



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/INF/4
24 October 2001

ENGLISH ONLY

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Seventh meeting

Montreal, 12-16 November 2001

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

MAIN THEME: FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Matrices used in defining options and priority actions for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity ^{1/}

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. In its decision V/4, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity to assist the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in its work on forest biological diversity. Pursuant to its mandate, the Group carried out a review of available information on the status and trends of, and major threats to, forest biological diversity and to identify significant gaps in that information. This review is contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/INF/3.

2. The other main task of the Expert Group was to identify options and suggest priority actions, time frames and relevant actors for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity for their implementation through relevant activities. At its second meeting, in Edinburgh (United Kingdom) from 23-27 April 2001, the Expert Group extensively discussed the issue. The outcome of its work is presented in the matrices attached under the following headings: (a) assessment and monitoring; (b) conservation and sustainable use; and (c) socio-economic and institutional enabling environment.

3. The complete set of the options and activities used by the Expert Group in its work is presented in the recent information note. The matrices contain information on ways and means, time frames, actors, as well as on indicators of progress. These matrices have been used as a basis for recommended options and actions in the report of the Ad hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6) and in the draft revised programme of work on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/8).

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/1.

^{1/} The matrices were prepared by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity. A list of acronyms is annexed to the report.

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PART 1: ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING**ISSUE 1: Assessing status and trends in forest biological diversity**

Goal 1.1: Develop general classification of forest resources at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of FBD.				
Objective 1.1.1: Review and adopt a harmonized global (to regional) forest definition and classification with elements of FBD to provide a baseline for assessing future change. FBD elements need defining (e.g. scale 1:10,000,000+).				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.1.1.1 Review existing schemes and adopt a global forest classification.	Convention on Biological Diversity to organize or facilitate meeting of relevant technical vegetation experts.	Preferably within 3 years	UNEP-WCMC, FAO, IGBP, EROS Data Centre, IUFRO	Area classified. Area interpreted by relevant institutions.

Objective 1.1.2: Develop a bio-geographical regional forest classification with forest biological diversity elements with capacity to interpret on the global scale (e.g. scale 1:1,000,000 – 1:2,000,000).				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.1.2.1 Review and adopt a regional forest classification.	Regional and national academic research institutes and national agencies.	5 years	UNEP-WCMC, EU, regional and national IGOs, academia.	Area classified. Area interpreted. Approval by relevant institutions.
Objective 1.1.3: Develop classification systems of forest cover and associated biodiversity on the national scale and develop means to interpret classification on the regional scale (e.g. scale 1:500,000 – 1,000,000).				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.1.3.1 Support a minimum level of forest classification that includes FBD indicators to 'forest type' in all national forest-related programmes, plans and activities.	National academic research institutes and agencies.	5 years for ongoing /existing national classifications 10 years for new national classifications.	IUBS, FAO, IUFRO IGBP	Number of countries with a national classification forest area classified.

Objective 1.1.4: Encourage the development of indicators of forest biodiversity and ecosystem status indicators, of spatial characteristics applicable to the national level (various possible scales, e.g., 1:20.000+).				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.1.4.1 Update national schemes so that they may incorporate indicators and ecosystems.	National agencies and scientific institutions.	10 years+	IUBS, FAO, IUFRO CIFOR, UNEP-WCMC, national agencies and scientific institutions	Number of countries with a national classification. Forest area classified.

Objective 1.1.5: Review, adapt and develop global and regional forest biodiversity databases and develop spatially explicit datasets (or maps) of forest biodiversity on a variety of scales.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.1.5.1 Increase frequency of forest resource inventory (FRI) to a minimum of every 5 years. Stimulate countries without FRA to initiate forest inventories.	Agencies, CBD	3-5 years	CBD, FAO, UNEP-WCMC, agencies	FRA reported by governments.
Goal 1.2: Improve knowledge of and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.				
Objective 1.2.1: Assess and monitor the status and distribution of forest types and forest biodiversity on regional and subregional scales, at regular intervals.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.2.1.1 Quantify status of species indicators. ²	Regional roll-up.	5 years	FAO, WCMC, national agencies	Standard definitions and acceptance. Adequate information on: area of primary forest, Forest loss, Number of RTE species, Plantation, Forest conversion.

^{2/} For example, key species, flagship, biologically important, keystone species, number of RTE species, regionally endemic species. Identify status and location areas of high endemism.

Activity 1.2.1.2 Quantify important regional and local indicators for forest ecosystem processes and structures. ³	Subregional	5 years	National agencies	Standard definitions and acceptance. Adequate information on: Area of primary forest, Forest loss, Number of RTE species, Plantation, Forest conversion.
Activity 1.2.1.3 Establish benchmark areas.	Governments	5 years	National/local environmental agencies	Number of forest types with benchmarks, by country.
Activity 1.2.1.4 Assess level of indigenous and local use of forest biodiversity.	National agencies	5 years	International and national agencies	Estimate of use.

Objective 1.2.2: Encourage the adoption of standardized indicators of FBD.

Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.2.2.1 Develop indicators based on existing work and processes. ⁴	CBD to initiate or facilitate the development of indicators, drawing upon existing international processes (e.g. Helsinki and Montreal).	3 years	FAO, IUFRO, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, CIFOR, GEF, UNFF, OECD, WWF (WCPA)	Adoption of indicators relevant to FBD.

Goal 1.3. Improve understanding of forest biodiversity (ecosystems components, structures, functions, and processes) and predictive capability.

Objective 1.3.1: Improve understanding of the processes influencing biodiversity and ecosystem function at the forest ecosystem level.

Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.3.1.1 Selection and testing of indicators (structure, process, keystones, and umbrella species) on coarse and fine scales.	ITTO, IUFRO, GEF, developed nations aid agencies (donors).	5-10 years	CIFOR, CATIE, national conservation/ environmental agencies, private sector	Establishment of indicators relevant to FBD.

^{3/} Such as, area burned, blowdown, damaged by air pollution, area diseased or influenced by pests (insects), forest loss (land conversion, urbanization, etc.), km of roads, area of plantations, area afforested, introduced tree species, area harvested, area of primary forest lost, area of restored forest types, area in agroforestry, amount of 'old' forest, stand structural indicators (such as woody debris, standing dead timber), area occupied by alien taxa, change in patch size and amount of fragmentation.

^{4/} Such as protected areas change by category, forest cover by area harvested, by type, area of natural regeneration.

Activity 1.3.1.2 Identify and understand the critical thresholds of forest change at which point FBD is permanently affected, including landscape diversity.	Research institutes, national agencies.	3-5 years	Research institutes and national agencies	Improved forest management.
Activity 1.3.1.3 Develop, strengthen, exchange and implement restoration ecology techniques.	Research institutes, national agencies.	3-5 years	International funding mechanisms, foresters, research institutes, national agencies, industry/private sector.	Production of guidelines. Rate (or innovation) of restored forest ecosystems.
Activity 1.3.1.4 Plan and conduct adaptive management experiments in major forest types.	Regional and national agencies, 'Model Forests' demonstration areas.	3-5 years	Industry/private sector agency partnerships, forest sector and relevant stakeholders.	Number of experiments. Production of guidelines.
Objective 1.3.2: Improve understanding of the processes influencing FBD at the species level.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.3.2.1 Taxonomy focused in areas with high species richness or rareness. Understand processes in areas with high species richness.	ITTO, IUFRO, WWF, academics, CIFOR, research institutes.	5 years	CIFOR, CATIE, academic and research institutes, national agencies, private sector.	Number of species studied or known. Number of areas studied.
Activity 1.3.2.2 Autecology of rare taxa.				
Activity 1.3.2.3 Fundamental relationship between biodiversity (species) and ecosystem productivity, functions/processes.				
Activity 1.3.2.4 Conduct important species population viability analysis (PVA for selected tree species of high socio-economic value).				

Goal 1.4: Develop infrastructure for data and information management.				
Objective 1.4.1: Encourage and improve capacity-building and technology transfer.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.4.1.1 Implement and improve infrastructure (hardware, software, GIS and remote-sensing capabilities) and accessibility to information. Human resource development (staff training, workshop and seminars, technical exchange and training visits, development of training tools and resources).	International funding mechanisms, international development agencies, private sector, national agencies.	3-5 years	International funding agencies, governments, IGOs UNEP-WCMC, private sector IUFRO (GFIS)	By nation (and most needy nation). Capacity to fulfil Goals 1 and 2.
Objective 1.4.2: Develop and integrate primary databases for forest ecosystems and associated biodiversity, together with associated goods and services.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 1.4.2.1 Integrate relevant departments, cooperation of existing institutes and agencies.	International funding mechanisms, private sector, international development agencies, national agencies.	3-5 years	Governments, UNEP-WCMC, IGOs, international funding mechanisms, private sector	Number of countries with FBD departments. Availability of databases.

PART 2: CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

ISSUE 1: The Convention on Biological Diversity has endorsed a description of the ecosystem approach for the conservation of forest biological diversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity has called upon Parties, other Governments and international organizations to apply the ecosystem approach.

Goal: 2.1: The ecosystem approach is implemented in the management of FBD, both inside and outside protected areas.				
Objective 2.1.1: Develop, test, demonstrate and transfer practical methods for forest ecosystem management, including mechanisms for ecosystem assessment and management for application on all scales and by all types of forest managers, including governments, private sector and communities.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.1.1.1 Develop guidance on spatial and temporal levels for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems and further refine the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach.	Expert meetings. Desk study.	By COP 6	Forest ecologists, foresters, indigenous and local communities	Production, dissemination and understanding of guidelines.
Activity 2.1.1.2 Identify key structural ecosystem elements ⁵ to be used as indicators for decision-making by developing decision support tools at a hierarchy of scales from eco-region to landscape.	Expert meetings at national/local level.	-5 years	Academia, environmental agencies, forest institutes	Decision support tools have been developed and disseminated; key structural ecosystem elements for decision-making have been identified.
Activity 2.1.1.3 Develop methodologies for effective multi-stakeholder participation in ecosystem-level planning and management.	Review and assess current activities: Distill and test methodologies. Programmes to support implementation, e.g. dissemination and training through workshops.	As soon as possible	Decision makers, environmental agencies, relevant stakeholders.	Methodologies have been disseminated. Level of extent and effectiveness of stakeholder involvement.

⁵/ For example, amount of decaying trees or proportion of old-growth forests.

Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.1.1.4 Evaluate the impact of forest certification systems on FBD.	Work with certification agencies to address current weaknesses in certification. Compare biological diversity in uncertified forests with certified ones.	5 years	Environmental agencies, industrial sector, forest institutes, NGOs	Number of certification schemes that take full account of the ecosystem approach so as to truly conserve FBD.
Activity 2.1.1.5 Evaluate the impact of forest certification systems on the implementation of the ecosystem approach.				
Activity 2.1.1.6 Review certification standards and certification procedures.				
Activity 2.1.1.7 Develop an international network of forests and forest landscapes for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach.	Gather, compile, and disseminate through, e.g., CHM, examples where the ecosystem approach is being applied.	By 2003	SCBD, FAO, environmental agencies, forest institutes, NGOs, Model Forests	Establishment of an international network of examples, covering a wide range of situations, in place.
Activity 2.1.1.8 Support exchange of experience.	Gather, compile, and disseminate through, e.g., CHM, additional examples across a range of situations.			
Activity 2.1.1.9 Develop and implement guidance on the selection of appropriate forestry practices for specific ecosystems. Countries to produce landscape-level guidelines for priority forest types in collaboration with relevant national and international organizations. Countries collaborate to harmonize within ecological types.	Expert meetings. Desk studies.	By 2003	FAO, CIFOR, World Bank, UNDP, SCBD, academia, environmental agencies, forest institutes, NGOs, relevant stakeholders	Status of development and implementation of guidelines.

ISSUE 2: Economic failures and distortions lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity

Goal 2.2: Economic failures and distortions should be addressed or mitigated.				
Objective 2.2.1: To incorporate the various values of forest goods and services into the decisions made by the people who affect the way in which forests are managed.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.2.1.1 Develop, test and disseminate: practical methods for valuation of FBD and other forest values; and effective mechanisms for internalizing these values in forest market, planning, and management, including mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits.	<p>Case studies.</p> <p>Demonstration projects of practical methods for valuation, e.g. internalization of costs and benefits, value of goods and services.</p> <p>Involve people who affect, or benefit from, forest values in planning processes (e.g. non-material values of protected areas).</p> <p>Organize workshops, including renowned experts.</p> <p>Conduct case studies to be incorporated in UNFF MYPOW and addressed at UNFF 4.</p>	2 years	FAO, World Bank, UNDP, UNFF, GEF, NGOs, SCBD, environmental agencies, forest institutes, economic departments in academia, relevant stakeholders.	<p>Case studies completed.</p> <p>Practical methods have been developed, demonstration projects are in place, workshops held.</p> <p>Effective participation structures are in place.</p>

Objective 2.2.2: Incorporate FBD into national accounting systems (as part of natural resource accounting/sustainable development index).				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.2.2.1 Evaluate methods of FBD accounting and develop tools for national accounting systems that effectively incorporate FBD and other forest values.	Carry out case study/field testing. SCBD to organize workshops; compile, analyse and disseminate case study/field-testing.	By COP 7	SCBD, FAO, CIFOR, WB, national environment agencies, relevant national economic agencies.	<p>Methods have been evaluated.</p> <p>Effective accounting mechanisms have been developed.</p>
Activity 2.2.2.2 Support the implementation of national accounts incorporating FBD.	Capacity-building and institutional strengthening.	COP 8	Relevant national agencies	National accounts incorporating FBD are available.

Objective 2.2.3: Equitable distribution of costs and benefits of forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.2.3.1 Address, when appropriate, the rights for compensation of private forest owners, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders for opportunity costs (indirect and direct costs) incurred in providing public benefit. Evaluate current examples of compensation and transfer mechanisms.	Economical and legal studies. Expert meetings, involving private forest owners, indigenous and local communities. Further develop and test mechanisms. Support the wider implementation of successful methods.	3 years 6 years	Relevant national institutions. Legal and economic experts, private forest owners, indigenous and local communities.	Possible methods have been evaluated. Effective compensation and transfer mechanisms are being implemented.

Objective 2.2.3: Equitable distribution of costs and benefits of forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.2.3.2 Create mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of forest genetic resources.	CBD-relevant meetings and processes.	3 years	CBD Parties, SCBD, relevant experts.	Concrete actions agreed by COP and being promoted.
Activity 2.2.3.3 CBD to promote concrete actions at international and national levels, drawing on, for example, the outcomes from the Panel on Access and Benefit.				
Activity 2.2.3.4 Combat bio-piracy.	Strengthen governments, NGOs and indigenous and local communities' capacities. Put in place effective international and national policies and laws for controlling access and trade. Establish training and awareness programmes. Increase transparency of transactions.	3 years 5 years 5 years	Governments, relevant national agencies, NGOs, indigenous and local communities.	Training and awareness programmes have been completed. Policies and laws are in place. Effective contracts for access to FBD are in general use.

Objective 2.2.4: National laws and policies, including trade rules and incentives, should support the conservation and sustainable use of FBD.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.2.4.1 Review national policies and laws; identify and address their weaknesses.	National expert analysis and relevant regulation mechanisms.	3 years 6 years	Governments, relevant national agencies	Countries have reviewed their policies and laws and identified weaknesses. Revised laws are in place.
Activity 2.2.4.2 Review trade rules and incentives and identify and address weaknesses.	National expert analysis and relevant regulation mechanisms.	As soon as possible 6 years	Governments, relevant national agencies	Relevant trade policies and rules reviewed and documented; weaknesses identified and addressed.

ISSUE 3: Current efforts to conserve forest genetic diversity are inadequate

Goal 2.3: Ensure that the diversity and potential of forest genetic resources are maintained.				
Objective 2.3.1: Assess current genetic diversity and its distribution and importance.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.3.1.1 Develop and test compatible methodologies to assess forest genetic diversity.	Specific study.	3 years	Academia, national agencies, IUFRO, IPGRI, FAO, CHM	Methodologies and protocols have been developed, agreed upon, and are available to national institutions.
Activity 2.3.1.2 Develop methodologies for identifying priority species for conservation and sustainable use in forest ecosystems.	Specific study. Eco-regional experts' workshops.	3 years	National agencies, academia, FAO, IUFRO, CBD, IPGRI, ICRAF, CHM	At local, national, regional and global levels, lists, maps and data bases of priority species are available.
Activity 2.3.1.3 Assist national institutions in assessing and monitoring their forest genetic resources, and in the provision of periodic reviews at landscape, at eco-regional and global levels.	Specific programmes to support country assessments at landscape and national levels; compilation of information at eco-regional and global levels.	10 years	National and international agencies, FAO, CBD, IPGRI, ICRAF, IUFRO, CHM	Country-based assessments are available, disseminated and regularly updated. Eco-regional and global states of forest genetic resources published periodically.
Objective 2.3.2: Develop effective strategies for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.3.2.1 Improve understanding of how to maintain and manage genetic diversity according to specific objectives.	Specific research.	10 years	Academia, national environmental agencies, CHM	Publications on maintenance and management of genetic diversity.
Activity 2.3.2.2 Understanding impact of and adaptability to climate change.	Research. Coordination with UNFCCC/IPCC/SBSTA. CBD expert group/SBSTTA.	2003	IPCC, CBD, FAO, UNEP, academia, national environment agencies, CHM	Outcome of CBD expert group on the impact of climate change. COP decisions. Publications.

Objective 2.3.2: Develop effective strategies for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.3.2.3 Develop practical guidance and transfer technology and know-how for FGR conservation and sustainable use. Evaluate current FGR conservation practices and promote implementation of effective practices.	Expert meetings. Research. Publications and popularization of improved conservation practices. Training and awareness-raising. Multi-stakeholder approach.	2010	CBD, FAO, national environment agencies, CHM	Guidance completed. Transfer of technology and know-how operationalized. Evaluation report completed. Publication completed. Training and awareness strategies developed.
Activity 2.3.2.4 Develop holistic policy tools for the management of FGR at national levels and effective mechanisms for their implementation, in collaboration with the subsidiary body of the Convention on Biological Diversity on access and benefit-sharing.	Expert meeting and workshops for the development of Policy guidelines. Coordination with the subsidiary body of the Convention on Biological Diversity on ABS. Follow-up to developments in new biotechnologies and their implications on forest biological diversity.	2010	CBD, Parties. Governments, national environment agencies, CHM	Legislations, regulations, and codes of conduct adopted and implemented. Information on biotechnologies in forestry, including GMOs, reviewed, updated and disseminated.
Activity 2.3.2.5 Develop a holistic approach to conservation of forest genetic diversity at global level.	International collaboration to identify and fill gaps. Instruments developed to maintain and use priority forest genetic resources at global level.	COP 8	FAO, CBD, CPF	Structures and mechanisms for international collaboration in place. Workshops to define policies and instruments. Implementation of collaboration programmes.

ISSUE 4: FBD is threatened by a number of causes

Goal 2.4: Prevent further losses of FBD.				
Objective 2.4.1: Prevent losses of FBD caused by uncontrolled fires.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.1.1 Take practical measures to concretely address forest fires, such as: - Development and implementation of effective policies and laws; - Elimination of perverse laws and economic incentives that encourage burning of forests.	CBD ongoing work (decision V/4, para 12). Education and awareness programmes. Encourage elimination of perverse laws and economic incentives. Multi-stakeholder approach.	2004	CBD, international organizations and scientific institutions, Governments and relevant national agencies	Underlying causes documented. Policies developed and adopted. Adequate legislation in place.
Activity 2.4.1.2 Develop and implement strategies and action plans and related measures for preventing human-induced forest fires.	Provide resources for forest fire prevention, including at the local (community) level.	COP 7	Same as above	Mechanisms for resource mobilization and transfer in place.

Objective 2.4.2: Prevent losses of FBD caused by the spread of alien invasive species.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.2.1 Develop and implement appropriate control measures for mitigating impacts of IAS such as their: Eradication Containment Control.	Research the dynamics of invasive species in forest ecosystems. Develop and support the implementation of control measures, including regular monitoring, mechanical control, chemical control, biological control and habitat management Consider appropriate ways of involving traditional knowledge for detecting, defining impacts and control of IAS.	COP 7	CBD, FAO, UNEP, academia, governments, national environment agencies, private sector, NGOs	Publications. Control methods developed and adopted. Appropriate mechanisms for indigenous and local community participation in control methods.

Objective 2.4.3: Prevent losses caused by the inappropriate conversion of forests to other uses.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.3.1 Eliminate perverse laws, trade rules and economic incentives that encourage conversion of forests.	Identify such perverse laws, trade rules and economic incentives. Relevant mechanism and processes at international and national levels to amend them.	COP 8	Governments, relevant national agencies, WTO, ITTO, FAO	Publication of identification results. Evaluation done on implementation of counter-actions.
Activity 2.4.3.2 Support development of positive incentives (e.g., taxation, market-based incentives, payments for provision of environmental services).	Case studies. Testing of mechanisms. Promote and support the implementation of effective mechanisms; national regulation mechanisms.	COP 8	Governments, relevant national agencies, WTO, ITTO, FAO	Positive incentives developed and adopted. Mechanisms in place for financing of incentives. Evaluation of the use of these incentives.

Objective 2.4.4: Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.4.1 Undertake relevant concrete activities to address unsustainable harvesting of timber by implementing SFM. Develop voluntary timber certification schemes.	Adaptive management. Participatory management. Research on critical impacts and thresholds. Effective management systems (collaborative). Development and enforcement of effective policies and laws. Coordination with other SFM initiatives, definitions and policies.	COP 8	CBD, international forest-related bodies, academia, Governments, environment agencies, private sector, relevant stakeholders.	Consolidated and internationally agreed SFM standards and policies. Mechanisms for monitoring defined and functioning. Participatory management practices and mechanisms in place. Effective policies and laws developed and adopted. Logging companies have agreed guidelines and policies on SFM. Control and monitoring mechanisms at the most local level in place.

Objective 2.4.4: Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.4.2 Undertake relevant concrete activities to address unsustainable harvesting of non-timber forest resources by implementing SFM. Develop voluntary timber certification schemes.	Ongoing work of CBD Cost-effective monitoring and feedback mechanisms. Adaptive management. Participatory management. Research critical impacts and thresholds. Effective management systems (collaborative). Development and enforcement of effective policies and laws.	2002- 2006	CBD, international forest-related bodies, academia, Governments, environment agencies, private sector, relevant stakeholders.	Consolidated SFM standards and policies. Mechanisms for monitoring defined and functioning. Participatory management practices and mechanisms defined and functioning. Effective policies and laws developed and adopted. Relevant companies have guidelines and policies on SFM. Control and monitoring mechanisms at the most local level in place.
Activity 2.4.4.3 Develop cost-effective systems for assessing the impact of management on FBD.	Develop indicators for valuation of FBD in relation with the goods and services they deliver. Evaluate current systems. Test new systems. Promote and support implementation.	2006	CBD, international forest-related bodies, academia, Governments, environment agencies, private sector, relevant stakeholders.	Evaluation completed and published. System developed and functioning.

Objective 2.4.5: Mitigate the impacts of climate change.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.5.1 Develop knowledge on the possible impacts of climate change on FBD and develop response strategies and action plans.	CBD and UNFCCC ongoing work. Research into vulnerability and adaptability. Scenario modelling. Develop long-term management plans.	2002 and 2008	CBD, UNFCCC, IPCC, international forest-related bodies and scientific institutions, Governments, national forest and environment agencies.	Research done and published. Strategies and plans developed and under implementation.

Objective 2.4.6: Mitigate the impacts of desertification.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.6.1 Develop understanding of the impacts of desertification on FBD.	Research into vulnerability and adaptability.	2006	CBD, UNCCD, Governments, relevant national agencies, academia	Research done and published.

Activity 2.4.6.2 Ensure that FBD issues are addressed in the CCD.	Continuing collaboration between CBD and CCD. Make inputs to the CCD on relevant data on forest conservation and on the role of forests in relation to desertification.	COP 7	CBD, CCD, Governments	Collaboration structures, joint work programmes set up and functioning. Submissions to CCD made and published widely.
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Objective 2.4.7: Ensure that FBD is not threatened by the introduction of GMOs.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.4.7.1 Develop and enforce effective regulations for controlling the development and introduction of GMOs, in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol of the CBD.	CBD to promote the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Protocol with respect to conservation and sustainable use of FBD. National laws. Workshops. Practical guides.	2006	CBD, governments, international forest-related bodies and scientific institutions, private sector.	Workshops conducted and results made available. Practical guides. Regulations developed and in use.

ISSUE 5: The decline in FBD needs to be reversed

Goal 2.5: Replenish FBD in the framework of the ecosystem approach.				
Objective 2.5.1: Restore degraded forests and deforested lands and other landscapes.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.5.1.1 Develop international, regional and national databases on the status of deforestation and degraded forests.	Research and case studies. CHM.	COP 7	CBD, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, GEF, forest-related institutes, governments, national environment and forest agencies.	Research/case studies done and results published widely.
Activity 2.5.1.2 Develop and implement international, regional and national strategies and programmes to restore degraded forests and deforested lands.	Desk studies, experts meeting, field research, case studies, pilot projects, trainings.			

Goal 2.5: Replenish FBD in the framework of the ecosystem approach.				
Objective 2.5.1: Restore degraded forests and deforested lands and other landscapes.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.5.1.3 Develop systems and practices for restoration in accordance with key ecosystem management principles (including the ecosystem approach), e.g. equity, balance, balance of objectives.	Desk studies, expert meeting, field research, case studies, pilot projects, training. Evaluate current systems, test new systems. Promote and support implementation of effective participatory systems.	COP 7	CBD, FAO, academia, national environment agencies	Evaluation done and published widely. Effective, participatory systems in place. Studies and expert meetings completed and disseminated; case-studies and pilot projects assessed and disseminated; training programmes established.

ISSUE 6: Rare and endangered species are not adequately catered for

Goal 2.6: Ensure that the management of an ecosystem provides for the conservation and enhancement of R&E species.				
Objective 2.6.1: Ensure that the management of an ecosystem provides for the conservation and enhancement of R&E species.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.6.1.1 Determine and assess the status and conservation needs of R&E species.	Research programmes using specific indicators.	2004	CBD, SBSTTA, WCMC, IUCN, WWF, WRI, governments, NGOs, academia, national environment agencies.	Research done and published widely.
Activity 2.6.1.2 Increased knowledge of impacts of the main management activities on R&E species.	Research programmes. Feedback from current management activities.	2004	(as above)	Research done and published widely.
Activity 2.6.1.3 Develop practical systems of adaptive management, incorporating indicators such as keystone species and functional groups and participatory methodologies.	Evaluate current systems. Test new systems. Promote and support the implementation of effective systems.	2008	CBD, SBSTTA, governments, NGOs, academia, national environment agencies.	Evaluation done and published widely. Effective, participatory systems in place.

ISSUE 7: Conservation of FBD is threatened by the disappearance of indigenous peoples traditional cultures and the insufficient participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the management of FBD.

Goal 2.7: Provide for the continuing sustainable use of forest biodiversity by indigenous and local communities.				
Objective 2.7.1: Knowledge, innovations and practices as well as traditional lifestyles of forest-related indigenous and local communities should be respected, preserved and maintained.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.7.1.1 Create mechanisms and incentives for cultural preservation initiatives.	Education and awareness programmes.	2004	CBD, Parties and governments, indigenous and local communities, NGOs.	Programmes developed and under implementation. Opportunities identified and made known widely. Legislation in place regarding indigenous land and land-use rights.
	Capacity-building.	2004		
	Opportunities, including resources for cultural revitalization and maintenance. Securing indigenous land and land-use rights.	2008		
Activity 2.7.1.2 Develop and implement education and awareness programmes, as well as policies to prevent acculturation of indigenous people and support cultural diversity.	Workshops, expert meetings involving indigenous and local communities.	2006	CBD, international networks of indigenous people and local communities, governments, indigenous people and local communities.	Education and awareness policies and programmes developed and functioning. Policies and programmes supportive of cultural diversity developed and functioning. Indigenous peoples' projects developed and in execution regarding cultural revitalization.

Objective 2.7.2: Adaptive community-management systems including reintroduction of indigenous and local use systems should be implemented.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.7.2.1 Adopt provisions for reducing indigenous peoples and local communities' dependency on unsustainable income generation practices.	Provide adequate socio-economic opportunities. Provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices. Develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes. Facilitation of self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.	COP 7	CBD, governments, I.L.C, NGOs	Capacity-building and institutional strengthening programmes developed and in execution. Adequate socio-economic opportunities identified and created. Alternative income generation programmes developed and in execution. Self-sufficiency programmes developed.
Activity 2.7.2.2 Create opportunities for the involvement of traditional management systems in the sustainable use and conservation of FBD.	Develop adaptive systems. Provide opportunities and incentives for the re-introduction of indigenous and local-use systems. Resolve land rights and land-use disputes.	COP 7	CBD, governments, I.L.C, NGOs	Traditional management systems recognized and part of overall management systems. Opportunities and incentives for re-introduction of indigenous and local community use systems in place. Land rights and land-use disputes resolved.

ISSUE 8: Protection measures provided by and implemented in Protected Areas (PA) should be improved

Goal 2.8: Improve the effectiveness of the PA network in conserving FBD.				
Objective 2.8.1: Ensure an adequate PA network.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.8.1.1 Assess representativeness, efficiency and adequacy of networks of PA to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, taking into account possible violation of the rights of indigenous peoples' and local communities.	Review current assessments (e.g., IUCN, WWF, WRI assessments) and undertake additional studies.	2004	SCBD, UNEP WWF, WRI, governments, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders.	Assessments completed and outcomes disseminated.

Goal 2.8: Improve the effectiveness of the PA network in conserving FBD.				
Objective 2.8.1: Ensure an adequate PA network.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.8.1.2 Take appropriate measures to strengthen PA, where necessary.	Identify priorities for inclusion in the PA network (including buffer zones and linking corridors).	2004	CBD, governments, national environment agencies, scientific institutes, NGO, stakeholders.	Adequacy of PA networks assessed, with full participation of all stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples' and local communities, as appropriate.
Activity 2.8.1.3 Support the establishment of additional areas, where appropriate, and taking into account the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.	National assessments, scientific studies. Full and effective participation of all stakeholders, especially indigenous peoples' and local communities, in this assessment.	2004	Governments, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities.	SCBD, UNESCO, UNEP, international scientific institutions Governments, academia, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders.
Activity 2.8.1.4 Establish international and national networks of protected forested areas composed of the complete and ecologically-viable range of countries' natural and semi-natural forest types.	Identification and assessment of the range of countries' forest ecosystem types, their level of viability (development knowledge on forest population viability) and effective protection. Desk studies, expert and stakeholder workshops. Participatory processes.	COP 7	CBD, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, GEF, World Bank, governments, scientific institutes, national environment agencies, stakeholders, NGOs.	Assessments completed. Networks in place.
Activity 2.8.1.5 Develop participatory systems for optimally locating forest protected areas and connections in the network, including selection criteria (including quality and quantity criteria).	International and national processes to provide for full and effective participation by all stakeholders.	COP 7	CBD, governments, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities.	Effective participation strategies and mechanisms in place.

Goal 2.8: Improve the effectiveness of the PA network in conserving FBD.				
Objective 2.8.1: Ensure an adequate PA network.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Objective 2.8.2: Ensure that management of PAs is effective.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 2.8.2.1 Develop assessment methodologies for evaluating management effectiveness.	Expert meeting, liaison groups, desk studies. Identify “paper parks”.	COP 7	CBD, UNEP, IUCN, WWF, WRI, governments, national environment agencies.	Assessments methodologies achieved, carried out and results addressed.
Activity 2.8.2.2 Identify and support the implementation of mechanisms for sustainable resourcing.	Case studies. Testing mechanisms. Support the introduction of effective mechanisms with priority given to “paper parks”.	COP 8	CBD, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders.	Mechanisms implemented. Case studies and results of testing mechanisms disseminated.
Activity 2.8.2.3 Develop strategies for effective collaborative management and law enforcement with indigenous and local communities.	Case studies. Sharing experience. Capacity-building and institutional strengthening.	2006	CBD, governments, national environment agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities.	Case studies and experience-sharing carried out with effective involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities. Capacity-building and institutional-strengthening policies, programmes and projects developed and in execution.
Activity 2.8.2.4 Support the development and implementation of effective policies, laws and cooperation structures.				Effective policies, laws and cooperation structures developed, with full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

PART 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

ISSUE 1: Policy, legislation, and institutions

Goal 3.1: All CBD Parties to have an integrated policy, legislation and institutional framework for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, within the context of sustainable development.				
Objective 3.1.1: Parties, governments, and organizations to enhance their political will and commitment to conserve and sustainably use FBD.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.1.1 Adoption of a priority set of targets concretely addressing FBD loss and having them adopted by	COP meeting CBD report mechanism.	COP-6 and 7	CBD, governments; charismatic civil society leaders.	Set of targets adopted at COP 6 and achieved in time. Existing laws and regulations.

Goal 3.1: All CBD Parties to have an integrated policy, legislation and institutional framework for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, within the context of sustainable development.				
Objective 3.1.1: Parties, governments, and organizations to enhance their political will and commitment to conserve and sustainably use FBD.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Ministers at COP- 6 and at WSSD. Report on progress towards achieving these targets at COP 7.				Budgets allocated to implement the targets.
Activity 3.1.1.2 Adoption of the expanded CBD work programme on FBD to fulfil above targets and preparation of interim national reports on forests for SBSTTA-9.	Development of the work programme, including success targets. Agreement on reporting and review procedure.	SBSTTA-7 to COP-6	SBSTTA and Parties to CBD	Expanded work programme, including set of targets, adopted. Countries have reported on the implementation of the expanded work programme.
Activity 3.1.1.3 Increase promotion and awareness of the CBD with regard to forest biological diversity.	Lobby relevant decision makers and stakeholders to promote the CBD. Thematic campaigns. Brochures, TV presentations, to provide and circulate relevant information documents.	Ongoing	SCBD Parties, governments, NGOs, private sector, media and relevant stakeholders.	Number of meetings between SCBD and government officials. Number and quality of information documents. Number of hits on the CHM web page. Feedback from the public (e.g. TV presentations).

Objective 3.1.2: Improve understanding of the various causes of forest biodiversity losses.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.2.1 Each Party to make an analysis of local, national, regional and global direct and underlying causes of forest biodiversity losses.	Independent expert studies. Inter-ministerial working groups.	2004	National governments, with all relevant stakeholders, national and international research institutions.	1/3 of the Contracting Parties, representing at least 70 % of the forest cover to have a full assessment of direct and underlying causes of forest biodiversity losses.

Objective: 3.1.3: Integrate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use concerns into forest and extra-sectoral policies.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.3.1 Each Party to incorporate targets fulfilling CBD obligations related to forests in their national development strategies plans.	Workshops to develop guidelines for national development planners to include CBD targets and requirements into their national development plans. Review existing development plans according to those guidelines.	2004	Parties, relevant government agencies, national CBD focal point, CIFOR, FAO, UNEP, IIED	Targets in national development strategies and plans are included in the National Report to the CBD. Budgets allocated to achieving these targets.
Activity 3.1.3.2 Each party to incorporate CBD requirements into NFPs and to ensure synergy and consistency between NFPs and NBSAP (article 6.b).	Develop a national action plan for forest biodiversity consistent with NSSDs, NFPs, NBSAPs. Inter-ministerial task force for joint development of both instruments. Create incentives for joint planning and implementation, e.g. providing adequate budget for collaborative activities.	2004	Ministries responsible for environment and forestry.	Number of elements in a NFP which take into account CBD requirements. Number and quality of inter-ministerial task force activities. Number and efficiency of incentives that promote joint planning and implementation.

Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.3.3 MDBs and bilateral donors to integrate FBD conservation and sustainable use into their forest and non-forest-related programmes, such as energy, transport, mining, infrastructure, education and agriculture.	Parties to instruct their representative governing bodies on CBD concerns. ESCBD to liaise with Chief Executive Officers of MDBs.	2004	Parties and governments, MDBs, Bilateral donors, private sector	Number of MDBs and bilateral donors having revised their plans so as to integrate CBD concerns. Number of funded projects meeting CBD concerns. Number of meetings between ESCBD and Chief Executive Officers of MDB.
Activity 3.1.3.4 Implement NFPs and NBS and FBDAP and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources to this end.	Assess needs for human and financial resources needed for the C&SU of FBD. Include strategies to fulfill those needs into NFPs, NBS and FBDAP. Provide (if necessary donor-supported) budget, institutions and human resources.	2004	CPF, Parties, governments and donors	Financial, human and institutional needs assessed. Adequate resources provided. Budget allocated.
Activity 3.1.3.5 Develop harmonized regional policies on forests, including trade, in order to avoid externalisation of national problems.	Analyse past and current existing cases of “external” impacts deriving from forest policy decisions. Conduct independent EIA studies prior to such policy decisions, and disseminate them. Launch regional negotiation processes prior to such decisions (e.g. logging bans).	2004	Governments and relevant decision makers and forest stakeholders, regional forest processes, regional development banks.	Analysis done, EIA studies completed, regional agreements endorsed.

Objective 3.1.4: Ensure that forest resource base is sufficient to allow for choices on conservation and sustainable use strategies.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.4.1 Governments and organizations secure permanent forest estates through, <i>inter alia</i> , participatory processes for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	Analysis and assessment of current forest resources (quantity and quality). National, local consultations and workshops with all stakeholders. Independent national arbitrating body for facilitation and conflict resolution.	2006	Governments and all forest-related organizations and stakeholders.	Two-thirds of CBD Parties with agreed permanent forest estate. Percentage of permanent estate.
Objective 3.1.5: Establish land tenure and land-use systems, which ensure conservation and sustainable use of FBD and are agreed upon and respected by all stakeholders.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.5.1 Each Party and government to create and implement adequate systems for multiple land uses among diverse stakeholders.	Stakeholder analysis. Public consultations at local and national levels, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities and women. Independent national arbitrating body for conflict resolution. Participatory and transparent mapping process, identifying land ownership. Legal processes that recognize customary land use and ownership.	2004	Governments and all forest stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities.	Maps of land ownership completed, and use and access rights agreed. Zoning activities completed. Laws and regulations pertaining to multiple land uses adopted. Tangible reduction of conflicts.
Activity 3.1.5.2 Each Party and Government to create processes for involving local communities, indigenous peoples and private forest owners in the conservation and management of FBD.	Consultation meetings with stakeholders. Adaptive management practices.	2004	Parties and governments, relevant stakeholders.	Number of successful processes that encourage local communities, indigenous peoples and private forest owner to participate in forest management and conservation.

Objective 3.1.6: Ensure forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the CBD and the COP decisions.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.6.1 Parties to include in their third national report a review and analysis of their forest and forest-related laws with respect to CBD concerns.	CBD Executive Secretary to convene workshop to develop analytical framework, best practice examples and case studies. Independent or commissioned studies. Guidelines for Parties. National reports.	2003	SCBD and Parties; donors that support the GEF process, NGOs and relevant stakeholders.	Number of workshops, case studies and independent studies completed. Third national reports that include a review and analysis of law enforcement.
Objective 3.1.7: Combat illegal logging and related trade.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.7.1 Increase knowledge and identify measures to combat illegal logging and related trade (forest law enforcement conferences).	Inquiries, desk studies, workshops, monitoring. Forest law enforcement conferences. Provide necessary human resources to control illegal activities.	2004	CBD, FAO, UNEP, governments, NGOs, experts	Inquiries, desk studies, workshops, monitoring are completed and disseminated.
Activity 3.1.7.2 Reform of legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.	Promote positive and remove negative incentives (dealt with in objective 3.1.8 below).	2004	Parties and governments	Number of clear illegal activities defined in the legislation. Number of illegal logging cases or violations reported before and after the establishment of the reformed legislation. Budget allocated to the control of illegal activities.
Objective 3.1.8: Ensure transparency, accountability and law enforcement, including fighting corruption.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.1.8.1 Develop capacity and methods for effective law enforcement.	Establishment of specialized enforcement units, strengthening of resources, improved information and tracking, use of novel enforcement methodologies such as markers and satellite imaging, and a more systematic approach to intelligence gathering, including the involvement of NGOs.	2005	Governments, national environmental agencies, research institutions and NGOs.	Budget of enforcement units put in place. Number of infringements or corruption cases that are caught and trialed. Measurable decrease of illegal activities.

Activity 3.1.8.2 Develop national and/or sub-national mechanisms for transparent and accountable forest resource use.	<p>Improve industry regulation, including open, transparent bidding for concessions.</p> <p>Restrict allocation of processing licences to reduce over-capacity.</p> <p>Clearly designate liability and performance incentives such as performance bonds.</p> <p>Development of professional ethics.</p> <p>Reform of inward investment laws.</p> <p>Restrictions on export points.</p> <p>Collaboration with independent “watchdog” organizations such as Global Forest Watch, Third World Network and Global Witness.</p>	2005	Parties and governments, private sector, NGOs	<p>Number of performance bonds that encourage transparency.</p> <p>Number of Parties or countries that are surveilled by “watchdog” organizations.</p> <p>Number of reports by “watchdog” organizations, disseminated in a transparent way.</p>
Activity 3.1.8.3 To develop ethical policies and codes of conduct for biodiversity-friendly forest practices (“Bio-friendly codes of conduct”) for transnational and national logging companies to respect the law and to encourage transparency and accountability.	<p>Involve TNCs in dialogues and stakeholder processes, workshops and so forth.</p> <p>SCBD to liaise with governments and TNCs.</p>	COP-6 to SBSTTA-8	CBD, TNCs, NGOs, IPs, FAO, ITTO, WB, WTO.	<p>Number of TNCs which have adopted bio-friendly code of conduct.</p> <p>Number of national logging companies which have adopted bio-friendly code of conduct.</p>

ISSUE 2: Economic issues

Goal 3.2: Parties and Governments to fully recognize the whole range of economic values of FBD goods and services, including their non-marketable and marketed values.				
Objective 3.2.1: Ensure that practitioners have adequate capacity for the implementation.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.2.1.1 Training of public and private foresters, protected area managers, park rangers, extension services in forest	Create workshops, curricula, and services to train workers and the public.	2004	Parties, governments, schools, universities, training-centres,	<p>Number and quality of training programmes in place.</p> <p>Budget and time allocated for training.</p> <p>Number of companies</p>

Goal 3.2: Parties and Governments to fully recognize the whole range of economic values of FBD goods and services, including their non-marketable and marketed values.				
Objective 3.2.1: Ensure that practitioners have adequate capacity for the implementation.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
planning, and raising of public awareness in forest conservation issues.			private companies, UNESCO.	involved. Number and status of curricula.
Activity 3.2.1.2 Incorporate FBD in to curricula of forestry school.	Organize academic boards to incorporate FBD in curricula.	2004	Governments, universities and other educational institutions that teach forestry.	Number of universities or other educational institutions having revised their forestry curricula. Number of courses incorporating FBD concerns.
Objective 3.2.2: Ensure that economic incentives and subsidies are favourable to forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and promote related economic instruments.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.2.2.1 Remove perverse incentives; develop and improve positive incentives. Activity 3.2.2.2 Analyse the effects of existing economic incentives, such as tax, subsidies, prices, and export bans, and identify their perverse and positive impacts on FBD.	New regulations to be adopted and appropriate means devoted to their implementation. Expert meetings, desk studies.	2004	CBD, WTO, UNEP, regional trade organizations (e.g. NAFTA, Mercosul, European Union, APEC). Parties, governments, relevant national agencies, academia	Number of perverse incentives removed. Number of positive incentives strengthened. Number, quality and dissemination of analysis.

Objective 3.2.2: Ensure that economic incentives and subsidies are favourable to forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and promote related economic instruments.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.2.2.3 Adjust incentives accordingly.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.	Same as above.
Activity 3.2.2.4 SCBD to implement decision V/15 para 3 (incentive measures) as it regards forest biodiversity.				
Activity 3.2.2.5 Put in place environmental tax bonds.	Relevant regulations.	2005	Parties and governments, financial institutions.	Number of environmental tax bonds issued. Number of environmental tax bonds bought.
Objective 3.2.3: Ensure that the international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and promote related economic instruments.				
Activity	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.2.3.1 Create an international trade framework enabling the C&SU of FBD.	Allow discrimination in favour of products originating from sustainably managed forests. Establish SIAs of trade agreements. SIA to include FBD impact assessment.	2005	Governments, CBD, FAO, WTO; ITTO, UNFF, UNEP; CSD.	Creation of SIA indicators. SIA results. WTO regulations that incorporate the C&SU of FBD concerns.
Objective 3.2.4: Ensure that consumption levels and patterns are consistent with sustainable production levels and the limits of forest ecosystems.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.2.4.1 To undertake an analysis of levels and patterns of actual and predicted consumption of major forest products (such as timber, pulp and paper, fuel wood, bushmeat and other non-wood forest resources) and compare the results with production levels allowing for the C&SU of FBD.	Desk studies, expert workshops, reports, national surveys.	UNFF-3 (if economic issues will be central theme).	CBD, OECD; FAO; UNEP; WRI, WWF, regional forest processes, NGOs.	Analysis of rational, regional and global consumption patterns undertaken and disseminated.
Activity 3.2.4.2 Undertake specific studies for the different levels, national, regional and international levels.	Same as above.			

Activity 3.2.4.3 To encourage consumption of forest products from sustainably managed sources.	Tax redemption. Inclusion of provisions for the C&SU of FBD into certification standards.	2005	Governments, local authorities, certification agencies, private and, corporate sector, public consumers. Media.	Percentage of certified products. Rate of public procurement. Percentage of exported wood that is certified.
Activity 3.2.4.4 Include FBD conservation and sustainable use criteria in the multiple issue of eco-labelling.	Revision of criteria for eco-labels. Update criteria for eco-labels. Desk studies, expert meetings.	2005	Government authority responsible for eco-labelling	Eco-labels which take into account the C&SU of FBD in their criteria are in place.

ISSUE 3: Public education and awareness

Goal 3.3: To achieve public support for and understanding of, the value of forest biodiversity and its goods and services at all levels.				
Objective 3.3.1: Increase broad-based awareness of the value of FBD.				
Activities	Ways and means	Time frame	Actors	Indicators of progress
Activity 3.3.1.2 Increase understanding and awareness of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to the conservation and sustainable use of FBD.	Organize meetings on raising awareness among the following actors: indigenous and local communities, governments, NGOs, media and the public. Workshop, publications.	2005	CBD (CHM) Parties, governments, publishers, companies, journalists, national educational institutions, GEF.	Number, size and diversity ⁶ of actors participating in the meetings organized. Number and size of the forest industries taking into account the positive implications of Article 8(j) in their annual reports.
Activity 3.3.1.3 Raise awareness of the forest industry concerning the positive implications of Article 8(j) as it relates to forest management.	Integrate traditional management systems into the forestry curricula of academia.		CBD, governments, private sector, I.LC, academia	Curricula containing traditional management systems.
Activity 3.3.1.4 Include forest biodiversity in the Global Initiative on Biological Diversity on education and public awareness (Decision V/17, para. 3).	Workshops, publications, expert meeting.	2002	UNESCO, SCBD, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, GEF, PG, relevant national educational institutions.	Inclusion of FBD in the Global Initiative on Biological Diversity.

⁶/ Diversity refers to the various relevant actors, i. e., indigenous and local communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, media, the public and academia.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABS	access and benefit-sharing
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
CATIE	Tropical Agriculture Research and Higher Education Center
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	(CBD) clearing house mechanism
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
C&SU	conservation and sustainable use
EIA	environmental impact assessment
EROS	Earth Resources Observation Systems
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBD	forest biological diversity
FGR	Forest genetic resources
FRA	(FAO) Forest Resource Assessment
FRI	Forest resources inventories
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	geographic information systems
GMO	genetically modified organism
IAS	invasive alien species
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development (UK)
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
I.LC	indigenous and local communities
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resource Institute
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPs	indigenous peoples
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUBS	International Union of Biological Sciences
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IUFRO	International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
IUFRO, GFIS	IUFRO, Global Forest Inventory System
MDB	Multinational Donor Bank
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NBSAP	National biodiversity strategies and action plan
NFP	national forest programme
NGO	non-governmental organization
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PG	Parties and Governments
PA	protected area
PVA	population viability analysis
RTE	rare, threatened and endangered species
SBSTA	(UNFCCC) Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice
SBSTTA	(CBD) Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SFM	sustainable forest management
SIA	strategic impact assessment

TNC	transnational corporation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFF, MYPOW	UNFF multi-year programme of work
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN)
WB	World Bank
WRI	World Resources Institute
WTO	World Trade Organization
WWF	World-Wide Fund for Nature
