

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<b>ECONOMIC</b> To be sustainable, Forest Management (FM) must be economically viable, (environmentally appropriate and socially beneficial).				
<p><b>1. Forest management operations gain market advantages through certification.</b></p> <p>Examples from FSC P&amp;C for Forest Stewardship (Version 5):</p> <p>Principle 5</p> <p><b>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter “forest management”.</b></p>	<p>Certification increases societal acceptance for the marketed forest products, the certificate provides greater market access, it can contribute to ensuring sustained demand for certified products, and as such to the long term viability of the operation.</p>	<p><b>VIII. Enhance economic benefits obtained from forests.</b></p> <p>FAO<sup>2</sup> suggest that benefits from trees, forests and forestry are increasing, widely recognized and appreciated. (...).</p> <p>UNFF<sup>3</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> of 4 Global Objectives: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people.</p> <p>CIFOR<sup>4</sup> suggests that forest actors<sup>5</sup> have a reasonable share in the economic benefits derived from forest use.</p>	<p>The FSC product label and the instrument of Chain of Custody certification allow buyers and consumers to identify products from well managed forests and to give preference accordingly.</p> <p>Whether FSC certified products achieve price premiums is dependent on a number of factors, such as product type, wood species, supply situation, marketing skills, investment and opportunities, and market dynamics.</p>	<p><b>1a. Number and area of certified operations is growing in all climate zones, regions, for natural and plantation forests, for all ownership types and sizes of operations.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- in all climate zones</li> <li>- regions</li> <li>- for natural and plantation forests</li> <li>- for all ownership structures and</li> <li>- size of operations.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and area of certified operations; (split up by climate zone, region, natural or plantation forests, ownership structure and size of operations)</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of trends from previous years compared to current numbers</li> <li>➤ Analysis of feedback from FSC CoC holders about perceived benefits from being certified, satisfaction with certification and perceived relevance of certification in their industry.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The following „relevant broader sustainability goals“ are meant as examples, and quoted from public documents of other organizations:

<sup>2</sup> From FAO Strategy for Forests and Forestry, 2010. Goal 2 of the Global Goals for Forests and Forestry. [www.fao.org/docrep/012/al043e/al043e00.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/al043e/al043e00.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> UNFF 2006 Four Global Objectives on Forests <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/about.html>

<sup>4</sup> From CIFOR’s generic list of Principles, Criteria and Indicators – Social C3.2, (1998) [www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/1178.pdf](http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/1178.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> CIFOR probably has more the other forest actors (stakeholders), not only the forest managers in mind.

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
				<p><b>1b. Number of recertified operations increases.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and area of re-certified operations</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of development over time</li> <li>➤ Number of Controlled Wood license holder</li> <li>➤ Aspirational indicator: Evaluation of reasons for recertification and for termination of certificates</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Harvesting rates are brought into balance with forest productivity and species composition.</b></p> <p>C5.2 (P7 and P8)</p>	<p>The actual harvest is in balance with the growth rate, so that the natural species composition and future sustainable yields are not at risk.</p>	<p><b>II. Stop and revert forest degradation.</b></p> <p><u>CIFOR</u><sup>6</sup> requests that yield (and quality) of forest goods and services are sustainable.</p> <p>UNFF<sup>7</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> of 4 Global Objectives: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management (SFM), including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.</p> <p><u>UNFF</u><sup>8</sup> supports all efforts that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest</p>	<p>FSC certified FM operations develop, implement and periodically update long-term management plans to maintain or enhance the forest resources, defining and justifying annual harvesting rates in relation to legal requirements. Progress towards achievement of the management objectives is monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>(See also comments under #6.)</p>	<p>2a. (aspirational) The actual harvest of each species does not exceed allowable harvesting rates over defined timeframes.</p> <p>Analysis of the relations between the annual allowable harvest rates (AAC) as approved by the certification body and the legally prescribed (AAC), the forest management plan and the actual harvest rates (to be cross checked with annual sales) over the time of the certificate validity (so far desk/office study). An environmental impact assessment of the regeneration rate at selected sites, and comparisons with adequate long term representative sample sites will serve as counterfactual to evaluate the information gained from the desk/office study.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Independent academic research (ecologists),</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> As (3) above, Production of Goods and Services - P6. Yield and Quality of Forest Goods and Services are Sustainable

<sup>7</sup> UNFF 2006 Four Global Objectives on Forests <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/about.html>

<sup>8</sup> From Rio 2012 Declaration „The future We Want“ Clause 193 [www.un.org/disabilities/documents/rio20\\_outcome\\_document\\_complete.pdf](http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/rio20_outcome_document_complete.pdf)

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
		degradation.		<p>collected in the FSC literature database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tentatively external experts in cooperation with FSC National Offices (commissioned).</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Forest management operations gain increased competencies for example in planning, impact assessment and evaluation, silviculture, health and safety, and marketing.</b></p> <p>Principle 7 and 8 (impact assessments and evaluation requirements)</p> <p><i>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter "forest management" and "FSC Global market"</i></p>	<p>Capacity building is central to the quest for sustainable development (UNEP). Sustainable forest management is a very complex task which needs many skills. Building of relevant competencies and investing in capacities supports promotion of good forest management.</p>	<p><b>XI. Increased awareness of situation of forests and the relevance of responsible management and consumption.</b></p> <p>UNEP<sup>9</sup> states "Over the past several years it has become clear that capacity building is central to the quest for sustainable development. [...] Capacity building has therefore become a core goal of technical assistance provided by the United Nations system."</p> <p>The 3<sup>rd</sup> Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe<sup>10</sup> emphasized that "The interaction between forestry and</p>	<p>FSC is expected to "Build capacity by learning from experience, not only for the standards system but also for enterprises and others involved in the standards system." (FSC statutes, FSC non-profit status etc). FSC does build capacities of different constituencies, directly and indirectly.</p> <p>FM standard: Impact assessments and evaluation requirements in P7, P8, learning loops. CAR Analyses.</p> <p>Support programs: Smallholder funds, training programs</p>	<p><b>3a. Number and types of relevant policy documents and support tools.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number, types of FSC documents and tools aiming to increase competencies for example in planning, impact assessment and evaluation, silviculture, health and safety, and marketing.</li> </ul> <p>3b. (aspirational) Number of participants which concluded FSC trainings and capacity building programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of participants successfully completing FSC trainings on Forest Management</li> <li>➤ Number of participants successfully completing other FSC trainings</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of FMU staff completing certification-related trainings provided by certified entities (as part of certificate compliance?)</li> </ul> <p><b>3c. Number of users of the "FSC Market Place" and other related FSC tools.</b></p>

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.unep.org/pdf/Capacity\\_building.pdf](http://www.unep.org/pdf/Capacity_building.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC\\_lisbon\\_resolutionL1.pdf](http://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC_lisbon_resolutionL1.pdf)

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<i>review</i> ".		<p>society in general, should be promoted through partnerships and be strengthened by raising general awareness of the concept of sustainable forest management and the role of forests and forestry in sustainable development. Therefore an adequate level of participation, education, public relations and transparency in forestry is needed. (...) Human resources development policies should (...) broaden the competence of forest owners and managers and forestry workforce in forest management, (...).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of users of the "FSC Marketplace" and other related FSC tools like MAP training programs, logo use training etc.</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: level of satisfaction by users of tools provided by FSC</li> </ul> <p><b>3d. CAR analyses over the different economic, social, environmental criteria show lessons learned by forest management operations.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number and criteria of CARs addressed per certified operation, per certification body, per country, per forest operation type.</li> <li>➤ Analysis of patterns of distribution of CARs.</li> <li>➤ Analysis of reasons for imbalances in patterns of CARs.</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of CARs implemented: Findings of auditors reflected in reports and CARs required to be implemented to improve FM trigger thinking of certified forest managers to improve FM to match FSC standard requirements.</li> </ul> <p>3e. (aspirational) Level of awareness for sustainability issues in forest management increases. (to be evaluated in case studies esp. MAP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of MAP participants showing increasing awareness levels of sustainability issues in forest management</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL</b>		To be sustainable, FM must be socially beneficial, (economically viable and environmentally appropriate).		

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p><b>4. Forest management operations have good and fair relations with indigenous and any other local communities, and maintain or enhance fair inter-generational access to resources &amp; economic benefits. Spiritual and other cultural values of forests are identified and respected.</b></p> <p>P1, P3, P4, C5.4, P9 HCV 4-6 (P7 and P8)</p> <p><b>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter “quality of forest management”.</b></p>	<p>(350) Millions of people depend on forests for their subsistence and income. Well-managed forests help create jobs, develop trade, and provide housing and other important resources for improving the lives of people. Poor forest management can undermine these options.</p> <p>Certification requirements can contribute to social and economic development of local communities.</p>	<p><b>VI. Improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.</b> <b>X. Equitable access to forest resources</b> <b>XII. Spiritual and other cultural values and services of forests respected.</b></p> <p>Well-managed forests have the potential to reduce poverty, spur economic development and contribute to a healthy local and global environment.</p> <p><u>UNFF</u><sup>11</sup> reaffirms the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable (...) forestry, (...) that improves food security, eradicates hunger (...).</p> <p>The <u>Global Forest Coalition</u> and with <u>IUCN</u><sup>12</sup> remind that indigenous people and local communities play an essential role in forest conservation and</p>	<p>FSC has a number of transparent mechanisms in place to allow stakeholders to raise concerns and forest managers to adequately address these concerns. This includes the respects for indigenous peoples’ rights.</p> <p>Especially in countries with weak governance FM standards, compensation mechanism and related FPIC and stakeholder negotiation processes can require provision of support to social and economic development of local communities.</p> <p>FSC requires engagement with indigenous peoples and communities to identify sites which are of special cultural, (...) religious or spiritual</p>	<p>4+5a. (aspirational) Number / percentage of certified FMUs with evidence of conflict resolution cases without violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of conflict resolution cases at FSC International and ASI level</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of conflict resolution cases raised in CARs</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: number of such cases addressed at National Office / Certification Body level</li> </ul> <p>4+5b. (aspirational) Number of people<sup>13</sup> obtaining an income through FSC is increasing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 4+5b: Number of group certificate members (Note: this does not inform about family members etc)</li> <li>➤ 5b: Aspirational (MAP): Number of people from forest-dependent, forest-managing certified communities depending on income from certified / candidate operation.</li> <li>➤ 5b: Aspirational (MAP): Relation of income from sales of FSC certified products to other income prior to certification and to costs for certification.</li> </ul> <p>Important: Focussing on forest-dependent, forest-</p>
<p><b>5. Forest-dependent, forest-managing</b></p>				

<sup>11</sup> As above (5), clause 111

<sup>12</sup> From Global Forest Coalition, ICCA Consortium & CEESP: “The ‘do’s and don’ts’ of supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives by local communities and indigenous peoples”  
<http://globalforestcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/final-report-dos-and-donts.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Only for MAP: include total of people depending on people above.

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p><b>certified communities improve their lively-hoods as well as their forest management skills.</b></p> <p>P1, P3 and P4, C5.4, P9 HCV 4-6) (P7 and P8)</p> <p><i>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter "quality of forest management".</i></p>		<p>restoration. "When users are genuinely engaged in decisions regarding rules affecting their use, the likelihood of them following the rules and monitoring others is much greater than when an authority simply imposes rules."</p>	<p>significance, and that the management and/or protection of these sites shall be agreed through engagement with these stakeholders.</p>	<p>managing, certified communities.</p> <p>4+5c. (aspirational) Number and quality of additional social services (FMU scope) delivered by FSC certified management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The number and area of certified operations, where CARs related to legal issues do not exist</li> <li>➤ The number and area of certified operations with solved CARs related to legal issues.</li> <li>➤ Number (and area) of certified operations with unsolved / open CARs related to legal issues. (So far a subset of CAR analyses).</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Qualitative CAR analysis related to number of CARs addressing legal issues.</li> <li>➤ Qualitative analysis of cases reported to FSC Dispute Resolution System.</li> </ul> <p>4+5d. (aspirational) Access to forest resources and mechanisms for sharing benefits are perceived locally to be fair.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Analysis of stakeholder consultation feedback about related aspects.</li> </ul> <p>4+5e. (aspirational) FM maintains or enhances fair access to resources and economic benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: CAR Analysis of Principle 2, P3, P4 related issues, and of stakeholder consultation</li> </ul>

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
				feedback about related aspects. (Exceptional case studies)
<p><b>6. Forest management operations improve or ensure a minimum standard for workers' living and working conditions, especially with respect to occupational health and safety.</b></p> <p>P1, P2</p>	<p>United Nations International Labour Office (ILO) specifies forest work as a profession in which the accident rates has long been higher than in most other industrial sectors. There are many options for improving Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) practices.</p>	<p><b>VI. Improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.</b></p> <p><u>UNECE</u><sup>14</sup> calls the forest sector to (...) build up workforce, (...) significantly improving the OHS of workers.</p> <p><u>BWI</u><sup>15</sup> sees certification as a useful tool for unions in their struggles to improve the workers' living and working conditions.</p>	<p>FSC has clear requirements for FM to employ skilled workers, to provide relevant training, to apply OHS best practice for all working in the certified forest management operation, and to monitor implementation of these requirements and of accidents' causes.</p> <p>To a limited extent these requirements are applicable for CoC certified and associated operations.</p>	<p>6a. (aspirational) Number of male / female forest workers (including contractors)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of certified operations, number of workers reported per certified operations, by gender</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Relation between intensity of forest management, harvested volumes and people working.</li> </ul> <p>6b. (aspirational) Health and Safety strategies meaningful and implemented, as reports about (decreasing) accidents rates demonstrate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CAR analyses (Principle 4 (P&amp;C Vers 4)) related to Occupational Safety and Health</li> <li>➤ Number of FMUs that have meaningful safety strategies in place, based on certification assessments.</li> </ul> <p>6c. (aspirational) Number of people trained in safe working techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of occupational accidents in certified FMUs</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Number of people trained in safe working techniques</li> </ul>

<sup>14</sup> From UNECE Timber and Forest Sector 2012 Action Plan's Vision for 2020, Principles for the UNECE region forest sector in the emerging green Economy.  
[http://www.unece.org/unecedev.colorado.iway.ch/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/20130617/ECE\\_TIM\\_S\\_2013\\_3\\_Action\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.unece.org/unecedev.colorado.iway.ch/fileadmin/DAM/timber/meetings/20130617/ECE_TIM_S_2013_3_Action_Plan.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> From press release from "Building and Wood Workers' International Strategies to Promote Decent Work and Sustainable Development Through Certification in the Forest and Wood Processing Industry" 2010, Croatia [www.bwint.org/default.asp?index=2826&Language=EN](http://www.bwint.org/default.asp?index=2826&Language=EN)

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Relation between intensity of forest management, harvested volumes and people working.</li> </ul>
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	To be sustainable, FM must be environmentally appropriate, (economically viable and socially beneficial).			
<p><b>7. Minimized degradation of forests, no conversion of natural forests to plantations and other land uses.</b></p> <p>P1, P6 and P10</p>	<p>Deforestation, conversion of forest to other land use is a major threat for climate and people. Degraded forests provide fewer benefits like environmental services than intact forests. Forest degradation is often a phase before the decision to convert alternative profitable land use.</p>	<p><b>I. Reduce and ultimately halt global deforestation.</b>  <b>II. Stop and revert forest degradation.</b>  <b>VI. Halt forest biodiversity loss.</b></p> <p>The General Assembly of <u>UNFF</u><sup>16</sup> expresses their concern about continued deforestation and forest degradation. <u>REDD</u> and WWF's <i>Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ZNDD)</i><sup>17</sup> target call for halting deforestation and degradation.</p> <p>UNFF 3<sup>rd</sup> of 4 Global Objectives: Increase</p>	<p>FSC requires implementation of management plans which prevent degradation of natural forests, maintain or enhance biodiversity and prohibit conversion of forests to plantation or other land use. FSC certification has little influence over continued degradation in non-certified forest areas, but does not allow certificate holders to be involved in significant conversion of natural forests or destruction of high conservation values in non-certified parts of</p>	<p><b>7a. Area of certified FM operations managing natural forests increasing. (Subset of indicator 1a.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Area of natural forests in certified operations (including plantation and mixed forests operations)</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of trends from previous years compared to current numbers.</li> </ul> <p><b>(7b.) Aspirational: Degradation of natural forests in certified operations is minimized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Sample sites (resp. priority areas in samples) show evidence that after 5 years defined priority areas are not significantly degraded.</li> </ul> <p><b>(7c.) Aspirational: No conversion of natural forests to plantations or other land uses is taking place in certified areas.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Aspirational: Ratio of area under scope of certificate: managed area : HCV area.</li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> From Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of all Types of Forests, A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. III) [www.un.org/esa/forests/about-history.html](http://www.un.org/esa/forests/about-history.html)

<sup>17</sup> From WWF Forests for a Living Planet, 2011 [www.panda.org/livingforests/download](http://www.panda.org/livingforests/download)



FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
		significantly the area of sustainably managed forests, including protected forests, and increase the proportion of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests.	their operations.  To send a clear message, FSC further does not allow certification of plantations established on are-as converted from natural forests after November 1994, to keep responsible entities from conversion in order not to prevent any future interest in FSC certification.	
<p><b>8. Forest management operations maintain or enhance biodiversity. High Conservation Values of the forests are identified with stakeholder input and maintained or enhanced through appropriate management.</b></p>	<p>Forests are rich in ecological and social conservation values. Maintaining or enhancing biodiversity values and their gene pools is critical for a healthy environment, social conservation values for a healthy society.</p>	<p><b>III. Increase the area of forests under conservation management.</b> <b>IV. Increase the area of forests under sustainable production</b></p> <p><u>Aichi</u><sup>18</sup>s target 7 and among <u>FAO</u>'s goals is the increasing trend of forests contribution to (...) conserving biodiversity.</p> <p>FSC's HCV concept is partly or fully applied by other ENGOS.</p>	<p>FSC has demanding requirements for the participatory identification and the appropriate management of conservation areas and high conservation values of forests.</p> <p>Forest areas identified as HCV are not necessarily excluded from harvesting and other forest management interventions.</p>	<p>8a. (aspirational) Areas certified as managed for conservation, managed exclusively for Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) and for non-extractive management goals are maintained or increasing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Areas of identified HCV classes</li> <li>➤ Areas of set aside areas</li> </ul> <p>8b. (aspirational) Area of High Conservation Value (HCV) classes, set asides, Representative Sample Areas in certified units and on system level in relation to entire certified area is maintained or growing.</p>

<sup>18</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity AICHI - BIP 2012 Target 7 [www.cbd.int/sp/targets/](http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/)

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
P9, and P6-10				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Areas of representative sample sites per operation and aggregated for regions and management types.</li> <li>➤ Ratio of area per classification compared to total certified area.</li> <li>➤ Aspirational: Additional qualitative CAR analysis related to P6, P9 for samples. Qualitative CAR analysis related to P6, P9.</li> </ul> <p>8c. (aspirational) There is evidence for sufficient stakeholder engagement in identifying and managing HCV areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of active Standard Development Groups,</li> <li>➤ Number of participants per chamber per SDGs,</li> <li>➤ Number of consultation rounds in SD revision, cycles and</li> <li>➤ Number/quality of feedback received.</li> </ul>
<b>9. Forest management operations identify and maintain the forests' manifold ecosystem services from forest soil, water, biodiversity.</b>	Sustainable forestry is not limited to managing few timber species only. Forests can be managed in a way that protects, and even enhances, fragile ecosystems, water resources, soils and	<b>II. Stop and revert forest degradation.</b> <u>UNCED, Rio Declaration, Forest Principle<sup>19</sup>s</u> : Forest resources and forest lands should be sustainably managed to meet the social, economic, cultural and spiritual human needs of	FSC FM certified means that the forests are managed in an environmentally appropriate way – forestry interventions maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem service values, operations maintain or enhance social wellbeing,	9a. (aspirational) A growing number of FSC certified FMUs identifies ecosystem services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of operations Nr of FSC-certified FMUs identifying ecosystem services.</li> </ul> 9b. (aspirational) Areas certified as managed for ecosystem service provision are maintained or increasing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The area managed for non-extractive forest</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/conf151/aconf15126-3annex3.htm>

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p>P6, P9</p> <p><i>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter "Quality forest management" / ForCES analysis.</i></p>	<p>other ecosystem values and benefits to local communities and people globally.</p>	<p>present and future generations. These needs are for forest products and services, such as wood and wood products, water, food, fodder, medicine, fuel, shelter, employment, recreation, habitats for wildlife, landscape diversity, carbon sinks and reservoirs, and for other forest products. Appropriate measures should be taken to protect forests against harmful effects of pollution, including air-borne pollution, fires, pests and diseases in order to maintain their full multiple values.</p>	<p>generate income options, etc.</p> <p>The FSC certificate can be used to promote the values and even the marketing of ecosystem services. Also ecosystem services are covered under the new "sustained yield" criterion C5.2.</p>	<p>management goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Areas managed for ecosystem services exclusively.</li> <li>➤ Number of operations offering certified ecosystem services.</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of trends from previous years compared to current numbers.</li> <li>➤ Number of operations offering certified non-timber forest (NTFP) products. Areas managed for NTFP only exclusively.</li> </ul> <p>9c. (aspirational) CAR analyses show that auditors are trained to identify ecosystem services, and that forest managers adhere to FSC ecosystem services related indicators such as environmental and social risk assessments and impact assessments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of related CARs and qualitative CAR analysis.</li> <li>➤ Analysis of reasons in case of absent CARs where CARs could be expected.</li> </ul>
<b>GENERAL</b>				
<b>Diversification to strengthen economic, environmental &amp; social benefits</b>				
<b>10. Forest</b>	The tension between the need to generate	<b>IX. Diversification of</b>	FSC FM standard require the forest manager to encourage	10a. (aspirational) The global portfolio of products incl. Lesser Known timber Species, NTFP and Ecosystem

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p><b>management operations diversify their portfolio of forest products to increase environmental and economic resilience.</b></p> <p>P5, P6, P10</p>	<p>adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forestry is reduced through efforts to market the full range of forest products and services for their best value.</p> <p>There are economic and environmental risks to limit the management of forests to the extraction of a few main marketable species.</p>	<p><b>marketed forest resources</b></p> <p>CIFOR<sup>20</sup> recommends the diversification of total forest product utilization (products used/known potential products), with optimal and equitable mix of products, to ensure that forest actors have a reasonable share in the economic benefits derived from forest use.</p>	<p>the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits. The FSC certificate can increase market acceptance as it allows consumers to identify and to decide for products coming from responsibly managed origin.</p>	<p>Services offered as FSC certified is maintained or growing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of operations offering certified non-timber forest (NTFP) products.</li> <li>➤ Areas managed for NTFP only exclusively.</li> <li>➤ The area managed for non-extractive forest management goals.</li> <li>➤ Areas managed for ecosystem services exclusively</li> <li>➤ Number of operations offering certified ecosystem services.</li> <li>➤ Number of operations offering Lesser Known Timber Species.</li> <li>➤ Evaluation of trends from previous years compared to current numbers.</li> <li>➤ (Aspirational/ in future): Number of Lesser Known Timber Species, NTFPs and or ecosystem services offered per certified operation.</li> <li>➤ Trends of product range over time per region and operation type.</li> </ul>
<b>Law Enforcement</b>				
<p><b>11. Maintained or increased legal compliance by forest management operations and</b></p>	<p>Illegal forest use and timber trade must stop because it poses serious threats to forests, people and wildlife, contributes to</p>	<p><b>III. Increase forest law enforcement and stop illegal logging.</b></p> <p>WWF<sup>21</sup> targets <i>Zero Net Deforestation and Forest Degradation (ZNDD), which is</i></p>	<p>FSC FM standards require systematically legal compliance of FMUs and exclusion of illegal activities within FMUs. Adherence to the standards is regularly</p>	<p>11a. (aspirational) FSC certified FMUs and CoC operations adhere to legal requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ CAR analysis to explain cases of non-conformities to legal requirements, and how FSC triggered improvement.</li> </ul> <p>11b. (aspirational) Area of certified FM operations,</p>

<sup>20</sup> From CIFOR's generic list of Principles, Criteria and Indicators – Social C3.2, (1998) <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/docs/1178>

<sup>21</sup> See (11) above

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p><b>exclusion of illegal activities within the FMUs.</b></p> <p>P1, P2-P4, C6.4, C9.1, C10.10</p>	<p>global deforestation and climate change, and undermines legitimate business. It causes social conflicts and financial losses for forest-rich developing countries. Market demand for products from management with high social and environmental standards and bans on trade in illegally sourced timber can help achieving it.</p>	<p><b>only achievable under good governance, and when not undermined by illegal logging.</b></p> <p><u>UNFF</u><sup>22</sup> calls to combat and eradicate illegal practices. <u>FAO</u><sup>23</sup> requests that benefits from trees, forests and forestry are increasing, widely recognized and appreciated (e.g. increase in their contributions to society and, of investments in forests).</p>	<p>audited, non-compliances addressed and corrected. The certified area is an indicator for the absence of illegal uses of forests. The CoC-certificate indicates legal compliance of the certified forest management where the product was harvested. The FSC Policy for Association provides additional assurance that certified and associated operations are not involved in illegal activities.</p>	<p>number of certified CoC operations, and supply of types and number of certified products are increasing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Area of certified FM operations.</li> <li>➤ Number of certified CoC operations.</li> <li>➤ Supply of types and number of certified products.</li> </ul> <p><b>11c. CAR analysis: Number and quality of CARs issued and implemented in relation to Criteria addressing legal compliance, illegal activities.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analysis of CARs related to legal compliance</li> <li>➤ Analysis of CARs related to the exclusion of illegal activities within and in relation to the certified operation</li> <li>➤ (Aspirational/ in future): Additional qualitative CAR analysis related to P1 and related criteria in other principles for cases of special interest. (For example related to human rights, protected areas, RTE species and trade in such species, land grabbing, ILO conventions.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Transparency, ownership</b></p>				
<p><b>12. Bring together diverse groups of people to develop</b></p>	<p>Sustainable development – for forests and other sectors - needs the support of the society,</p>	<p><b>X. Equitable access to forest resources</b></p> <p><b>XI. Increased awareness of situation of forests and the relevance of responsible</b></p>	<p>FSC provides a governance framework that enables stakeholders with conflicting interests in forest management together to</p>	<p><b>12a. Number of international FSC members per chamber is growing.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of international member organizations and individual members per chamber.</li> </ul>

<sup>22</sup> See (6) above, clause V.6.n

<sup>23</sup> See (1) above

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
<p><b>consensus-based solutions and craft policy.</b></p> <p>FSC's Governance model and stakeholder engagement (Statutes, by-laws, FSC-STD-20-006, 20-002,</p> <p>C1.6, C3.1, C4.1, C4.5, C7.5, C9.1, C9.2, C9.4,</p> <p><b>See M&amp;E report 2014, chapter "Promoting responsible forest management politically" and FSC Global Market Survey.</b></p>	<p>e.g. to avoid undermining of legal requirements.</p> <p>FSC like others gain authority when they have broad stakeholder support.</p>	<p><b>management and consumption XII. Spiritual and other cultural values and services of forests respected</b></p> <p><u>Global Forest Coalition</u><sup>24</sup> as well as <u>CIFOR</u> remind that local people's values and perceptions of the landscape are important and can improve the ways forests are managed, e.g. because they can bring more holistic values to forest management that may help companies and governments temper a timber-only view with other ecological values. When stakeholders are genuinely engaged in decisions regarding rules affecting their use, the likelihood of them following the rules is much greater than when others simply imposes rules.</p>	<p>jointly develop solutions for forest management acceptable for all.</p> <p>FSC requires and invites for public consultation processes and consensus based decisions in strategy and standard development, FSC requires public consultations in forest management, FSC is transparent in reporting about certification decisions and developments, and FSC is in this respect a model for other organisations aiming for sustainability.</p>	<p>12b. (aspirational) Number of national FSC members per chamber is growing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of national FSC members per chamber.</li> </ul> <p><b>12c. Number of standards / consultations per standards.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of standards and other FSC core documents in consultation processes.</li> <li>➤ Number of consultation processes per document.</li> <li>➤ Number of people engaged in negotiation of these documents.</li> </ul> <p>12d. (aspirational) Number of organisations engaged in identification of HCVs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of organizations engaged in identification of HCVs per certificate with HCV, per certificate in countries regions where HCV is to be expected.</li> </ul> <p><b>12e. Level of FSC awareness is growing.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Monitoring statistics about prompted recognition of "FSC" in countries where independent organizations conduct such studies.</li> <li>➤ Number of user hits of FSC website and trends.</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> See (7), (4) above

FSC Intended impacts	Explanatory notes	Relevant broader sustainability goals (examples) <sup>1</sup>	How FSC contributes to these goals	How we measure our outcomes and impact (proposed indicators)
				<p>12f. (aspirational) Number of external observers in audits is growing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of external observers in FSC audits.</li> </ul>