

Sept 2022: Certified forest area of 216 million hectares*

1'464** Forest Management certificates in 81 countries

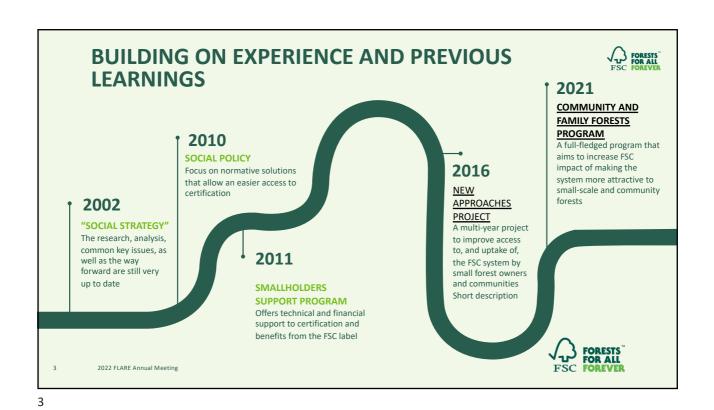
This includes ca. 7 % smallholdings and community-based forestry.

* ca. 16 % of production forest area with management plans,
** includes group certificates, i.e. ca 150'000 forest managers.

FSC Global Strategy:

Double the certified area of
smallholder & community forestry
until 2026!

Sources: Regular update & forest management certification reports on fsc.org/en/certified-forests
Bulkan et al 2022 Routledge Handbook of Community Forestry (Chapter 15)
FSC 2016 Group Certification Toolkit; FSC Global Strategy 2021 - 2026





Ecosystem Services Procedure

E.g. to attract long-term partnerships for long-term financial and technical support,

in providing evidence that certified, i.e. responsible forest stewardship

has positive impacts on ES

- Carbon
- Water
- Soil
- Biodiversity and/or
- Recreational services,

compared to business-as-usual forestry.

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Ecosystem Services Procedure: Impact Demonstration and Market Tools

FSC-PRO-30-006 V1-2 EN





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Gender and Diversity Strategy

People, who formally manage forests tend to be male and to come from privileged urban backgrounds.

FSC aims to work towards a situation, in which all forest managers can contribute to fulfil FSC's mission, regardless of their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic or any other status.

Engage in the FSC Consultation Processes!

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Restoration Toolbox



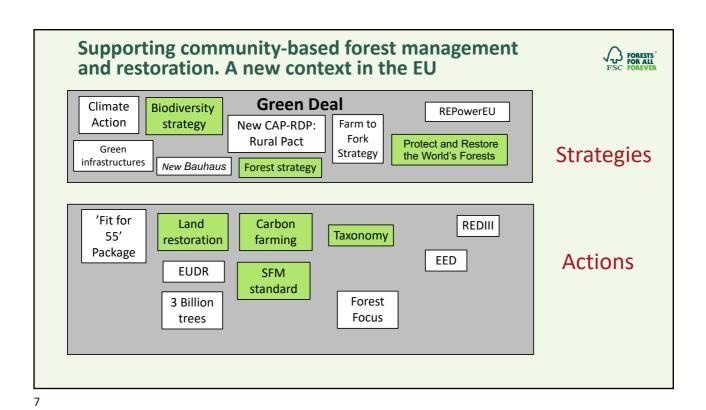
Criterion 6.5:

10 % set-aside requirement for conservation or restoration within each FSC-certified operations.

Intention: Reach out far beyond the 10% of set-asides threshold!

- With restoration verification claims within the scope of FSC's current system, and
- a 'proof-of-concept' that generates momentum for the global restoration agenda.





Most of these initiatives are based on legally binding objectives and constraints



Action at EU level is justified because of the scale and transboundary nature of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, its impact on the public, and the economic risks. EU-wide rules and obligations are necessary to significantly restore biodiversity and ecosystems. The lack of progress in the biodiversity strategy up to 2020 shows that voluntary commitments by the Member States are not enough to achieve the EU's objectives for restoring ecosystems.

Source: Proposal for a nature Restoration Regulation; 22.6.2022 COM(2022) 304 final

In this new context of active intervention of public institutions in promoting responsible forest management and land restoration, which role

- of civil society's initiatives?
- of bottom-up, community-based voluntary approaches?

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Not a matter of the direction to be taken...





... but of the optimal tools to be used



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