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Third meeting
Montreal, Canada
1 to 5 September 1997

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE LIAISON GROUP ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

1. The meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity, hosted by the Government of Finland, was held from 25 to 28 May 1997 at the House of the Estates in Helsinki, Finland.

2. The participants to the meeting were selected from a roster of experts nominated by Governments. The criteria for selecting the participants included specific areas of expertise and equitable geographical and gender distribution. The participants selected were nominated by the Governments of: Brazil (unable to attend) Canada, Colombia, Finland (ex officio), France, Ghana, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mali, Micronesia (unable to attend), Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, Poland, Peru, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom and the United States. Represented at the meeting were also FAO, the IPF Secretariat, IUFRO/CIFOR, UNDP, UNFCC and UNEP. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: Biodiversity Action Network (Bionet), IUCN-World Conservation Union, World-wide Fund for Nature(WWF) and the International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests. The list of participants is attached as Annex II.

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Agenda item 1. Opening of the meeting

3. The meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was opened at 4 p.m. on Sunday 25 May 1997.

4. Mr. Pekka Kangas, Director General from the Ministry of the Environment in Finland welcomed the participants. In his opening remark he noted that the meeting formed an important part of the process towards the strengthening of the dialogue and co-operation between the CBD, the IPF and its successor process. Mr. Kangas also stressed the need to develop instruments cross-sectorally for forest protection, biodiversity, and the sustainable management and use of forests in line with the provisions of the Convention, the Forest Principles and the resolutions adopted during the Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Forest Management held in Helsinki in 1993.

5. Mr. Kangas noted that in Finland, whose forests constitute a great variety of boreal coniferous forests and forested peatlands, the importance of sound practices is evident. Conservation of forest biological diversity should be carried out both by establishing forest reserves and by integrating biodiversity issues into forest management policies and practices. Conserving and enhancing biological diversity in managed forests requires the development of the concept of sustainable forestry, as well as ways and means to promote this concept in practical terms. In order to reach this goal, there is a need to integrate biodiversity issues into the forestry sector and its steering mechanisms. The Director-General emphasized that the concept of forestry should be understood as comprising forest management and the concept of forest biological diversity. Respect for ecological sustainability should be an unconditional prerequisite for the preservation of forest capital and environment, and consequently for the varied economic, social and spiritual uses of forests.

Agenda item 2. Organisational matters

6. Noting the need to elect chairpersons/facilitators familiar with the work in the field of forest biological diversity under the Convention and the IPF process, the liaison group chose from among its members two co-facilitators, Ms. Amelia Torres Cuadros, Director of Conservation Policies and Institutional Relations, Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (Peru) and Professor Jukka Salo, Head of the Department of Biology, University of Turku (Finland).

7. The provisional agenda prepared by the Secretariat contained in document UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/1 was considered and adopted. The provisional organisation of work contained in document UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Add.2 was also adopted on the understanding that revisions to the proposed timing and sequence might be made as required.

Agenda item 3. Presentation of the work on forest biological diversity under the Convention, including the terms of reference for the liaison group

8. Dr. Calestous Juma, Executive Secretary to the Convention on Biological Diversity introduced the work on forest biological diversity under the Convention, including the terms of reference of the meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity contained in document UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/2. In his statement, the Executive Secretary recalled the recommendations and decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties

concerning forest biological diversity.

9. In outlining the terms of reference for the meeting, the Executive Secretary noted that the meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity had been convened by the Secretariat to identify priority elements for a work programme on forest biological diversity under the Convention. This was done in accordance with decision III/12 of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, paragraph 7 of which encourages all Parties actively to assist the Executive Secretary in carrying out this work.

10. The Executive Secretary emphasized the valuable input that the group could make in focusing on forest ecosystem management, criteria and indicators for forest biological diversity, research, co-operation and development of technologies necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, and traditional systems of forest biological diversity. He said that he was confident that the group would make significant scientific and technical contributions to the efforts of the Convention to integrate biological diversity considerations into sustainable forest management practices.

Agenda item 4. The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests

11. Mr. Jaime Hurtubia, Principal Environmental Officer, IPF Secretariat introduced the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and highlighted the interconnections between the work of the Panel and that under the Convention. He referred to the report of the fourth session of the IPF and the proceedings of the fifth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD5) in relation to forests. He also noted that the Statement of Forest Principles ("Non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests") had been made available for information purposes.

12. Presenting the IPF process as a partnership and consensus mechanism, the representative of the IPF Secretariat introduced four information notes concerning: (i) IPF and forest biological diversity; (ii) issues relevant to forest biological diversity in IPF's results; (iii) IPF's contribution to the implementation of the CBD; and (iv) outcome of the IPF and elements for a forest biological diversity work programme. He explained that these documents had been prepared with the purpose of assisting the CBD Secretariat in the preparation of a focused work programme on forest biological diversity under the CBD that complemented and took into account the outcome of the IPF. These information notes are contained in Annex IV.

Agenda item 5. Preliminary exchange of views

13. The co-facilitators, the participants and the representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations introduced themselves, summarised their areas of expertise and gave their views on the priorities to be addressed by the meeting. For relevant publications and reports made available to the meeting, see list of publications attached as Annex I.

Agenda item 6. Proposed mechanism of work of the meeting

14. To facilitate the discussion and the identification of priorities, the Secretariat had prepared a note on Forests and Biological Diversity (document UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/3) and a note on Indicators of Forest Biodiversity (document UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/4).

Agenda item 7. The thematic areas of the work on forest biological diversity: Identifying priorities

15. In accordance with paragraph 6 of decision III/12 of the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the liaison group was asked to address the four issue-areas which constituted the basis upon which the Executive Secretary had been requested to develop a focused work programme on forest biological diversity:

(a) facilitate the application and integration of the objectives of the CBD in the sustainable management of forests at the national, regional and global levels, in accordance with the ecosystem approach;

(b) complement existing national, regional or international criteria and indicator frameworks for sustainable forest management;

(c) incorporate traditional systems of forest biological diversity conservation;

(d) focus on research, co-operation, and development of technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

Agenda item 8. Co-operation with other bodies and processes

16. In light of paragraphs 6 and 7 of decision III/12, the liaison group considered how the draft work programme could take account of the outcome of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and other forest-related forums; complement and not duplicate the work of relevant international forums, notably the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests; and complement existing national, regional or international criteria and indicator frameworks for sustainable forest management. The meeting agreed that the complementarity of this work programme derives from the decision of the Conference of the Parties that the ecosystem approach should be the primary framework of action to be taken under the Convention and that sustainable forest management should take an ecosystem approach.

Agenda item 9. Addressing the identified priorities

17. Based on the priorities identified under agenda item 7, the liaison group decided to establish four working groups to undertake a scientific, technical and technological analysis of the priorities. The working groups were requested to conduct the analysis of the issues in four steps:

(a) Situation analysis; characterisation of the problems
(b) Elements of a work programme focusing on the identified problems
(c) Measurable/achievable outputs to characterise elements
(d) Priority ratings

18. The liaison group was also asked to bear in mind the three objectives of the CBD, its operational levels (national, regional and institutional) and the need to complement and not duplicate the activities undertaken by the IPF and its successor process.

Agenda item 10. Elements of a draft work programme on forest biological diversity

19. The elements for a focused work programme were presented by the working groups. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would use the reports of the working groups, attached as Annex III, and the summary of their findings prepared by the Secretariat for the final session as an aide-memoire for drafting the work programme.

Agenda item 11. Other matters

20. No other matters were considered by the meeting.

Agenda item 12. Finalisation of recommendations

21. The liaison group finalised its recommendations.

Agenda item 13. Adoption of the outcome of the meeting

22. The liaison group adopted its recommendations as an aide-memoire for the Executive Secretary.

Agenda item 14. Closure of the Meeting

23. The co-facilitators closed the meeting at 11.45 a.m. 28 May 1997.

ANNEX I

LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE MEETING OF THE LIAISON GROUP ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Symbol	**Title**
Working documents	
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Add.2	Provisional organisation of work
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/2	Introduction to the work on forest biological diversity under the Convention, including terms of reference of the meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/3	Note by the Executive Secretary on forests and biological diversity
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/4	Note by the Executive Secretary on indicators of forest biodiversity
Information documents	
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.1	Provisional list of participants
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.2	Report of the Second Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (UNEP/CBD/COP/3/3)
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.3	Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (E/CN.17/1997/12)
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.4	Statement of Forest Principles.("Non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests')
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.5	An Ecosystem Approach to the Management of Northern Coniferous Forests (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/2/Inf.6)
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.6	Submission by the Government of Finland on Forests and Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/2/Inf.7).
UNEP/CBD/Forests/LG/1/Inf.7	Traditional Forest-related Knowledge and the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/3/Inf.33)

Other documents for distribution

Convention on Biological Diversity. Text and Annexes.

A Call to Action, Decisions and Ministerial Statement from the Second Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Biological Diversity and Forests, Statement from the Convention on Biological Diversity to the

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.

The Biodiversity Agenda, Decisions from the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

IPF and Forest Biological Diversity. IPF Secretariat.

Issues Relevant to Forest Biological Diversity in IPF's Results: A Brief Analysis. IPF Secretariat.

IPF's Contribution to the Implementation of the CBD. IPF Secretariat.

Summary Review of FAO Activities in Forest Genetic Resources.

FAO Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources, Ninth Session, 3-5 October 1995 (English, French, Spanish)

Conservation of Biological Diversity, with Special Reference to the Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources, Christel Palmberg-Lerche. FAO.

Hansen, Christian Pilegaard: The FAO world-wide information system on forest genetic resources, Forest Genetic Resources, No. 24/1996, FAO.

Hansen, Christian Pilegaard: Forest Genetic Resources, Tree Improvement, 1997.FAO.

State of the World's Forests 1997 (SOFO 1997), Section III, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. FAO.

State of the World's Forests 1997 (SOFO 1997), Executive Summary (English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese).

Intergovernmental Seminar on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (ISCI, August 19-22,1996, Helsinki).Background document; and Intergovernmental Seminar on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (ISCI, August 19-22, 1996, Helsinki). Final Document.

Protected Areas for A New Millennium: The Implications of IUCN's Protected Area Categories for Forest Conservation, Draft discussion paper IUCN/WWF March 1997.

New Arrangements for Forest Science, A discussion paper prepared for the Intergovernmental Panel on Forest. Fourth Session, New York, February 1997. FAO, IUFRO and CIFOR.

Status of ratification of the CBD.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE MEETING OF THE LIAISON GROUP ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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ANNEX III

WORKING GROUP REPORTS FROM THE LIAISON GROUP MEETING ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY, HELSINKI 25-28 MAY 1998

WORKING GROUP 1
FACILITATE THE APPLICATION AND INTEGRATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CBD IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND GLOBAL LEVELS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

Of the four working groups, Working Group 1 (WG1) addressed the broadest topic: "facilitate the application and integration of the objectives of the CBD in the sustainable management of forests at the national, regional, and global levels, in accordance with the ecosystem approach. The scope of this topic could cover, in effect, all types of action taken to implement the CBD in relation to forests.

STEP 1: List of 15 potential “elements"

As a first step in approaching this topic, WG1 compiled a relatively comprehensive list of 15 potential "elements" for scientific, technical and technological input (see below). Under each element, WG1 sought to cross reference relevant:

(i) proposals for action contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF);
(ii) CBD provisions;
(iii) COP and SBSTTA decisions; and
(iv) sub-issues or topics which may require attention. The cross-referencing of this information was left incomplete due to time constraints.

A work programme encompassing these 15 elements could be designed to provide scientific, technical and technological advice to assist CBD Parties in *operationalizing* the objectives of the Convention and the ecosystem approach in the context of sustainable forest management (SFM). In addition, these elements could contribute to the implementation of key IPF proposals for action, since the IPF called for ‘ecosystem approaches which integrate the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources’. More specifically, the results of work on these elements could, for example:

(i) help clarify for Parties ways in which CBD provisions apply to forest ecosystems;
(ii) be used by the COP to develop "guidance" to the CBD financial mechanism and other relevant institutions; and
(iii) provide specific forms of support to Parties for implementation (e.g. related to information, technology, lessons from case studies, etc.).

1. Identifying means to alleviate extra-sectoral constraints
   IPF: 17(a), 29(a)
   CBD: 6(b)
   COP: Decisions II/9 and III/12
   - Perverse subsidies, economic instruments, food security, low agricultural productivity, settlements, poverty alleviation

2. Identifying forest sector policies and laws that are necessary preconditions for sustainable forest management
   IPF: 30(b)
   CBD: 6 (b)
   - Positive incentives, timber concession policies

3. Identifying effective institutional arrangements for achieving sustainable forest management
   IPF: 17(h) (I)
   CBD: 6(a)
   COP:
   - Definition of the roles of stakeholders, co-ordination mechanisms

4. Identifying conditions for effective participation of local and indigenous communities in sustainable forest management
   IPF: 17(a)
   CBD: 8(j), 10(c)
   COP:
   - Traditional forest-related knowledge, access, rights, income generation, alternative employment

5. Identifying mechanisms to promote positive private sector involvement in sustainable forest management
   IPF: 69(a) (b) (d) (e)
   CBD: 11
   COP:
   - Incentives, instruments, capacity, technology

6. Identifying measures to strengthen the public sector role in norm-setting and as a facilitator in sustainable forest management
   IPF: 17(g)
   CBD: 12
   COP: Decision III/12
   - Ensure compliance, enact regulations

7. Analysing comparative effectiveness of regulatory versus market-based mechanisms in promoting sustainable forest management
   IPF: 70 (b), 69 (b)
   CBD: 6 (a)
   COP:

8. Identifying means to operationalize criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management at the national and sub-national levels
IPF: 17 (d)
CBD: 7
COP:
- Tools for monitoring, decision-making, adaptive planning and target setting

9. Identifying methodologies for restoring biodiversity in degraded forest ecosystems
IPF: 58(iii)
CBD: 8(f)
COP: Decision III/12

10. Assessing the role and effectiveness and mechanisms of plantation forests in alleviating pressure on natural forests and forest biodiversity
IPF:
CBD:
COP:
- Emphasis on use of degraded lands

11. Identifying means to promote the multiple values and benefits of forests
IPF:
CBD:
COP:
- Ecological services, market and non-market products, national accounting systems, creating markets for non timber products, aesthetics, lower quality species, transfer of technology, ecotourism

12. Identifying means to implement the ecosystem approach to managing forests at varying levels
IPF: 17 (a)
CBD: 8(d)
COP: DecisionIII/12
- Protected areas, tailoring subnational strategies based upon ecological and social conditions, guidelines and best practices

13. Developing methodologies for building an effective biodiversity information system and indigenous knowledge systems
IPF:
CBD:
COP:

14. Identifying ways to facilitate access to and transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and know-how to developing countries on favourable terms
IPF:
CBD:
COP:

15. Identifying means by which ex-situ conservation can contribute to sustainable forest management

IPF:
CBD:
COP:

Step 2: An overall framework and sequence of steps for addressing the 15 potential "elements"

Having compiled the above list, WG1 felt it was important to step back and consider how such an enormous set of potential activity areas could begin to be addressed. In so doing, WG1 considered two particularly important questions:

1. **What are the *unique or most important features and provisions* of the CBD in terms of addressing forest-related issues and in terms of the WG1 topic?**

Here, two CBD features were identified:

- The **ecosystem approach** to managing forests
- **Article 6(b)**, which obligated Parties to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

2. **What is the "value-added" of a forest work program under the CBD?**

Here, it was felt that the value added could be to analyse and develop scientific, technical and technological advice useful to all CBD Parties on how to actually operationalize the ecosystem approach and Article 6(b), and how these two areas could be linked.

Bearing this in mind, WG1 developed a possible *five-step framework for addressing the 15 elements*, centred around the ecosystem approach and implementation of Article 6(b) (see below). Examples of possible outputs for each step are also included. In considering how this might relate to the topics of the other three working groups, it was felt that this might be an appropriate overall structure for addressing all four topics. To support this, some of the preliminary areas of work identified by the other three working groups are cross referenced below, along with the original 15 elements identified by WG1. WG1 developed a preliminary schematic diagram showing the feedback loops and interactions among these five steps. This proved to be a valuable exercise and could be further developed.

A POSSIBLE FIVE-PART FRAMEWORK AND SEQUENCE OF STEPS FOR ADDRESSING FOREST BIODIVERSITY

Steps	Outputs
1. Defining the ecosystem approach to forest biological diversity This could cover: ■ "Traditional ecology", e.g. biogeographic zones, natural regeneration mechanisms, edaphic factors and trophic dynamics (forest management) and buffer zones, corridors, representativeness (protected areas). ■ "Social ecology", e.g. indigenous knowledge systems	■ Definitions ■ Guidelines ■ Principles
2. Identifying preconditions for implementing Article 6(b) (the integration of forest biodiversity considerations into forest- and other sectors).	■ Legislative measures ■ Institutional measures ■ Economic measures ■ Incentive measures ■ Policy reforms and co-ordination ■ Reforms in planning processes (e.g. economic) ■ Measures to strengthen the information base ■ Awareness activities and programmes
3. Identifying and implementing criteria and indicators (as well as benchmarks and targets; to include social and biophysical)	■ See results of working group 2
4. Identifying research and information needs and mechanisms	■ Mechanisms to promote access to available information ■ Guidelines for effective biodiversity information systems ■ Research on sustainable forest management techniques of particular importance to forest biodiversity
5. Identifying best practices and approaches in relation to forest biological diversity	■ Techniques and technologies ■ Silvicultural practices ■ Partnership agreements ■ Transfer of sound technologies ■ Equitable sharing of benefits ■ Sustainable use of biological diversity

WORKING GROUP 2
COMPLEMENT EXISTING NATIONAL, REGIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL CRITERIA AND

INDICATOR FRAMEWORKS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

1. Approach

In order to complement existing national, regional or international criteria and indicator frameworks for sustainable forest management the working group suggested a framework with a sequence of activities for developing criteria and indicators for forest biodiversity (FBD) under the CBD.

C&I are required to assess FBD to achieve CBD objectives. They formalise the collection of information required to characterise problems, set priorities and formulate actions. C&I depend on the ability to effectively 'capture' the true state of forest biodiversity, and the processes affecting it, by using proxy measures that are relatively easy to undertake. Failure of C&I to adequately capture the true state of biodiversity will result in the failure to generate corrective measures to ameliorate problems before it is too late.

In order to be an effective tool for the implementation of decision II/8 of the CBD, C&I for FBD must capture the true state of forest biodiversity, adequately characterise the pressures and processes which affect forest biodiversity, and also indicate the response of FBD to those pressures and processes. To be effective it is crucial that C&Is are applied at a level appropriate for the issue to which they are applied. Hence, ecological indicators of the state of forest biodiversity must be applied at the ecosystem level, whilst indicators that relate to legislative framework and capacity building are appropriately applied at the national level.

The group has examined the biodiversity components of the C&I for SFM that are being proposed, and in some cases implemented, under the six regional processes. We find their scope to be too wide for the purposes of the CBD because their focus is much wider than biodiversity. We also find their consideration of forest biodiversity to be too general, and their application of FBD C&Is to be at an inappropriate scale.

2. Situation analysis, characterisation of the problems

The key problems that the CBD Work Programme must address are summarised below:

- Current emphasis mainly on deforestation and more focus is required on forest quality.

- Focus: most current C&I for SFM focus on sustainable use (pressure indicators) and not on biodiversity conservation (state and response indicators). State and response indicators are more difficult to formulate and implement, but are crucial to CBD.

- Scale: biologically based indicators are required at the ecosystem (biogeographic region) scale, performance based indicators required at the national scale.

- Top down approach: C&I for FBD should ideally start at the biogeographic (ecosystem) level (CBD objective 1 and 2) and socio-political unit level (CBD objective 2 and 3), and be tailored to ensure that they are meaningful and comprehensive for each biogeographic region / socio-political unit. National, regional and global level C&Is would then report on a) performance at the ecosystem level, b) development of the political, social and financial infrastructure to facilitate achievement of biogeographic region / socio-political unit level goals.

- Targets: C&I are only valuable if there are feed-back mechanisms to precipitate action in response to the information yielded by indicators. This requires that consideration of meaningful targets and thresholds be an integral part of C&I processes.

- Poor information flow: in order for C&I process to work there must be clear linkages between the biogeographic region / socio-political unit level and the national/global level. Clear linkages will allow a) flow of information collected, b) flow of relevance (so all involved at the national and local scale understand where their efforts fit in), c) flow of actions (in response to information).

- Lack of agreement and wide applicability of C&I for SFM: this is partly a result of current processes formulating national level C&I processes that contain ecological factors. Regional forest types and socio-political systems vary so much that lack of agreement and applicability is not surprising. The structure we outline will facilitate consensus building, providing a clear C&I framework for FBD allowing responsiveness to the local situation.

- Lack of training which may result in inconsistency of approach. Training is essential to allow accurate comparison and priority setting.

- Lack of capacity: some countries require the institutional skills, financial means and logistical capacity to administer C&I for FBD.

3. Requirements of C&I systems

The criteria and indicators need to fulfil a wide range of different functions. The structure suggested below can be thought of as a matrix with four axes, or perhaps as four different, yet interdependent, sets of issues. Some of these issues require further research and this issue is of relevance to the CBD work programme. The four axes are presented below in the form of a logical sequence:

3.1 Objectives of the CBD that need to be addressed by the C&I for FBD, which fall into three broad categories:

- conservation of biodiversity
- sustainable use
- equitable sharing

3.2 Types of measurement

- state - i.e. status
- pressures - agents of changes/processes
- responses - change, i.e. effects of pressures on status

Types of measurement are affected by both spatial and temporal pressures. The "responses" category will often be fulfilled by successive measurements of state and pressure.

3.3 Scales of measurement

- biogeographical region (more precise than a biome, less exact than an ecosystem)

- socio-political unit (relating to issues such as land tenure, economic groups, traditional forest use etc. - needs definition by the CBD).
- national level

This axis needs further research and development, in terms of both "biogeographical region" and "socio-political unit".

3.4 Process of measurement
- criteria
- indicators
- targets

This axis includes a "targets" element in acknowledgement of the importance of setting the equivalent of damage thresholds against which to measure change.

4. Liaison

There should be a link with other C&I processes, in particular with the follow-up to the IPF of the CSD. The IPF has made good advances in terms of C&I for SFM, and we suggest that the CBD therefore initially concentrates on issues relating to FBD and its equitable sharing. We note that there is much to be learnt from existing criteria and indicator processes, all of which should address FBD as an integral component of their defining and implementing C&I for SFM. However, we believe that what the CBD can uniquely offer is the more detailed focus on FBD which is still required (for example, most proposed C&I for SFM contain only one, or at most two, criteria relating specifically to FBD).

5. Types of indicators

The criteria and their indicators should capture a wide range of issues relating to forest quality, as it relates to biodiversity. The following division was suggested as a guide for the CBD:

Biodiversity: needs to be reflected by capturing a range of different elements, based around the concept of authenticity. These should include consideration of biodiversity at three levels: ecosystem, species and genetic.

Elements include:
- composition
- patterns/structure
- function/ecological relationships
- process/regeneration
- management practices

Sustainable use: should reflect a range of environmental indicators, including:
- health of trees
- health of ecosystem
- resilience in the face of changing environmental conditions
- soil and watershed protection
- impacts on other natural/semi-natural habitats

- climatic impacts

Equitable sharing: should reflect a range of social and political values, including:
- wood products
- NTFPs
- employment
- recreation
- homeland
- historical value
- education including research
- cultural/aesthetic
- spiritual/religious local distinctiveness

Cross-sectoral issues
- legal infrastructure
- institutional capacity
- implementation in practice
- cross-sectoral impacts
- guidelines for sustainable forest management
- management planning

Not all these elements can be recorded quantitatively, and the indicators should include descriptive values.

6. Work programme elements

Five key elements were identified. These are listed in sequence of implementation below:

6.1 Definition and elaboration of key terminology: The proposal includes two new terms relating to scale of measurement:

- biogeographical region: an area with a degree of ecological variation limited enough to
- socio-political region: i.e. a geographical unit suitable for use with a set of criteria and indicators of equitable use

KEY OUTPUTS: An agreed set of definitions and maps of the areas.

6.2 Development of formal links with other processes and institutions to make optimal use of:

- institutional capacity;
- data collection and dissemination;
- training;
- research options.

Possible partner organisations include the various regional forest criteria and indicator processes, the Global Forest Resources Assessment of FAO and other data collection exercises such as those of ECE,

NASA and WCMC.

KEY OUTPUTS: Ongoing co-ordination, shared production and use of data, joint training programmes and identification of research needs and priorities.

6.3 Formulate a global framework to promote consistency in national criteria and indicators for forest biodiversity.

The CBD should encourage a bottom up approach to the formulation of national criteria and indicators of forest biodiversity. However, these national processes will be helped if the CBD Parties can agree a general, global framework for such a process. Existing examples, including the six regional forest C&I processes, do not provide enough detail for FBB. Such a framework would include criteria relating to the key aspects of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing, for which locally appropriate indicators would be set at the national level.

KEY OUTPUTS: An agreed global framework.

6. 4 Produce guidelines for implementing forest biodiversity criteria and indicators at the biogeographic and socio-political unit level.

Given the suggestion that two new scales of measurement be adopted, a set of guidelines should be developed to help with their implementation.

KEY OUTPUTS: Set of guidelines.

6.5 Validation: Develop a programme for evaluation and validation of the effectiveness of the forest biodiversity criteria and indicator systems and processes. Continuous assessment will be needed, both to check that the systems are being implemented, and to assess whether the processes are delivering valid and accurate information.

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WORKING GROUP 3
INCORPORATE TRADITIONAL SYSTEMS OF FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY CONSERVATION

1. Situation Analysis

The vast majority of forest biological diversity lies outside of protected areas. The people who inhabit these areas and national policies will influence the conservation of this biological diversity. Some 400 million people are estimated to directly depend on forest ecosystems for their livelihoods. Such forest use is integrated with their agricultural and/or pastoral systems and makes significant contributions to a family's well-being. Traditional systems do not only include harvesting from the forest, but also may have in place management practices that contribute to the conservation of the desired species and their forest ecosystems.

Case studies have been performed on some traditional conservation systems, but what is lacking is (1) documentation in more areas and ecosystems, (2) investigation of the impacts of such systems on biological diversity, (3) recognition of such systems by scientists and by national policies and programs, and (4) the application of such systems to biological diversity conservation.

2. Work Programme Elements

A. Legislation/Policy

In order for traditional systems to contribute to forest biological diversity conservation, it is important to recognise tenure and use rights to the forest and its resources for the people living within and around them. Often times, these people are blamed for deforestation; however, the lack of secure rights over these resources acts as an incentive to exploit as much as possible, as soon as possible with little regard for conservation. Once tenure and use rights are secured, conservation may proceed more readily than without these rights.

Recognition of rights is a first step, a further step is recognition of traditional systems as containing useful practices for forest biological diversity conservation. These traditional systems should be reflected in policies and programs and promoted through education and extension.

Immediate actions should be (1) the incorporation of Article 8(j) of the CBD into National Strategies and Action Plans, (2) the development of guidelines for countries to proceed with Article 8(j) and (3) the establishment of a national office/focal point to strengthen national capacity for CBD implementation.

B. Empowerment

People have the capability to manage and conserve forest biological diversity. The constraint is their inability to express these systems, at times due to national policies or imposed programs from national agricultural or forestry extension agents or non-governmental organizations.

An important component of empowerment is the active participation of communities at all levels and throughout the process of decision-making, policy formulation, research and implementation of decisions. Partnerships with local communities should be established for forest biological diversity conservation. Involving local people in and allowing them to design research, management plans and monitoring systems would contribute to forest biological diversity over the short and long term. Training, where necessary, should occur in a parallel manner in order to build capacity among local communities to efficiently carry out the above.

The establishment of universities or centres of learning that emphasise traditional knowledge systems and that are geared towards the needs of indigenous and local peoples would aid in the legitimisation and promotion of such systems.

Actions to promote empowerment over the short-term (e.g. for the next COP IV meeting of the CBD) include (1) ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of National Strategies and Action Plans; (2) encouraging representation of indigenous peoples and local communities in official delegations and (3) supporting the meetings of indigenous peoples and local communities at different levels (e.g. local, national, regional) to express and organise their views.

C. Collaborative Research

Traditional knowledge systems include varying degrees of forest management from weeding around preferred trees to actual establishment of agroforests. Research into these management systems and their relationship to forest biological diversity conservation is a priority identified by SBSTTA and others. Further research of these systems should be performed in partnerships between the possessors of the knowledge (who may be described as "traditional" scientists) and university-trained scientists. This partnership should go beyond participation to an active collaboration which train the "traditional" scientist in formal techniques and reporting while the university-trained scientists learns about traditional systems. A work program action would be the development of guidelines for such collaborative research.

Important first steps for research are the identification of critical ecosystems for forest biological diversity conservation and the identification and understanding of traditional institutions and user groups. Case studies of traditional systems are often performed, yet further steps are needed, for example the investigation and monitoring of the impacts of these systems on forest biological diversity and the application of systems conducive to conservation. Wider dissemination of such results and the application of systems is currently lacking at the national and local levels. Again, the establishment of universities and centres of learning for traditional knowledge would be an important vehicle for applied research, information dissemination and monitoring and evaluation.

D. Field Extension

Field extension is one mechanism for the application of research results on the traditional systems that conserve forest biological diversity. Extensionists, usually government officials or representatives of NGOs, often are the bridge between government and people and between policy and field implementation. Field extension should be consistent with traditional practices and would require the training of extensionists in these practices. Also, local people could be trained as extensionists and assist within their own and in other communities. The decentralisation of field staff would also contribute to increased attention to community-level needs.

E. Definition of Benefit Sharing

In order to address issues of intellectual property rights, those holding traditional knowledge of systems which promote forest biological diversity conservation will have to decide arrangements/contracts for the sharing/distribution of their knowledge to conserve forest biological diversity.

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WORKING GROUP 4
RESEARCH, COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES

The group considered the optional elements suggested by the COP decision, viz. research, co-operation and development of technologies. It was agreed that these form a continuum, and that all elements were required for successful generation, sharing, and implementation of scientific knowledge on forest biodiversity.

Similarly, the group discussed the need to address the three objectives of the Convention, viz. conservation, sustainable management, and sharing of benefits. Again, it was concluded that these form a continuum, but that there was a need to consider whether proposals generated adequately covered the three objectives. Emergency situations requiring urgent and directed research should be capable of being addressed.

Two components of a work programme for research, co-operation and development of technologies on forest biodiversity were identified. These were:

a) Mechanisms to promote more effective and efficient use, sharing, and implementation of existing knowledge;

b) Issues requiring new or additional research, co-operation and development of technologies.

1. Elements of a work programme

A. Mechanisms

Under the IPF process, the need for improved co-ordination, co-operation, and dissemination was recognized. These same requirements apply to research, co-operation and development of technologies on forest biodiversity, so mutually supporting mechanisms should be possible to develop. Similarly, there are mutual areas of interest with other inter-governmental processes, such as the FCCC.

Specific components could include:

1. A "clearing house" or panel to guide the identification, definition and prioritisation of interdisciplinary research, co-operation and development of technologies problems, involving the participation of stakeholders.

2. International (regional and/or global) consortia to improve co-ordination and co-operation in research, co-operation and development of technologies.

3. Encouragement to national research systems to promote increased interdisciplinary research, co-operation and development of technologies.

4. Improved international co-ordination in funding of research, capacity building, and dissemination.

5. Closer co-operation among UN conventions/inter-governmental processes.

B. Research, co-operation and development of technologies issues

Five themes were identified covering the major new or additional research, co-operation and development of technologies required on forest biodiversity. These were:

1. Key factors influencing biodiversity, and the establishment of thresholds.
   - key determinants of biodiversity level and pattern
   - impacts of human activities
   - consequences of habitat fragmentation
   - the impacts of release of LMOs or alien species/genotypes
   - keystone species (not under CBD)

2. Relationship between biodiversity and sustainability/productivity
   - the scientific basis of biological diversity (biophysical and socio-economic).

3. Economic policies/measures
   - methodologies that can be used for forest valuation, and assessment of benefits/social values
   - the impacts of regional trade agreements
   - market-based incentives to promote conservation/sustainable. management
   - the relationship between IPR and community rights

4. Socio-economic values and psychological perception
   - Mechanisms for promoting equitable sharing of benefits
   - The psychology of the perception of biological diversity

2. Conclusions for Thematic Area: Research, Co-operation and Technology Development

After reviewing the proposed element of a programme of work, a sequential ordering of elements was proposed as follows:

Of immediate priority

1. Human impact and fragmentation

The state of the art of scientific knowledge on the consequences of human activities and habitat fragmentation needs to be undertaken by an appropriate, qualified body (e.g. IUFRO). New research to fill gaps in knowledge needs to be undertaken by Parties, but possibly taking into account the use of research consortia. With links to thematic areas 1, 2 and 3.

Outputs

- Models of species population dynamics due to human manipulations/interventions will be developed to
- Continuous tracts of forest can be fragmented due to a wide range of events. The results will be displacement of species requiring large, contiguous forest areas, and the creation of new habitats, especially at the forest edge and in areas of regeneration. Gene flow will also be affected. At the landscape level, impacts on biodiversity may be minimal or even positive in the short term. Outputs include assessment of forest cover and land use change at global, regional, and national levels, using remote

sensing, and the development of methodologies for reporting on fragmentation and its impact on species and population structure. Databases on spatial distribution of fragile species are required, and the development of habitat management options to maintain viable populations.

2. The scientific basis of criteria and indicators

Existing and proposed C&I for biodiversity need to be tested, including field testing, in order to assess: which indicators are cost-effective and efficient in different forest types; natural levels of variation in indicators over space and time; possible thresholds/critical values; operational guidelines for implementation, and the possibility of making use of research consortia needs to be taken into account. This is linked to thematic area

Outputs

- Improved scientific basis of C&I in relation to issues such as the relationship between indicators and actual levels of biological diversity.; temporal and spatial dynamics of indicators; information content of indicators; and an operational framework for application of C&I.
- Existing and proposed C&I for biological diversity at national and ecosystem/forest management unit levels will be reviewed, including field testing. This would take 2 years.

3. Valuation

Methods for valuing biodiversity need to be reviewed and assessed in order to identify possible unified approaches to valuation.

Outputs

Methodologies will be established for natural forest resources accounting as a tool for providing information for forest policies and management. Methodologies will also be developed to estimate the value and benefits of forest goods and services, including biological diversity. conservation and climate regulation, and to convert these values into monetary terms to promote biological diversity. conservation. Social evaluation methods of forest biological diversity are also required according to the three objectives of the CBD.

4. Research consortia

In order to optimise efficiency in research on forest biodiversity, the use of existing bodies qualified to conduct international, global or regional, research needs to be considered (e.g. EFI, CIFOR, CATIE, IUFRO, APAFRI). Links to thematic area 1.

Outputs

International regional and/or global consortia. A forum will be established (not necessarily a new forum, but may rely on existing fora, such as IUFRO) to improve co-ordination and co-operation in research. Secondly, regional (eco-regional or geographic) fora will be established to improve co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level. Again, existing institutions such as EFI, CIFOR, or CATIE may be appropriate. These, in turn, would be supported by national fora.

5. Strengthening national research systems

Possible approaches to promoting increased involvement of social and policy scientists within national programmes, and encouraging interdisciplinary research need to be considered. Links to thematic area 1.

Outputs

National research systems to promote increased interdisciplinary research, co-operation and development of technologies. Involvement of social and policy sciences in the implementation of the CBD work programme on forest biodiversity (including networking) will be improved. The mechanisms discussed above may contribute to this. Efforts to facilitate the implementation of the CBD and application of existing research results will be concentrated.

6. Benefit sharing and financial implications

- Mechanisms to increase private sector involvement in research, co-operation and technology development need to be implemented. Innovative approaches to encouraging private sector involvement in non-consumptive forest services research will be sought.
- The impact of IPR regimes on community rights needs to be assessed by an appropriate qualified body.
- The role of market-based incentives an conservation and sustainable use needs to be assessed (possible by IUCN).
- Possible approaches to equitable sharing of benefits need to be reviewed.

Outputs

- Some such mechanisms may include: activities implemented jointly (e.g. between private sector and developing countries), analogous to "debt for nature" swaps; participatory management in private sector operations (e.g. logging companies); certification of private sector companies (e.g. pharmaceuticals) based on their contribution to conserving biodiversity. Links to working group 1.

- The suitability of IPR regimes for protecting community rights and interests will be assessed. Possible reforms to IPR regimes, recognising the diversity of cultures, will be recommended.

- Market-based or economic incentives that promote conservation of biological diversity., sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits will be identified (note: work already underway). Case studies of market-based incentives for conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits will be examined to assess factors determining effectiveness.

- The effects of extra-sectoral incentives on forest biodiversity will be assessed in order to recommend reforms, where necessary.

- Methods for equitable sharing. Equitable sharing of benefits should not be assessed within an ecosystem approach. Benefits arising out of use of genetic resources will be quantified. Characteristics of target populations that should have participation in agreements requiring equitable sharing will be determined. Relevant technologies that should be transferred in the context of equitable sharing will be identified.

7. Psychology

Research on the psychology of perception of biodiversity should be undertaken by an appropriate body. Links to thematic areas 1 and 3.

Outputs

We require better understanding of psychological mechanisms of human mind in the perception, behaviour, and reaction in relation to nature. Such understanding will permit, inter alia, the development of new ways of dialogue between partners, and the development of better ways of communication to convey the importance of biological diversity. This will aid the development of better ways of education, training and public awareness at local and national levels (Article 13, CBD).

8. Co-ordination within other inter-governmental processes

The secretariats of relevant inter-governmental processes (CBD, FCCC, IPF) should seek opportunities to co-ordinate in work.

Outputs

Closer co-operation among UN conventions/inter-governmental processes, resulting in: programmatic linkages; common elements in work programmes with forests as a unifying theme; informing and influencing research agendas of relevant institutions; establishment of joint working groups of scientific bodies of conventions; new sets of national commitments and incentives emerging under the conventions

Subsequent priorities

9. Funding co-ordination

A mechanisms to co-ordinate funding of research co-operation and technology development should be developed (e.g. a liaison group of funding agencies which support research on forest biodiversity). Note that this refers to funding outside the CBD/GEF funding mechanism.

Outputs

Improved international co-ordination in funding. At present there is a lack of co-ordination in funding of research, co-operation, and technology development, resulting in duplication of effort, and gaps in the overall programme. Under the auspices of the COP, a funding co-ordination panel may be established to ensure the appropriate and co-ordinated allocation of funding to research issues related to forest biodiversity.

10. Living modified organisms (LMOs)

An assessment, based on case studies and scientific theory, of factors determining threat from LMOs should by undertaken by an appropriate body.

Outputs

Issues include the determination of factors that determine invasiveness and the probability of gene exchange, and how to manage risks. A review of case histories and ecological/genetic theory will be undertaken to generate guidelines identifying: how to recognise/quantify potential threat; appropriate mitigation measures. This would take one year.

Tertiary priorities

11. Research review body

A process should be established to keep under constant review the progress in research and technology development in relation to forest biodiversity.

Outputs

"Clearing house" or panel. A panel consisting not only of scientists, but including also technology specialists and stakeholders will be convened to guide the identification and prioritisation of research, co-operation, and technology development requirements. The task of this panel will be to disseminate research results already available as well as ensuring meaningful input to research requirements from stakeholders.

12. Regional trade agreements

The impact of regional trade agreement should be revised

Outputs

Relationship between regional trade agreements and biological diversity. conservation will be established (identifying positive and negative factors). Those issues to be addressed under the CBD and under the trade agreements will be identified. Effects of trade liberalisation on biological diversity conservation will be established.

Of low priority

13. Key determinants of biodiversity level and pattern

The determination of basic groups of key determinants influencing biodiversity positively and negatively, including biotic, abiotic, and anthropogenic determinants. The most important factors within these different groups will be identified in terms of positive and negative impacts. For example, among biotic determinants, insect pests may have strong negative impacts, and natural regeneration positive impacts. Management options to minimise negative impacts and support positive impacts will be identified.

14. Keystone species.

An important issue, but one which applies predominantly at a sub-national (i.e. ecosystem!) level.

15. Global change and biological diversity

While this is an important research issue, other processes, such as the IGBP/GCTE programme are already addressing many relevant issues. The long-term nature of this research also limits its value as part of a focused programme of work under the CBD. The CBD Secretariat needs to establish links with the IGBP/GCTE Programme to ensure that biodiversity is being adequately addressed. The Diversitas Programme could be involved in promoting increased knowledge.

ANNEX III

IPF AND FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY[1]

1. Institutional background

1.1 The IPF comprehensive programme of work

1.2 The IPF as a partnership and consensus building mechanism: The country-lead initiatives; the informal Interagency Task Force on Forests; co-operation with the CBD Secretariat; complementarity between CBD and IPF.

2. The main results of the IPF process

2.1 The state of knowledge in sustainable forest management: SG and others report.

2.2 The IPF Final Report: Conclusions and proposals for action; some pending issues.

3. Forest Biological Diversity in IPF=s results

3.1 Biodiversity as a cross-sectoral issue

3.2 Biodiversity issues in IPF=s results: a brief analysis: Information Notes 1 and 2.

4. Looking ahead

4.1 CSD V, UNGASS and the IPF Successor.

4.2 The need for co-operation: collaborative linkages between IPF=s successor and CBD (decision III/12).

4.3 Next steps on forest biological diversity related to IPF and its successor:

(i) The ITFF=s Plan for the implementation of IPF=s proposals for action;

(ii) Support to a focused work programme on forest biological diversity and development of common priorities between CBD and IPF=s successor.

1/ The following four information notes were prepared by the DPCSD/IPF Secretariat as a contribution to the meeting of the liaison group on forest biological diversity with the purpose of assisting the Executive Secretary in the preparation of a focused work programme for forest biological diversity.

IPF Secretariat/INFORMATION NOTE 2

ISSUES RELEVANT TO FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
IN IPF=S RESULTS: A BRIEF ANALYSIS

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
I.1 National forest and land-use programmes.	par.10. National Forest Programmes should be consistent with other national policies and international commitments. par.11. National Forest Programmes also to be based on environmental services and non-timber products.	par. 17. a) To implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes (NFP) taking into consideration: - international agreements - traditional rights of indigenous people and local communities - ecosystem approaches that integrate the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources d) - to integrate suitable criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management into NFP. g) - capacity building, taking due account of local traditional forest-related knowledge.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
I.2 Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	par.18. Many of the factors causing deforestation and forest degradation interact and some are synergistic. par. 21. The changes in forest cover should be made against a background provided by natural policy frameworks for sfm and land-use plans. - to identify the quantity and quality of forests required to provide full range of goods and services. par.22. Natural forest and forest plantations, plays a valuable role in meeting the need for forest product, goods and services, and to conserve biodiversity and carbon reservoir. par. 24. Undervaluation of wood and non-wood forest products can have direct bearing on management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. par. 25. A diagnostic tool would serve for refining criteria and indicators, and methods of valuation in relation to national plans for international agreements and conventions.	par. 27. To prepare in-depth studies of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation (national and international levels). par. 28. To support the convening of a Global Workshop on the international underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. par. 29. (a) To implement national strategies for addressing underlying causes of deforestation and to define policy goals for national forest cover as inputs to the implementation of NFP. par. 30. (b) to assist developing countries in promoting an integrated approach towards the formulation and application of national policy frameworks. par. 31 (a) to undertake case studies for application of diagnostic framework. (c) to support preparation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity of the CBD, with respect to analysing measures for mitigating the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (decision COP III/12).

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
1.3 Traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK)	par. 34. Countries are still in an early stage of identifying ways and means for the effective protection and use of TFRK, and of exploring the relationship between TRFK and SFM. par. 35. The effective protection of TFRK requires the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. par. 36. The principle of prior informed consent. Ways and means to secure effective protection of indigenous rights and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of TFRK should be identified. International co-operation on TFRK and rights related to it must be consistent with obligations under the CBD and other relevant instruments. par. 39. The Panel recognized that the CBD contains several provisions, including art 8(j) and 10 (c) that are relevant to TFRK. Genetic resources of forest ecosystems are a subset of the genetic resources referred to in article 15.	par. 40. (a) Taking into account COP III decisions, (8j) to promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in SFM and to complement activities undertaken by the convention. (b) Invited COP/CBD: to collaborate with indigenous people and forest dependent people who possess TFRK to promote an internationally acceptable understanding of TFRK; and to identify, respect, preserve and maintain TFRK, including innovations and practices that are relevant for the conservation of forest biodiversity and the sustainable use of forest biological resources. (c) To explore further different options for the policy, institutional and legal frameworks to support application of intellectual property rights and/or other protection regimes for TFRK; (f) To prepare technical guidelines on TFRK application. (g) To participate in partnership agreements that apply TFRK for SFM. (j) To inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK. (k) To promote research on TFRK. (o) WIPO and UNCTAD, taking into account decision III/14 to undertake study aimed at advancing international understanding of the relationships between intellectual property and TFRK. (p) To undertake pilot studies at national level (Decision III/14) IPRs and TFRK. (q) SG in collaboration with CBD, to produce a compilation of international instruments and national legislation pertaining to the protection and use of TFRK.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
I.4 Fragile Ecosystems (a) affected by desertification and drought and (b) Impact of air-borne pollution of forests.	par. 44. - Need for an integrated approach to national forest and land-use programmes and national plans to combat desertification. . local and traditional knowledge . Protected areas . in-situ conservation strategies par. 45. Problems of fragile ecosystems must be addressed in close relationship with CBD; to develop programmes consistent with CBD; Work of IPF and CBD should be complimentary. par. 49.Need for studies of ecosystems functions where pollutant deposition threatens sustainability (biodiversity).	par. 46 (a) To adopt integrated approach to dryland forests ecosystems. (c) to establish protected areas in areas affected by drought, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions. (e) to promote sustainable management and regeneration of natural vegetation in ecosystems affected by desertification and drought. par. 50. (b) To develop and apply techniques for monitoring and analysing airborne causes of deforestation and forest degradation; impact on forest health. (d) To develop methods for the assessment and monitoring of natural level criteria and indicators for airborne pollutants.
I.5. Needs and requirements of developing and other countries with low forest cover.	par. 51. The co-ordination with CBD and other conventions is essential. par. 54. The restricted area of forests in countries with low forest cover results in reduced capacity for the production of timber and for the provision of goods and services, including the maintenance of biological diversity and endemic species. Par. 56. The national forest programmes good vehicle for addressing needs and requirements.	par. 58 (b) (ii) To plan and manage forest plantations, where appropriate, paying special attention to social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations in the selection of species, preference to native species; and to avoid replacing natural ecosystems of high ecological and cultural values. (iii) To promote the regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas. (v) to establish or expand networks of protected areas working in close liaison with parties of the CBD.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
II. International co-operation in financial assistance and technology transfer. A: Financial Assistance	par. 62. The financing needs for SFM at the national level be met, as far as possible, by the revenue generated by the forest sector. par. 63. Private capital flows are growing and are increasingly greater than public funding. It is critical for countries to introduce policies to attract private investments. par. 64. The need to fulfil financial commitments of Agenda 21, including the protection representative forest ecosystems. ODA remains a main source of external public funding. The Panel expressed its concern that funding levels, including ODA, are insufficient and declining. Sustainable forest management is not given sufficient priority in ODA. Forest-related projects that have global environmental benefits should also be supported through GEF, under guidance provided by the COP of relevant international instruments.	To strengthen financial assistance: par. 67 (c) To work with developing countries on the basis of national forest programmes. (d) To use national forest programmes as a framework for the support and co-ordination of forest related activities. (g) debt-for-nature swaps related to forests and other environmentally oriented debt reduction programmes. To enhance private-sector investment: par. 69. (c) Reinvestment of revenues generated from forest goods and services back into forest sector. (d) to promote policies and regulations to attract domestic and foreign private investment for sustainable forest management, including: . environmentally sound forest-based industries . reforestation and afforestation . Non-wood forest product industries . conservation and protection of forests par. 71. To enhance international co-operation: . Call for enhanced co-ordination, collaboration and complementarity of instruments related to forests, notably CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO and IPF. . To explore, as a priority activity, appropriate indicators for monitoring and valuating adequacy and effectiveness of NFP.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
B. Technology transfer, capacity building and information.	par. 74. Developed countries bear a special responsibility for facilitating the creation of conditions for the conservation of forest biological diversity and sustainable use of forest biological resources, inter-alia through constructive approaches to the transfer of technologies to strengthen the capabilities of indigenous people, forest dwellers, forest owners and local communities for SFM. par. 75. Agreed that priorities in technology transfer could include: . technology and methods that reduce environmental damages due to current forestry practices; . conservation and protection; . native species research, including biotechnology, for tree improvement; . rehabilitation and restoration of natural forest ecosystems; . technology and methods for retaining forest values, including biological diversity; . incorporation of indigenous knowledge in forest management; . utilisation, rehabilitation restoration and regeneration of natural forest ecosystems; . new non-wood and wood forest products.	par. 77. To enhance technology transfer: (a) access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how to developing countries on favourable terms. (b) assessment and identification of specific technology needs should be consistent with priorities in national forest programmes. (c) strengthening co-operation in North-South co-operation, S-S as well as N-S-S in forest-related technology transfer taking due note of related work being conducted in other international forums, including the CBD@. To improve information systems: par. 78. (c) Invited ITTF, including the CBD Secretariat, to facilitate the provision of a better flow to both the policy and operational levels of synthesised information on programme progress, policy development, best management practices and financial strategies for forest sector (public and private), including establishment of specialised databases.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
III. Scientific Research, Forest assessment and Development of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) A. Assessment of the multiple benefits of all types of forests.	Par. 80. The database on forest types is uneven. Much attention is still given to timber and forest cover, whereas other goods and services provided by forests such as the sustainable use and conservation and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits of biological diversity, are rarely covered and need to be considered. Par. 81. Forest assessments should adopt and integrate a holistic multi-disciplinary approach. Efforts should be made to harmonise approaches to data collection and analysis in order to enhance comparability. Par. 82. Data interpretation in response to user needs is necessary. A study of users and categories of users of forest resources and related information at the international, regional, national and local levels is required. Par. 83. Forest assessments should take account of criteria and indicators for SFM. The need to include qualitative and quantitative information on forest goods and services should be addressed in future assessments. Par. 85. FAO, in consultation with countries and interested organizations to prepare GFA 2000. The Panel noted importance of eco-floristic zone and vegetation maps as tools for the assessment process together with qualitative parameters and C&I defined through Helsinki and Montreal Process, Dry Zone, Africa Initiative, Tarapoto Initiative and ITTO guidelines.	Par. 89. (a) To integrate national-level criteria and indicators for SFM in national forest assessments, including qualitative indicators, where appropriate. (c) To strengthen research on forest inventory and monitoring techniques. (d) FAO, in consultation with governments and organizations to prepare plan for the implementation of GFA 2000. The Plan should include broad range of forest values, including non-timber values and with due regard to the requirements arising from internationally or regionally agreed criteria and indicators. (e,f,g) Requested FAO in collaboration and consultation with relevant international organizations: . to implement GFA 2000; . to formulate an internationally acceptable set of definitions of key terms used in the assessment of all types of forests; . to address need for better co-ordination. (h) Countries to begin a consultation process to identify the full range of benefits derived from forests.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
B: Forest Research	Par. 91 . Took note of the recommendations on priorities for scientific research on forest biological diversity made by the COP to the CBD. Par. 92. . Recognized the need to enhance forest research institutions' participation in an international network dedicated to conservation, management and utilisation of forests and forest policy research. Par. 93. . Research priorities that are in need of comprehensive intergovernmental organisation include: - development of criteria and indicators for SFM. - integrated site-specific studies to explore the relationship between human development and forests. - valuation of forests and forest resources. - forest valuation in national resource accounts. - TFRK - Forest conservation, including human impact on protected forest areas. - Long-term impacts of climate change, ozone depletion and air pollution on forest biodiversity.	Par. 94 (a) Requested CIFOR to guide the identification and definition of global and eco-regional interdisciplinary forest research; (b) Called COP to the CBD to promote forest research and analysis and to address gaps in existing knowledge where relevant to their mandate. (c) to expand the capacity of existing research institutions and where appropriate to establish new centres for research, development and extension, including for biological diversity and forest products and other forest goods and services.

Programme Element	Conclusions	Proposals for Action
C. Methodologies for the proper valuation of the multiple benefits of forests.	Par. 95. The costs associated with deforestation, forest degradation and changes in forest quality, in terms of losses of biological diversity, impaired biological functions and reduced social and environmental values are not adequately measured by present methodologies. Par. 96. The importance of the services provided by forests, including those relating to biological diversity and global climate regulation, and the potential for developing mechanics to translate those values into monetary terms to encourage forest conservation was recognized. Further discussion should take place in the context of the CBD on these issues. Par. 100. Innovative and simple scientific valuation methods are needed, especially those related to criteria and indicators and natural forest programmes. Par. 101. New forest valuation methodologies should take into account following criteria: . neutrality and scientific validity . practical applicability . simplicity and clarity . multidisciplinarity . cost-effectiveness . orientation towards currently non-marketable goods and services. Par. 103. Support to national forest resource accounting as a means of providing strategic information for forest policy and management, and of creating awareness of the value of forest goods and services.	Par. 104. (a) To make use of available methodologies to estimate the value of all forest goods and services and allow for more informed decision making about the implications of alternative proposals for forest programmes. (b) To prepare comprehensive documents on the available forest valuation methods and data sets required for the evaluation of forest goods and services, in particular those that are not traded in the marketplace. (c) To promote research to further develop forest valuation methodologies, in particular those related to deforestation and forest degradation, erosion, criteria and indicators

Programme Element	Conclusions	Proposals for Action
D. Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM).	Par. 106. C&I provide a conceptual framework for policy formulation and evaluation. Criteria define the essential elements of SFM while Indicators provide a basis for assessing actual forest conditions. C&I, when combined with national goals also useful for assessing progress towards SFM. C&I can play important role in defining the goals of national forest programmes and policies. Par. 107. There is a need for a broad spectrum of quantitative, qualitative and descriptive indicators. Par. 108. C&I may play an important role in clarifying issues related to forest certification and the labelling of forest products. But C&I development is primarily intended for promoting and monitoring SFM, and not for imposing certification or labelling. Par. 109. Need for further effort to reach a common international understanding of key concepts, definitions and terms used in formulating and developing C&I. C&I should be formulated through a transparent process involving all interested parties. Par. 114. The Panel had diverse views on the merits of a core set of C&I for use at the global level, while recognising that dialogue should continue.	Par. 115. (a) To prepare, through participatory approach, national-level criteria and indicators for SFM. (b) To promote the use of internationally and nationally agreed C&I as a framework for promoting best practices; to include them in national forest programmes. (d) To undertake efforts to achieve a common international understanding on concepts, essential terms and definitions used in formulating and developing C&I for SFM; on indicators for forests in similar ecological zones; (f) Requested that the COP to the CBD take note of the work of the various existing initiatives on C&I to ensure that the work done by the CBD on developing and implementing biodiversity indicators would be consistent with, and complimentary to, them.

Programme Element	**Conclusions**	**Proposals for Action**
IV. Trade and Environment in relation to forest products and services.	Par. 116. The Importance of promoting SFM through mutually supportive trade and environment policies. A continuing process of consensus building is needed. Par. 117. Inadequate information on both domestic and international trade in now-wood products and forest services. Further studies and data gathering are needed. Par. 121. Noted efforts and initiatives to promote lesser used species in the international tropical timber market. Should also include temperate and boreal species. Par. 122. Only a small proportion of the global trade are influenced by certification of forest management and labelling of forest products. More studies and information are required to clarify uncertainties, including the economic and non-economic costs and benefits.	On market access: Par. 128. (a) To study the environmental, social and economic impacts of trade-related measures affecting forest products and services. (b) To undertake measures for improving market access for forest goods and services. On the relative competitiveness of forest products: Par. 131. (b) To support community-based processing and marketing of wood and non-timber forest products. On lesser used species: Par. 132. (a) To promote lesser used forest species in domestic and international markets, where increased use is consistent with SFM. (c) To transfer technology, and to support national and community level efforts to develop and adapt technologies including traditional forest-related knowledge, for increasing the sustainable utilisation of lesser used species. On certification and labelling: Par. 133. (b) To support efforts in developing countries in relation to voluntary certification and labelling; (d) To carry out further studies on: . The relationships between various criteria and indicators frameworks and certification; . The special needs of local communities, other forest-dependent populations; . The development of consistent terminology; . The impacts of certification schemes on the relative competitiveness of forest goods and services in the absence of equivalent schemes for substitutes.

IPF Secretariat
INFORMATION NOTE 3

IPF'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CBD

Programme Elements I.1: National forest and land use programmes.

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA Recommendations**
par. 17.			
a) To implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes (NFP) taking into consideration:	Art.6.(b)	II/9; Annex (13)	-
- international agreements	Art.10(a);(b)	-	-
- traditional rights of indigenous people and local communities	Art.8(j) 10(c) 18.4	II/9; Annex (8)	-
- ecosystem approaches that integrate the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources	Art. 10	III/12, 6(b)	II/8; 2(b)
d) - to integrate suitable criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management into NFP.	-	II/9; Annex (15) III/12, 10(a)	II/8; (c)
g) - capacity building, taking due account of local traditional forest- related knowledge.	Art. 12 8 (j) 18.4	III/12, 6(e)	-

I.2 Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
par. 27.			
To prepare in-depth studies of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation (national and international levels).	Art. 7 (c) Art. 14	II/9; Annex (9) (10) III/12	III/8; 3 (c) (g)
par. 28.			
To support the convening of a Global Workshop on the international underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	Art. 7 (c)	II/9; Annex (7) (10) III/12	II/8; 3 (c)
par. 29.			
(a) To implement national strategies for addressing underlying causes of deforestation and to define policy goals for national forest cover as inputs to the implementation of NFP.	Art. 6 (b)	II/9; Annex (10) (7) III/12 10 (b)	II/8; 2 (a)
par. 30.			
(b) to assist developing countries in promoting an integrated approach towards the formulation and application of national policy frameworks.	Art. 6 (b) 10 (b)	II/9; Annex (10) III/12	II/8; 2 (b)
par. 31			
(a) to undertake case studies for application of diagnostic framework.	Art. 7 (c) 10 (b)		II/8; 3 (c) 3 (g)
(c) to support preparation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity of the CBD, with respect to analysing measures for mitigating the underlying causes of biodiversity loss (decision COP III/12).	Art. 7 (c) 10 (b) (d)	III/12 (3) (5)	II/8; 3(c)

1.3 Traditional Forest-related Knowledge

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
par. 40.			
(a) Taking into account COP III decisions, (8j) to promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in SFM and to complement activities undertaken by the convention.	Art. 8 (j) 10 (c) 18 (4)	II/9 (8) (9) (17) III/14	II/8; 2 (a)
(b) Invited COP/CBD: to collaborate with indigenous people and forest dependent people who possess TFRK to promote an internationally acceptable understanding of TFRK; and to identify, respect, preserve and maintain TFRK, including innovations and practices that are relevant for the conservation of forest biodiversity and the sustainable use of forest biological resources.	Art. 8 (j) 10 (c) 18 (4)	II/9 (8) (9) (17) III/14	-
(c) To explore further different options for the policy, institutional and legal frameworks to support application of intellectual property rights and/or other protection regimes for TFRK;	Art. 8 (j) 10 (c) 18 (4)	II/9 III/14	-
(f) To prepare technical guidelines on TFRK application.		II/9 III/14	-
(g) To participate in partnership agreements that apply TFRK for SFM.		II/9 III/14	-
(j) To inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK.	Art. 8 (j)	II/9	-
(k) To promote research on TFRK.	Art. 8 (j)	III/14	-
(o) WIPO and UNCTAD, taking into account decision III/14 to undertake study aimed at advancing international understanding of the relationships between intellectual property and TFRK.	Art. 10 (c) 15 16	III/14	-
(p) To undertake pilot studies at national level (Decision III/14) IPRs and TFRK.	Art. 10 (c)	III/14	-
(q) SG in collaboration with CBD, to produce a compilation of international instruments and national legislation pertaining to the protection and use of TFRK.	15 16 Art. 8 (j)	-	-

1.4 Fragile Ecosystems

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
A. Affected by desertification and drought. par. 46			
(a) To adopt integrated approach to dryland forests ecosystems.	Art. 8	III/12, 6(b) III/13; 1(a)	II/8; 2 (b)
(c) to establish protected areas in areas affected by drought, in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions.	Art.8	III/12 III/13; 1(a)	II/8; 3 (f)
(e) to promote sustainable management and regeneration of natural vegetation in ecosystems affected by desertification and drought.	Art. 8	III/12 III/13; 1(a)	II/8; 3 (d)
B. Impact of airborne pollution of forests par. 50.			
(b) To develop and apply techniques for monitoring and analysing airborne causes of deforestation and forest degradation; impact on forest health.	Art. 7 (b) 14 (a) (b)	III/12	II/8; 3 (c)
(d) To develop methods for the assessment and monitoring of natural level criteria and indicators for airborne pollutants.	7 (c)	III/12	II/8; 3 (a)

1.5 Needs and requirements of developing and other countries with low forest cover

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
par. 58			
(b) (ii) To plan and manage forest plantations, where appropriate, paying special attention to social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations in the selection of species, preference to native species; and to avoid replacing natural ecosystems of high ecological and cultural values.	Art. 10 (a) (b) (d) (e)	III/12	II/8; 3 (d)
(iii) To promote the regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas.	Art. 8 (f)	III/12	II/8; 3 (d)
(v) to establish or expand networks of protected areas working in close liaison with parties of the CBD.	Art. 8 (b)	III/12	II/8; 3 (f)

II. International co-operation in financial assistance and technology transfer

A: Financial Assistance

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
<u>To strengthen financial assistance:</u> <u>par. 67</u>			
(c) To work with developing countries on the basis of national forest programmes.	Art. 6 (b)	-	II/8; 2 (a)
(d) To use national forest programmes as a framework for the support and co-ordination of forest related activities.	Art. 6 (b)	-	II/8; 2 (a) (b)
(g) to continue the implementation of mechanisms such as debt-for-nature swaps related to forests and other environmentally oriented debt reduction programmes.	Art. 8 (k) (m)	III/6	-
<u>To enhance private-sector investment:</u> <u>par. 69</u>.			
(c) Reinvestment of revenues generated from forest goods and services back into forest sector.	Art. 8 (m)	II/6 III/6	-
(d) to promote policies and regulations to attract domestic and foreign private investment for sustainable forest management, including: . environmentally sound forest-based industries . reforestation and afforestation . Non-wood forest product industries . conservation and protection of forests	Art. 8 (k) (m) Art. 20	III/6	-
<u>par. 71.</u> <u>To enhance international co-operation:</u>			
. Call for enhanced co-ordination, collaboration and complementarity of instruments related to forests, notably CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO and IPF.	Art. 18 Art. 22 (1)	II/9; 2 (c) III/12 (3)(5)(7) III/2	-
. To explore, as a priority activity, appropriate indicators for monitoring and evaluating adequacy and effectiveness of NFP.	-	III/12; 10 (a)	

II. International co-operation in financial assistance and technology transfer

B. Technology transfer, capacity building and information

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
To enhance technology transfer: par. 77. (a) access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how to developing countries on favourable terms.	Art. 16 (2) Art. 18 (5)	III/12 10 (a) (b) III/16	II/8 3 (a)
(b) assessment and identification of specific technology needs should be consistent with priorities in national forest programmes.	Art. 16 (1) (3) Art. 18 (5)	III/16	-
(c) strengthening co-operation in North-South co-operation, S-S as well as N-S-S in forest-related technology transfer taking due note of related work being conducted in other international forums, including the CBD@.	Art. 16 (1) Art. 18 (5)	III/16	-
To improve information systems: par. 78. (c) Invited ITTF, including the CBD Secretariat, to facilitate the provision of a better flow to both the policy and operational levels of synthesised information on programme progress, policy development, best management practices and financial strategies for forest sector (public and private), including establishment of specialised databases.	Art. 17 (1) (2)	III/16	II/8 2 (a)

III. Scientific Research, Forest assessment and Development of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

A. Assessment of the multiple benefits of all types of forests.

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
Par. 89.			
(a) To integrate national-level criteria and indicators for SFM in national forest assessments, including qualitative indicators, where appropriate.	Art. 7 (a)	III/10 III/4	II/8; 3(a)
(c) To strengthen research on forest inventory and monitoring techniques.	Art. 10 (b)	III/10	-
(d) FAO, in consultation with governments and organizations to prepare plan for the implementation of GFA 2000. The Plan should include broad range of forest values, including non-timber values and with due regard to the requirements arising from internationally or regionally agreed criteria and indicators.	Art. 7 (a)	III/10 III/12; 10 (b)	-
(e,f,g) Requested FAO in collaboration and consultation with relevant international organizations:	Art. 7	III/10	-
. to implement GFA 2000;	Aft. 10 (b)	-	-
. to formulate an internationally acceptable set of definitions of key terms used in the assessment of all types of forests;	-	-	-
. to address need for better co-ordination.	Art. 10 (b) 12 18	III/12	II/8; 3 (h)
(h) Countries to begin a consultation process to identify the full range of benefits derived from forests.			

B: Forest Research

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
Par. 94			
(a) Requested CIFOR to guide the identification and definition of global and eco-regional interdisciplinary forest research;	Art. 12 (a) (b)	II/9; Annex (6) (12) III/12, (9) (10)	II/8; 3 (f)
(b) Called COP to the CBD to promote forest research and analysis and to address gaps in existing knowledge where relevant to their mandate.	Art. 12 Art. 17	III/12 (9) (10) (a) (b)	II/8; 3 (a) to (h)
(c) to expand the capacity of existing research institutions and where appropriate to establish new centres for research, development and extension, including for biological diversity and forest products and other forest goods and services	Art. 12 Art. 18	III/12; 10 (a) (b)	-

C. Methodologies for the proper valuation of the multiple benefits of forests

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
Par. 104.			
(a) To make use of available methodologies to estimate the value of all forest goods and services and allow for more informed decision making about the implications of alternative proposals for forest programmes.	-	II/9; (11)	-
(b) To prepare comprehensive documents on the available forest valuation methods and data sets required for the evaluation of forest goods and services, in particular those that are not traded in the marketplace.	-	II/9; (11)	-
(c) To promote research to further develop forest valuation methodologies, in particular those related to deforestation and forest degradation, erosion, criteria and indicators	-	II/9; (12)	-

D. Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM)

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
Par. 115.			
(a) To prepare, through participatory approach, national-level criteria and indicators for SFM.	*Art. 6, 7(a), 8(c), 10(a)*	II/9; Annex (15) III/10 III/12; 6(d) 10(a)	II/8; 2 (c) 3 (a)
(b) To promote the use of internationally and nationally agreed C&I as a framework for promoting best practices; to include them in national forest programmes.	*Art. 6, 7 (a), 8(c) 10 (a)*	II/9; Annex (15) III/12; 6 (d) 10(a) (b) -	II/8; 2 (c) 3 (a)
(d) To undertake efforts to achieve a common international understanding on concepts, essential terms and definitions used in formulating and developing C&I for SFM; on indicators for forests in similar ecological zones;	*Art. 2, 7 (a)*	-	-
(f) Requested that the COP to the CBD take note of the work of the various existing initiatives on C&I to ensure that the work done by the CBD on developing and implementing biodiversity indicators would be consistent with, and complimentary to, them.	-		-
	Italics = not covered but related to		

IV. Trade and Environment in relation to forest products and services

IPF's Proposals for Action	**CBD Articles**	**COP Decisions**	**SBSTTA II Recommendations**
<u>On market access:</u> <u>Par. 128.</u> (a) To study the environmental, social and economic impacts of trade-related measures affecting forest products and services.	-	II/9; (11) III/18	-
(b) To undertake measures for improving market access for forest goods and services.	-	II/9; (11) III/18	-
<u>On the relative competitiveness of forest products:</u> <u>Par. 131.</u> (b) To support community-based processing and marketing of wood and non-timber forest products.	-	III/17 (4) to (8) Annex III/18	-
<u>On lesser used species:</u> <u>Par. 132.</u> (a) To promote lesser used forest species in domestic and international markets, where increased use is consistent with SFM.	-	-	-
(c) To transfer technology, and to support national and community level efforts to develop and adapt technologies including traditional forest-related knowledge, for increasing the sustainable utilisation of lesser used species.	*Art. 16* *Art. 18* *Art. 8 (j)*	II/9; (11) III/12; 6 (e)	-
<u>On certification and labelling:</u> <u>Par. 133.</u> (b) To support efforts in developing countries in relation to voluntary certification and labelling;	-	-	-
(d) To carry out further studies on: . The relationships between various criteria and indicators frameworks and certification; . The special needs of local communities, other forest-dependent populations; . The development of consistent terminology; . The impacts of certification schemes on the relative competitiveness of forest goods and services in the absence of equivalent schemes for substitutes.	*Art. 8 (j)* ***Italics = not covered but related to***	-	-

IPF Secretariat
INFORMATION NOTE 4

Outcome of the IPF: Elements for a forest biological diversity work programme

IPF Programme Element	**Main Action Related to Forest Biological Diversity**
1.1 National Forest Programmes Inc: I.4; I.5; II (a) and (b), and III.2	1. Strategies for SFM based on an ecosystem approach which will integrate conservation measures (e.g. protected areas) and sustainable use of biological diversity (para.17.a). 2. Methodologies for identification of sites of high interest for biodiversity (par. 17.a). 3. To integrate criteria and indicators for the conservation of biological diversity as part of sustainable forest management (par. 17.d).
I.2 Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.	4. To formulate and implement national strategies for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and biodiversity loss (par. 29.a).
I.3 Traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK).	5. To advance international understanding on the role of TFRK in conservation of forest biological diversity and sustainable forest management. 6. To undertake pilot studies at national level on IPRs and TFRK (par. 40.p). 7. To produce a compilation of international instruments and national legislation pertaining to the protection and use of TFRK (par. 40.7).

IPF Programme Element	**Main Action Related to Forest Biological Diversity**
II. International co-operation in financial assistance and technology transfer. A. Financial Assistance B. Transfer of Technology, capacity building and information.	8. To promote policies and regulations to attract domestic and foreign private investment for sustainable forest management, including: - environmentally sound forest-based industries - reforestation and afforestation - non-wood forest products - conservation and protection of forests (par. 69.d) 9. To facilitate the provision of a better flow to both the policy and operational levels of synthesised information on programme progress, policy development, best forest management practices and financial strategies for forest sector (public and private), including the establishment of specialised databases (par. 78.c).
III. Scientific Research, Forest assessment and Development of Criteria and Indicators for sustainable Forest Management (SFM). A. Assessment of the multiple benefits of all types of forests. B. Forest Research	10. To support implementation of Global Forest Assessment 2000 which should include broad range of forest values, including food biodiversity and non-timber values (par. 89.d). 11. To support CBD to promote forest research and analysis as suggested in recommendation II/8 of SBSTTA, and to address gaps in existing knowledge (par. 94.b). 12. To support to expand the capacity existing of research institutions and where appropriate to promote establishment of new centres for research, development and extension, including forest biological diversity, forest products and other forest goods and services (par. 94.c).

IPF Programme Element	**Main Action Related to Forest Biological Diversity**
III. Scientific Research, Forest assessment and Development of Criteria and Indicators for sustainable Forest Management (SFM). C. Methodologies for the proper valuation of the multiple benefits of forests. D. Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management.	13. To promote further development of forest biodiversity valuation methodologies (par. 104.c). 14. To support CBD in the formulation of criteria and indicators for the conservation of forest biological diversity and to advise on how to integrate them as part of sustainable forest management (par. 115.F).
IV. Trade and Environment in relation to forest products and services.	15. To support efforts in developing countries to enhance the assessment capability in relation to voluntary certification and labelling, including the special needs of local communities, other forest-dependent populations and owners of small forests (par. 133.b).