe may result in suspension of certification and the loss of permission to market products as Certified Andean Bear Friendly.*

- 3.1.4 The agreement must clearly define the responsibilities of individual and/or community, NGO, business and other partners to each other and identify the conditions under which any transfer of money, goods or services occur.

When a group of producers, an association, or a co-operative is seeking to obtain *Andean Bear Friendly* certification:

- 3.1.5 The group must be representative of its members with clear and agreed internal regulations.

- 3.1.6 Each member of the group should sign an agreement to participate in *Andean Bear Friendly* production.

*Note: a list of members and copies of their signed agreements must be available on request*

- 3.1.7 Signed agreements must clearly define the responsibilities of each individual producer, the group, and any other partners to each other and identify the conditions under which any transfer of money, goods or services occur.

- 3.1.8 Any communication and/or agreements within the group must be prepared in the native languages of use and in English, and these must be fully discussed with any members who are unable to read, in order to ensure that these are understood through verbal communication.

- 3.1.9 The group must meet as agreed, keep records of these meetings, and have them available upon request of the *Andean Bear Friendly* certification technical committee.

- 3.1.10 The group must have a transparent process for keeping records and reporting earnings, and fair distribution of profits among members/beneficiaries; records must be available upon request.

*Note: Records must be kept at the level of individual producer*

- 3.1.11 The group must have a formal mechanism in place for cases where group members or other partners have claims of misreporting or misappropriation of funds.

## **3.2 Monitoring**

The main goal of the *Andean Bear Friendly* certification is to conserve natural habitat for Andean bears and to maintain populations along the species' range. As a productive goal, certification seeks to improve management of crops and livestock through sustainable actions that increase productivity and facilitate coexistence between human communities and Andean bears.

Monitoring requires that any changes to the natural habitat on *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* properties be recorded and verified. It is possible to monitor elusive species such as the Andean bear and camera traps have been demonstrated to be highly effective for this purpose, together with track surveys along linear transects.

- 3.2.1 *Certified Andean Bear Friendly* producers should provide access to their lands for monitoring, mapping, and other research activities.

*Note: Monitoring can be carried out by the conservation/research partner, or by the certified enterprise if they have the necessary capacity. Certified enterprises are encouraged to participate with researchers and collaborate with Andean Bear conservation projects wherever possible. Monitoring protocols will be agreed between the certified enterprise and the conservation/research partner.*

- 3.2.2 **C** Certified producers must maintain records of all monitoring and population numbers where available.

*Note: Forms to record bear sightings and other information of interest will be provided to certified enterprises and relevant stakeholders within the locality by the conservation/research partner, together with guidance for identifying and recording Andean bears and other wildlife species.*

## **Section Two: Specific Production Systems**

This section defines the standards and guidelines for specific product types. It should be noted that additional production systems will be added from time-to-time, but that WFEN will not certify certain plant-based products, such as tobacco or narcotics. If the product to be certified is not listed in this section, contact WFEN for guidance.

### **4.1 Coffee production**

- 4.1.1 **C** An inventory must be undertaken of coffee trees and varieties in the productive areas of the property
- 4.1.2 **C** An inventory must be undertaken of coffee production infrastructure on the property.
- 4.1.3 Certified properties should include forest remnants, or include the presence of rustic, traditional or commercial polyculture that covers its coffee crops.
- 4.1.4 Coffee production should be developed under a shade-grown scheme, where possible; shade-growing areas within the property should be identified, along with the shade plant species.
- 4.1.5 At least 30% of the canopy cover within the plantation should be maintained using tree species.
- 4.1.6 The property should increase the structural complexity of the shade and floristic diversity for the coffee, which is necessary not only to guarantee the needs of the Andean bears, but also to maintain biodiversity in general.
- 4.1.7 The property must apply a diversity of shade cover tree species (>5 woody or fruit tree species).
- 4.1.8 Multi-stratum species (vertical complexity) should be incorporated within the shade. The

producer should aim to achieve at least three strata following traditional or rustic tree cover.

- 4.1.9 Leaf litter and weeds or grass should be maintained on the undergrowth and on soil surfaces.
- 4.1.10 By-products and waste (for example, wastewater [mead]) from the production process should be managed, collected, and disposed of responsibly.
- 4.1.11 Certified enterprises should ensure the best use of water for the plants, avoiding adverse effects to the main water source of the farm and not depriving neighbors of water for other essential needs.
- 4.1.12 The management and harvest of the coffee plots must follow national regulations and sectoral guidelines in terms of environmental practices and labor laws.
- 4.1.13 **Recommended**  
Soil analysis should be performed in coffee production areas.
- 4.1.14 **Recommended**  
If available, coffee productivity analysis should be undertaken for the property, and a coffee cupping profile performed.

## 5.1 Honey production

- 5.1.1 **C** Beehives must be sited legally.
- 5.1.2 **Recommended**  
In order to optimize benefits for Andean bears and biodiversity, hives should be sited within communities that are participating in Andean bear conservation programs.
- 5.1.3 The location of the beehives must not cause conflict with local communities.
- 5.1.4 **C** There must be mitigation measures in place to prevent wildlife from raiding hives.  
*Note: Measures could include use of wildlife proof barriers around hive sites.*
- 5.1.5 Harvesting honey and checking apiaries should only be performed by people trained to do so, and who are competent in the use of relevant equipment.
- 5.1.6 **C** Smoking bees to collect honey or for other management must only be carried out by people competent to do so.  
*Note: Smoking bees is a risk for wildfires.*
- 5.1.7 Honey must be collected and stored hygienically.  
*Note: Hygienic collection includes using clean equipment and storing honey in clean jars with tight fitting lids*
- 5.1.8 **Recommended**  
The harvest date and batch number should be recorded and displayed on each jar of *Andean Bear Friendly* honey.

5.1.9 **C** Honey must be compliant with relevant local regulations and production protocols established by national phytosanitary authorities.

5.1.10 **Recommended**

The community where the honey has been produced should be named on the label of the honey jar.

## 6.1 Livestock production

6.1.1 **C** Livestock and domestic animals on the farm must be properly managed.

*Note: Each farm presents unique characteristics besides coffee or honey production. Livestock management conditions will be evaluated on each property and specific guidance will be provided by the Andean Bear Friendly technical advisory committee.*

6.1.2 **C** The farm must maintain enclosures that are fit for the purpose of securely housing livestock and domestic animals (mules, horses).

6.1.3 **C** Enterprises must manage livestock in such a way as to conserve native plants, protect sensitive areas such as streams, and promote biodiversity.

6.1.4 **C** Pasture areas must be delimited within the farm with fences (wired or electric) and must not be mixed with other production areas (coffee, honeybee).

6.1.5 **C** Enterprises must have an adequate balance of pasture and feedstuffs to provide for the needs of wildlife and livestock.

6.1.6 **C** Husbandry and birth areas for livestock need to be located close to human settlements and securely enclosed. Any waste (e.g., placenta, bones, among others) must be adequately managed (buried or burned) for final disposal.

6.1.7 **C** If domestic dogs are present on the farm, they must be managed properly, fed, and kept close to human settlements in adequate installations and away from forested areas.

*Note: If dogs and cats are maintained in rural areas, these domestic animals should be sterilized and vaccinated, to avoid the introduction of diseases to wildlife populations.*

6.1.8 **Recommended**

Semi-feral or feral dogs are not allowed on the farms.

6.1.9 **Recommended**

If livestock is the main productive activity on the farm, ranchers should aim to demonstrate improvements in HABC management.

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