



## CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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### CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Sixth meeting

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Item 21 of the provisional agenda\*

#### FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

***Submission from Parties on: (i) potential priorities for the proposed expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity; and (ii) potential actors, a suggested timeframe and possible ways and means for the implementation of the activities proposed, as well as indicators of progress in implementation***

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. The present note, which is being circulated for the information of participants in the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, is intended to supplement the note by the Executive Secretary on elaboration of elements for an expanded work programme on forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/17 and Add.1).
2. In its recommendation VII/6, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) adopted elements for an expanded work programme on forest biological diversity and, in paragraph 3 of the same recommendation, requested the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to submit their views and suggestions for potential priorities for the proposed expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, taking into account the principles given in the chapeau of the elements for the proposed programme (recommendation VII/6, annex). In paragraph 2 of the same recommendation, the Executive Secretary was also requested to prepare, drawing upon the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6), and seeking comments from Parties, the Bureau and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on forest biological diversity, a report for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting, identifying, *inter alia*, potential actors, a suggested timeframe and possible ways and means for implementation of the activities proposed, as well as indicators of progress in implementation, taking account the potential for collaborative work with other bodies.
3. In December 2001, by his notification 2001-12-05/02, the Executive Secretary invited national focal points to submit their views, at the latest by 31 January 2002. As of 25 February 2002, two responses had been received—from Australia and the European Union.

\* UNEP/CBD/COP/6/1 and Corr.1/Rev.1.

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4. These responses are annexed to the present note, with Australia starting on page 3 and the European Union on page 54. They are being are being circulated in the form and language in which they were received by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Annex***SUBMISSIONS ON ELEMENTS FOR AN EXPANDED WORK PROGRAMME ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY****AUSTRALIA**

SBSTTA7 invited comments on the Elements for an Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biodiversity in VII/6 2 and 3 on forest biological diversity:

“2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, drawing upon the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity and seeking comments from Parties, the Bureau and members of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, to prepare a report for consideration by Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting identifying:

(a) Elements in the work programme adopted by decision IV/7 of relevance to the expanded work programme, and how these may be incorporated in the expanded programme of work, also taking into account multi-year programme of work and plan of action of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(b) Potential actors, a suggested timeframe and possible ways and means for implementation of the activities proposed, as well as indicators of progress in implementation, taking into account the potential for collaborative work with other bodies, in particular the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to submit their views and suggestions for potential priorities for the proposed expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity taking into account the chapeau of the annex to the present recommendation to be incorporated into an information document and report to the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting for consideration;”

Accordingly, Australia would offer general comments on the work programme and specific line by line comments on the priority, implementation, timeframe, and actors on the elements of the work programme.

General comments

Australia retains the view that Parties remain the best means by which to implement work programmes developed under the CBD. This should be reflected in the potential actors and/or partners in the work programme. Our comments below identify a number of limited reporting processes to facilitate Parties exchanging information on the implementation of the work programme. This would see Parties providing a further Forest Thematic Report (at a time to be determined) and a separate report prior to SBSTTA9

Australia would support a partnership role for the United Nations Forest Forum (UNFF) and its Collaborative Partnership on Forests in delivering this work programme. The specific comments below do not always reference the UNFF but Australia is of the view that they should be a actor or partner in all elements of the work programme.

The CBD Secretariat activity required by the work programme should be contingent on funds being made available. Expectations on the Secretariat must be related to their and the Parties' capacity to deliver the work programme. Though, all activities in the work programme are important and their completion as a package of activities would contribute significantly to advancing the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity it is unlikely that all actors will be able to complete all aspects of the work programme. Accordingly activities should be prioritised and implementation should be contingent on

resources, with higher priorities receiving resources first. Parties should work together to help promote work leading to the completion of all activities in the work programme.

Australia has identified specific priorities for each activity in an attached table below. However for ease of reference we have prioritised objectives and these are summarised in priority order in a table as follows:

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Objective title</b>	<b>Objective text</b>	<b>Overall priority</b>
2	1	2	Institutional reform	Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.	1
1	4	1	Sustainable use	Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity.	2
1	3	3	Protected areas	Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.	3
2	1	4	Illegal logging	Combat illegal logging, illegal exploitation of non-timber forest products, illegal exploitation of genetic resources, and related trade.	4
1	1	1	Ecosystem approach	Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests.	5
1	4	2	Unsustainable harvesting	Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.	6
2	1	3	Good governance	Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	7
1	2	6	Fragmentation-conversion	To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses.	8
2	1	1	Understanding biodiversity	Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.	9
1	2	4	Forest fire	To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression.	10
2	2	1	Socio-economic factors	Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	11
1	4	3	Adaptive community management	Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.	12
1	5	1	Benefit sharing	Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	13
3	2	1	Criteria and Indicators process	Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	14
1	4	4	Genetic conservation	Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.	15
3	3	1	Ecosystem research	Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.	16
1	2	1	Invasive alien species	Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.	17
1	2	5	Natural disturbance regimes	To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.	18
2	3	1	Public education	Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.	19

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Programme	Goal	Objective	Objective title	Objective text	Overall priority
1	2	3	Climate change mitigation	Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity taking into account the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity.	20
1	3	2	Endemic and threatened species	Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.	21
1	3	1	Restore degraded forests	Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.	22
3	4	1	Global forest biodiversity monitoring	Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale.	23
3	1	1	Harmonize forest classification	Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.	24
3	1	3	Forest ecosystems surveys	To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	25
3	1	2	National forest classification mapping	Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).	26
1	2	2	Pollution mitigation	Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity	27

Australia considers that the top twenty-one objectives of the work programme address the most important core elements of the work programme and that these should be given prominence by Parties to help them be achieved. The top seven priority objectives must be achieved in a feasible timeframe by Parties to help realise the sustainable use and conservation of forest biological diversity as envisaged under the Convention.

Australia is also of the view that the work programme elements will need ongoing discussion and consideration. We have made specific comments under the milestones section identifying appropriate fora (such as SBSTTA) where this might occur. In particular we have identified the need for a discussion of specific issues at SBSTTA9. If this was considered to be too soon, then it could be included in the SBSTTA 10 or 11 agenda but the timing would need to be adjusted accordingly.

#### Specific comments

The attached table provides line by line comments and suggestions on the Goals, Objectives and Activities for an Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biodiversity as requested by the recommendations SBSTTAVII/6.2 and 3. We have concentrated on populating the priority, timeframe, implementation and potential actors components of the table developed at SBSTTAVII. In addition, several minor underlined comments have been added to the actual activities agreed to at SBSTTA7; further a new activity has been inserted into the sustainable use objective.

*Attachment*

**AUSTRALIAN COMMENTS ON ELEMENTS FOR AN EXPANDED WORK  
PROGRAMME ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY<sup>1</sup>**

***Chapeau***

In undertaking this expanded programme of work, parties, governments, international and regional organizations and processes, civil society organizations and other relevant bodies and all relevant implementers shall take into account the following considerations:

- (a) The need to focus on key priorities for sustainable use of forest resources and to ensure equitable sharing of benefits;
- (b) The need to facilitate adequate participation of indigenous and local communities and the need to respect their rights and interests;
- (c) The need to urgently prioritize biodiversity conservation efforts on the most endangered and environmentally-significant forest ecosystems and species, in particular primary forests;
- (d) The need to achieve synergies and avoid duplications between the work of the key international bodies, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;
- (e) The need to ensure capacity building and the provision of adequate financial, human and technical resources to allow implementation of the work programme by all relevant stakeholders;

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<sup>1</sup> Acronyms used: Adhoc TCCB - Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity; C&I processes –*inter alia* Montreal, Pan European, ITTO; CFA – Commonwealth Forestry Association, CGIAR – Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, CHM – Clearing House Mechanism; CIFOR – Centre for International Forestry Research; CPF- Collaborative Partnership on Forests; CPGR – Commission on Plant Genetic Resources (FAO), CSD – Commission on Sustainable Development (UN), FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization (UN), FCCC – Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, FCS - forest certification schemes, ICRAF – International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, IFB - International Funding Bodies including aid projects, Global Environment Facility and International Monetary Fund; ILC – Indigenous and Local Communities; INGOs - International Non-Government Organisations; IPCC – International Panel on Climate Change, IPGRI – International Plant Genetic Resources Institute, ITTO – International Tropical Timber Organisation; IUCN – World Conservation Union; IUFRO – International Union of Forestry Research Organisations; IUSF- International Union of Societies of Foresters and associated Institutes and Societies, UNDP – United Nations Development Programme, UNFF – United Nations Forest Forum, WCMC – World Conservation Monitoring Centre, WTO – World Trade Organisation

- (f) The need to ensure that relevant activities be effectively incorporated into national and subnational forest and biological diversity strategies and programmes;
- (g) The need for clarification of the links between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management.

<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1. CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING</b>					
<b>GOAL 1 To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Clarify the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management.	High	Secretariat to commission work, contingent on funds, and report on the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach as it applies to forests and sustainable forest management; including the integration between the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of biological resources, provision of forest goods and services and maintaining sustainable forest management	By 2004	Secretariat, forest experts, UNFF, CPF, Parties, C&I processes	Report discussed at SBSTTA9
(b) Develop guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems.	Very High	Based on (a), Country case studies and literature, the Secretariat commissions, contingent on funds, work to provide guidance and guidelines for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems	By 2004	Secretariat, forest experts, UNFF, Parties	Report discussed at SBSTTA9

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Identify key structural and functional ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making and develop decision-support tools on a hierarchy of scales	Very High	IUFRO, ITTO, C&I processes hold workshops to identify key structural and functional ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making and development of decision-support tools on a hierarchy of scales. Cost effective and feasible indicators to be developed that countries can implement into monitoring regimes.	2002-2007	IUFRO, ITTO, C&I Processes, IUCN, forest experts, Secretariat, Parties	Progress reports to be submitted for discussion to SBSTTA9
Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(d) Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest <u>ecosystems and management objectives</u> .	Very High	<p>Parties develop and implement codes of practice and silvicultural guidelines that are operationally suitable and feasible to be practised in specified forest ecosystems and are consistent with sustainable forest management for the range of forest goods, services and biodiversity values found in those ecosystems</p> <p>The Secretariat, with the collaboration of CFA, IUSF, IUFRO and ICRAF, commission, contingent on funds, an independent assessment and peer review of the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems around the world.</p>	<p>2002-2003</p> <p>2003-2005</p>	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF, FAO, ITTO, CFA, IUSF, IUFRO, ICRAF	Parties to report at SBSTTA9 on (i) their codes of forest practice and silvicultural guidelines and (ii) the scientific review and stakeholder consultation processes followed in developing and revising codes and guidelines

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(e) Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in ecosystem-level planning and management.	High	Parties to develop and implement stakeholder participation mechanisms that assist in ecosystem-level forest planning and management.	By 2005	Parties and regional groupings, CPF, UNFF	Parties to report how activity has been achieved at COP9 - forest report
(f) Develop an informal international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach and exchange related information through the clearing-house mechanism.	High	IUFRO to set up an informal network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach. IUFRO networks, Model Forest Network to be used as mechanisms for exchanging and networking information. Copies of important information to be provided through the CHM.	By 2005	IUFRO, Model Forest Network, CHM and Secretariat, CIFOR, ICRAF	IUFRO 2005 to be used to discuss forest examples of the ecosystem approach. A report provided via the CHM
(g) Hold workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach.	Very High	A series of regional and country workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach. Activities (a) and (b) to be completed before workshops proceed	2004-2006	IUFRO, IUSF, ITTO, IUCN, FAO, Parties, INGOs	Completion of Activities (a) and (b). Regional and country workshops to occur during 2004-2006.

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(h) Promote research and pilot projects to develop understanding of the functional linkages between forest biological diversity and agriculture with the aim to developing practices that could improve the relations between forest management and other land use methods. Promote assessment of functional linkages between mining, infrastructure and other development projects and forest biodiversity, and develop best practice, guidelines for such development projects to mitigate adverse impacts on forest biodiversity.	Very High	Parties and IUFRO to collaborate and promote research into understanding and assessment of the functional linkages between forest biological diversity and agriculture, mining, infrastructure and other development projects with a view of developing best practice and guidelines to mitigate adverse impacts on biological diversity. Projects are to include consideration and modelling of forest conservation and sustainability use issues. An international modelling agency could be formed to progress work.	2002-2012	Parties, IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF Secretariat and Forest experts	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties and IUFRO for discussion at SBSTTA9  Parties and IUFRO identify an appropriate agency to develop models in respect to this activity
(i) Promote activities that minimize the negative impacts of forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity, including afforestation, forest restoration, secondary forest and plantation management, and agroforestry, watershed management and land use planning aimed at providing a combination of economic and environmental goods and services to stakeholders.	Very High	Parties to report on the improvements to their forest management systems to illustrate cooperation, coordination and partnerships across sectors so as to minimise forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity whilst providing goods and services to stakeholders. Documentation should be provided to support that forest management systems have improved.	2002-2005	Parties, CIFOR, ICRAF, Secretariat and Forest experts	Parties to report how activity has been achieved at COP9 - forest report

<b>GOAL 2 To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity</b>					<b>Priority - High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law..</b>					<b>Priority - High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Reinforce, develop and implement strategies at regional and national level to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, including risk assessment, strengthening of quarantine regulation, and containment or eradication programmes taking into account the guidelines on invasive alien species if adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.	High	Parties to implement and periodically report on achievement and implementation of programs/projects to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten forest ecosystems by incorporating appropriate questions into the forest thematic report.  Parties to implement programs to control impacts of invasive alien species in forest ecosystems.	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, FAO	Forest thematic report
(b) Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.	High	IUFRO to convene a meeting of experts to review knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems. The review will be available through the CHM. Parties to promote research in the improvement of knowledge in this field.	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, FAO	IUFRO workshop held by 2004 and review available by 2005. Parties to report to SBSTTA on knowledge base.

<b>Objective 2 Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity</b>					<b>Priority – Low to Medium</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Increase the understanding of the impact of pollution, e.g., acidification and eutrophication, and other pollutants (such as mercury and cyanide) on forest biodiversity; at genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape levels.	Medium	Parties whose forests are impacted by pollution and pollutants are invited to submit case studies on research which improves understanding of the impacts of pollution on forest biodiversity.	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO	Case studies by SBSTTA9
(b) Support monitoring programmes that help evaluate the impacts of air, soil and water pollution on forest ecosystems, and address the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.	Medium	as above	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO	Forest thematic report
(c) Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.	Medium	Where relevant, Parties are to include forest biodiversity issues in strategies and policies to reduce pollution	ongoing	Parties	Forest thematic report
(d) To promote the reduction of pollution levels that adversely affect forest biodiversity and encourage forest management techniques that reduce the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.	High	Codes of practice, management guidelines, protocols, standards and handbooks are periodically reviewed, updated and improved to reduce adverse effects and impacts of pollution on forest biodiversity and environments	ongoing	Parties, CFA, IUSF, IUFRO, UNFF, CPF	Forest thematic report

<b>Objective 3 Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity taking into account the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity:</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Promote monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere;	High	Pending outcome of Expert Group, Parties undertake and promote monitoring and research of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO IPCC, FCCC	Adhoc TCCB report provided to SBSTTA. Forest thematic report
(b) Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global, regional and national levels;	High	Pending outcome of Expert Group, IPCC, Parties and IUFRO develop and implement response strategies and action plans to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity	ongoing	IPCC, Parties, IUFRO, Adhoc TCCB, WCMC, FCCC	Adhoc TCCB report provided to SBSTTA. Forest thematic report
(c) Promote the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity in forests in order to enhance their capacity to resist to, and recover from and adapt to climate change;	Very High	Pending outcome of Expert Group, Parties undertake maintenance and restoration programs of biodiversity in forests in order to enhance their capacity to resist to, and recover from and adapt to climate change. IUFRO, CIFOR and other research agencies to support the science required to support maintenance and restoration programs.	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, Adhoc TCCB, CIFOR, FCCC	Adhoc TCCB report provided to SBSTTA. Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(d) Promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;	Very High	Pending outcome of Expert Group, IPCC and Parties to promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	ongoing	IPCC, Parties, Adhoc TCCB, FCCC	Adhoc TCCB report provided to SBSTTA. Forest thematic report
(e) Assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change.	High	Pending outcome of Expert Group, Secretariat and the Adhoc TCCB to assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change	By 2004	Secretariat, Adhoc TCCB, FCCC	Adhoc TCCB report provided to SBSTTA. Forest thematic report
<b>Objective 4 To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
(a) Identify policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires, often associated with land clearing and other land use activities.	Very High	Parties and funding bodies to review policies, practices and measures addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled or unwanted fires with the objectives of limiting the extent of uncontrolled or unwanted fires	By 2003	Parties and funding agencies, IFB, CPF, UNFF	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties for discussion at SBSTTA9
(b) Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes.	Very High	ITTO, IUFRO, CIFOR and ICRAF to research the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes and publish results	By 2003	ITTO, IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF, Parties, and Secretariat	Secretariat to review progress and report to SBSTTA9

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Develop and promote the use of fire management tools for maintaining and enhancing forest biological diversity, especially when there has been a shift in fire regimes.	Very High	ITTO, IUSF, CFA, IUFRO, CIFOR and ICRAF to help Parties to develop and promote the use of fire management tools for maintaining and enhancing forest biological diversity	By 2003	ITTO, IUFRO, CFA, IUSF, CIFOR, ICRAF Parties, and Secretariat	Secretariat to review progress and report to SBSTTA9
(d) To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.	Very High	Parties to develop and implement practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity	By 2003	Parties and funding agencies, IFB	Parties to submit reports for discussion at SBSTTA9
(e) Promote development of systems for risk assessment and early warning, monitoring and control, and enhance capacity for prevention and post-fire forest biodiversity restoration at the community, national and regional levels.	Very High	Party research agencies and UN agencies providing advice on forests, with Parties, promote development of systems for risk assessment and early warning, monitoring and control, and enhance capacity for prevention and post-fire forest biodiversity restoration at the community, national and regional levels.	ongoing	UN agencies (forest), Parties, CIFOR, CPF, Secretariat, CHM	Secretariat to review progress and report to SBSTTA9.
(f) To advise on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires.	Very High	Party research agencies and UN agencies providing advice on forests advise Parties on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires	ongoing	UN agencies (forest), Parties, CIFOR, CPF, Secretariat, CHM	Secretariat to review progress and report to SBSTTA9.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(g) Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.	Very High	Parties to review and rectify sectoral programmes and policies that can/could induce uncontrolled forest fires and amend them to promote longterm conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	By 2003	Parties, CSD, UNDP, IFB, FAO, UNFF, CPF, CGIAR, INGO, IUCN	Parties to submit reports for discussion at SBSTTA9
(h) Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.	Very High	Parties to develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.	By 2003	Parties and funding agencies	Parties to submit reports for discussion at SBSTTA9
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(i) Develop mechanisms, including early warning systems, for exchange of information related to the causes of forest biodiversity loss, including fires, pests and diseases, and invasive species.	Very High	Parties and CHM to collaborate in the development of mechanisms, including early warning systems, for exchange of information related to the causes of forest biodiversity loss, including fires, pests and diseases, and invasive species.	ongoing	Parties, CHM, UN agencies (forest), CPF	Secretariat to review progress and report to SBSTTA9.

<b>Objective 5 To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur..</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods.	High	Parties, CFA, IUFRO, IUSF and IUCN to develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods so as to maintain biodiversity where such natural disturbances no longer occur	ongoing	Parties, CFA, IUFRO, IUSF, CIFOR, IUCN	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties for discussion at SBSTTA9
<b>Objective 6 To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
(a) Encourage the creation of private reserves and private conservation methods where appropriate, respecting the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.	High	Parties, IUCN and international funding agencies encourage the creation of private reserves and conservation methods to benefit forest conservation	ongoing	Parties, IUCN IFB	Forest thematic report
(b) Establish ecological corridors on a national and regional basis.	Very High	Parties and regional partners to establish ecological corridors and networks on a national and regional basis.	ongoing	Parties, regional partners	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Promote cost-benefit analysis of development projects that might lead to the conversion of forest into other land uses incorporating the impacts on forest biological diversity.	Very High	Global Environment Facility with International funding agencies to undertake cost-benefit analysis and impact assessments of development projects that might lead to the conversion of forest into other land uses incorporating the impacts on forest biological diversity.	ongoing	Global Environment Facility, IFB, Parties, CGIAR, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report COP on cost benefit analyses in development projects impacting on forests
(d) Implement policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled clearing or other uncontrolled land-use activities	Very High	Parties to implement policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled clearing or other uncontrolled land-use activities such that these uncontrolled clearing and land-use activities no longer occur	By 2005	Parties, Secretariat, CSD, FAO, UNDP, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report
<b>GOAL 3 To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity</b>					<b>Priority - High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium to High</b>
(a) Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach	Medium	Parties to promote and implement systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach.	ongoing	Parties and regional groupings	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.	High	Party's research agencies, IUFRO, IUSF, CIFOR and IUCN to develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods so as to maintain biodiversity where such natural disturbances no longer occur	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, IUSF, CFA, CIFOR, ICRAF, IUCN	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties for discussion at SBSTTA9
(c) Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.	High	Parties are to create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands. International data will be compiled by the FAO (forests) and provided through the CHM	ongoing	Parties, FAO (forest), CHM, Secretariat, UNFF, CPF	Secretariat with Parties FAO (forests) and CHM to review progress and report to SBSTTA9 in 2003.
<b>Objective 2 Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
(a) Determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.	High	Parties together with IUCN, and forest research agencies, determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.	By 2005 and every 10 years there after	Parties, IUCN, and forest research agencies, forest experts	Reports to COP on Party-IUCN determination of listing status of forest endemic or threatened species

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.	High	Parties together with IUCN, and forest research agencies, develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.	By 2005 and reviewed every 5 years there after	Parties, IUCN, and forest research agencies, forest experts, Secretariat	Secretariat and Parties to report to SBSTTA on implementation of conservation strategies for forest endemic or threatened species
<b>Objective 3 Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.</b>					<b>Priority –Very High</b>
(a) Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.	Very High	Parties (with Regional groupings) based on SBSTTA9 and COP7 advice on criteria (covering comprehensiveness, representativeness, biologically and geographically representative, adequacy, effective networks of protected forest areas, socio-economic considerations) assess their forest protected area networks for gaps and weaknesses of coverage across forest types against the criteria	SBSTTA9  COP7  2004-2010	Parties, Regional Groups, SBSTTA9, COP7, IUCN	Criteria determined at SBSTTA9  Parties agree on criteria  Parties undertake assessments and periodically report to SBSTTA and COP on progress and findings

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Establish (in accordance with Article 8(j)) with the full participation and with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, comprehensive, adequate, biologically and geographically representative and effective networks of protected areas.	Very High	Based on (a) Parties are to implement mechanisms that will enable them to establish a network of forest protected incrementally up to 2010 respecting the rights of indigenous and local communities and participation of these communities as well as stakeholders	Present to 2010	Parties, IUCN, Secretariat, ILC, Stakeholders	Parties to report to SBSTTA and COP on progress in establishing their networks of protected areas (completion by 2010).
(c) Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.	High	Based on (a) and (b) and where needed Parties are to establish a network of restoration forest areas for conservation and sustainable use so as to complement the protected forest network	Present to 2010	Parties, IUCN, IUSF, Secretariat, IFB, ILC, Stakeholders	Parties to report to SBSTTA and COP on progress in establishing restoration forest areas to complement their networks of protected areas.
(d) Revise in a similar manner and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and efficacy of existing protected area networks.	Very High	Parties (with Regional groupings) based on SBSTTA9 and COP7 advice on criteria (see (a)) assess their existing forest protected area networks and the findings are to be considered in identification of gaps and weaknesses of coverage across forest types (see (a))	By 2010 and every ten years thereafter	Parties, Regional Groups, SBSTTA9, COP7, IUCN, ILC, Stakeholders	Parties undertake assessments and periodically report to SBSTTA and COP on progress and findings

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(e) Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.	Very High	Parties (with Regional groupings) and based on SBSTTA9 and COP7 advice on efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity undertake assessments of their forest protected area networks for efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity and implement findings of these assessments	SBSTTA9  COP7  2004-2010	Parties, Regional Groups, SBSTTA9, COP7, IUCN, CFA, IUSF	Criteria defining efficacy of protected forest areas determined at SBSTTA9 and agreed at COP7  Parties undertake assessments and periodically report to SBSTTA and COP on progress and findings
(f) Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values.	Very High	Parties are to ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values based upon management systems ( <i>inter alia</i> management guidelines and standards, and codes of management and practice) which are periodically internationally reviewed and assessed for country circumstances	SBSTTA9  COP7  2004-2010	Parties, Regional Groups, SBSTTA9, COP7, IUCN, CFA, IUSF	Guidelines for management systems applying to the management of protected forest areas are to be determined at SBSTTA9 and agreed at COP7  Parties to report to SBSTTA and COP.

<b>GOAL 4 To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority –Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.	High	Parties to implement programmes and projects that support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, ILC	Forest thematic report
(b) Develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products.	Very High	Based on SBSTTA9 and COP7 advice and consideration of criteria covering sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products, Parties, Regional Groupings, International Funding Bodies and ITTO will collaboratively develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products.	SBSTTA9  COP7  2004-2010	Parties, UNFF, CPF, ITTO, Regional Groups, IFB, SBSTTA9, COP7, C&I processes	Criteria determined at SBSTTA9  Parties agree on criteria  Parties undertake programmes and initiatives and report five-yearly to SBSTTA and COP on out-comes

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Support regional cooperation and work on sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products and services, including through technology transfer and capacity building within and between regions.	Very High	Based on SBSTTA9 and COP7 advice and consideration of criteria covering sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products, Parties, Regional Groupings, International Funding Bodies and ITTO will support regional cooperation and work on sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products and services. They will also promote technology transfer and capacity building within and between regions.	SBSTTA9  COP7  2004-2010	Parties, UNFF, CPF, ITTO, Regional Groups, IFB, SBSTTA9, COP7	Criteria determined at SBSTTA9  Parties agree on criteria  Parties undertake programmes and initiatives and report five-yearly to SBSTTA and COP on out-comes
(d) Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.	Very High	SBSTTA9 provide guidance on improving forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.	2003	Parties, SBSTTA9, CPF, UNFF, CFA, IUSF, CIFOR, ICRAF, IUFRO	Guidance on improving forest management and planning practices taken up by Parties
(e) Promote cooperative work on the sustainable use of forest products and services and its relation to biodiversity conservation with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.	High	Parties and CPF promote cooperative work on the sustainable use of forest products and services and its relation to biodiversity conservation	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(f) Encourage implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that take into consideration relevant forest biodiversity criteria and that would be audited, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests.	Very High	Parties support the development and implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that take into consideration relevant forest biodiversity criteria and that would be audited, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests. Systems are in place and promote sustainable use of forest resources across all forest types. SBSTTA9 and UNFF assess and review comparability and standards across schemes for forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	2003 and ongoing	Parties, FCS, SBSTTA9, Secretariat, Forest Industry and Growers, UNFF, CPF	Background papers prepared on schemes for review and assessment at SBSTTA9
(g) Set up demonstration sites that would illustrate forest conservation and on-ground delivery of goods and services through sustainable forest management, which are also representative of various types of forest, themes and regional needs, through case-studies.	Very High	Parties and research bodies support the establishment of demonstration sites and case studies that illustrate forest conservation and on-ground delivery of goods and services through sustainable forest management. They are to be representative of various types of forest, themes and regional needs and useful for communication and education needs.	ongoing	IUFRO, model forest network, CIFOR, ICRAF, Parties, CHM	Sites and studies incorporated into forest thematic report and CHM

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(h) Facilitate and support a responsible private sector committed to sustainable harvesting practices and compliance with domestic laws through effective development and enforcement of laws on sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber resources.	High	Parties together with the UNFF develop, implement and regulate codes of conduct and laws to encourage, facilitate and support a responsible private sector committed to sustainable harvesting practices and sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber resources as well and limiting other sectoral activities impacting on forest	ongoing	Parties, UNFF, Forest Industry and Growers	Forest thematic report
(i) Parties to support and ensure that the sustainable use of forest products (timber and non-timber), goods and services are based on long-term sustainability and conservation principles taking into account the needs of indigenous and local communities and anticipated demands of future generations.	Very High	Parties to develop mechanisms to ensure that the sustainable use of forest products (timber and non-timber), goods and services are based on long-term sustainability and conservation principles taking into account the needs of indigenous and local communities and anticipated demands of future generations.	2008, ongoing	Parties, UNFF, CPF, IUFRO, IUCN, IUSF, ITTO	Parties to submit reports for discussion at SBSTTA11
<b>Objective 2 Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
(a) Establish a liaison group with an associated workshop to facilitate development of a joint work plan with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP)s, with a particular focus on bush meat, to sustainable levels.	Very High	A liaison group to be established in association with CPF to develop a work plan to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP)s, with a particular focus on bush meat, to sustainable levels.	2003	Liaison group, CPF, UNFF, ITTO, CIFOR	Liaison group to submit work plan to SBSTTA9 for discussion and then passed to COP7 for endorsement

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Promote projects and activities that encourage the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities.	Very High	UN funding agencies, World Bank and other international funding agencies, with the support of Parties, to commence projects and activities that encourage the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities. Secretariat to compile information on projects and activities.	Ongoing	UN funding agencies, World Bank, IFB, Parties, CPF, UNFF	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties and Secretariat for discussion at SBSTTA9
(c) Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.	Very High	Parties to develop and implement any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources and provide compliance reports to SBSTTA	ongoing	Parties, Secretariat	Progress reports to be submitted by Parties for discussion at SBSTTA9
(d) Solicit input from Parties, other countries and relevant organizations on ways and means to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of illegally harvested forest resources, which are not covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and consider this information as a basis for further steps on this issue.	Very High	Secretariat to solicit and compile input from Parties, CPF, other countries, relevant organisations and agencies on ways and means to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of illegally harvested forest resources and prepare a report on further steps and approaches to address the import of illegally harvested forest resources.	2003	Secretariat, Parties, CPF, other entities, ITTO, CIFOR, WCMC, WTO	Secretariat to submit a report and recommendations to SBSTTA9 for discussion and consideration to address the importation of illegally harvested forest resources and then pass it to COP7 for endorsement

<b>Objective 3 Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority – High to Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Strengthen the capacity of, and provide incentives for, indigenous and local communities to generate opportunities for sustainable use of forest biodiversity and for access to markets;	Very High	Parties to strengthen the capacity of, and provide incentives for, indigenous and local communities to generate opportunities for sustainable use of forest biodiversity and for access to markets. Secretariat to monitor, analyse data and report to SBSTTA.	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA on strengthening the capacity of ILC at SBSTTA9
(b) Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity;	Very High	Parties to strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity. Secretariat to monitor, analyse findings and report to SBSTTA	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA on strengthening the capacity of ILC at SBSTTA9
(c) Encourage the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity by indigenous and local communities through their development of adaptive management practices, using as appropriate traditional forest-related knowledge;	Very High	Parties to support, promote and encourage the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity by indigenous and local communities through their development of adaptive management practices, using as appropriate traditional forest-related knowledge	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA on strengthening the capacity of ILC at SBSTTA9
(d) Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity as an instrument to enhance forest biological diversity;	Medium	Parties to promote maintenance of cultural diversity to help enhance forest biological diversity	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(e) Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j);	High	Parties to promote develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j)	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA on strengthening the capacity of ILC at SBSTTA9
(f) Create an environment that fosters respect, and stimulates, preserves and maintains traditional knowledge related to forest biological diversity, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.	Very High	Parties to create an environment that fosters respect, and stimulates, preserves and maintains traditional knowledge related to forest biological diversity, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.	ongoing	Parties, ILC, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA on strengthening the capacity of ILC at SBSTTA9
<b>Objective 4 Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
(a) Develop, harmonize and assess the diversity of forest genetic resources, taking into consideration the identification of key functional/keystone species populations, model species and genetic variability at the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) level.	Medium	Party's research agencies to research and assess the diversity of forest genetic resources, taking into consideration the identification of key functional/keystone species populations, model species and genetic variability	ongoing	Party research agencies, CIFOR, CPGR, ICRAF, IUFRO, canopy research network	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Select, at a national level, the most threatened forest ecosystems based on the genetic diversity of their priority species and populations and develop an appropriate action plan in order to protect the genetic resources of the most threatened forest ecosystems.	High	Parties to develop and implement action plans in order to protect the genetic resources of the most threatened forest ecosystems.	ongoing	Parties, Party research agencies	Forest thematic report
(c) Improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation <i>in situ</i> , in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations.	Medium	Parties and their research agencies improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation <i>in situ</i> , in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations	ongoing	Parties, Party research agencies	Forest thematic report
(d) Provide guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest genetic resources, and to develop and evaluate strategies for their conservation, both <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> .	Medium	The Secretariat will provide guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest genetic resources, and to develop and evaluate strategies for their conservation, both <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> . Matter to be discussed at SBSTTA 9 and endorsed at COP7	2003	Secretariat Parties, IUFRO, Party research agencies, CPGR, CIFOR, ICRAF, WCMC	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9
(e) Develop national legislative, administrative policy measures on access and benefit-sharing on forest genetic resources, taking into account the provisions under Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in conformity with future decisions of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.	High	Parties to develop and implement national legislative, administrative policy measures on access and benefit-sharing on forest genetic resources, taking into account the provisions under Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	2003	Parties, Secretariat	Secretariat to review and report to SBSTTA9 how Parties are meeting this commitment

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(f) Monitor developments in new biotechnologies and ensure their applications are compatible with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity with respect to forest biological diversity, and develop and enforce regulations for controlling the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) when appropriate.	High	Parties and their research agencies to monitor developments in new biotechnologies and ensure their applications are compatible with the objectives of the CBD with respect to forest biological diversity, and develop and enforce regulations for controlling the use of GMOs when appropriate. Parties to raise concerns at SBSTTA.	ongoing	Parties, Party research agencies, Secretariat	Secretariat to raise concerns of any Party at SBSTTA of biotechnology developments that may be incompatible with the objectives of the Convention
(g) Develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, sub-regional and global levels.	High	SBSTTA9 to develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, sub-regional and global levels	2003	SBSTTA9, Parties, IUFRO, IUCN, IUSF, CFA, CIFOR, ICRAF, CPGR	SBSTTA9's framework endorsed at COP7
(h) Implement activities to ensure adequate and representative in situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic forest species and complement the <i>in situ</i> conservation with adequate <i>ex situ</i> conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic species and species of economic potential.	High	Parties to implement activities to ensure adequate and representative in situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic forest species and complement the <i>in situ</i> conservation with adequate <i>ex situ</i> conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic species and species of economic potential	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, IUCN, CFA, CIFOR, CPGR, ICRAF, IUSF, WCMC,	Forest thematic reports

<b>GOAL 5 Access and benefit sharing of forest genetic resources</b>					<b>Priority – High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.</b>					<b>Priority – High to Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.	High	Parties to establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels based on Bonn Guidelines	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, CPGR, FAO, IUFRO, CIFOR, IPGRI, ICRAF	Forest thematic report
(b) Strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements.	Very High	Parties to strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements based on Bonn Guidelines	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report
(c) Promote dissemination of information about benefit sharing experiences through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level.	Very High	Parties to promote dissemination of information about benefit sharing experiences of forest genetic resources through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, CHM, CGIAR	Forest thematic report

<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b>					
<b>GOAL 1 Enhance the institutional enabling environment.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Each Party to carry out, in a transparent and participatory way, thorough analysis of local, regional, national and global direct and underlying causes of losses of forest biological diversity. A distinction should be made between broad socio-economic causes such as demographic growth and more specific causes such as institutional weaknesses and market or policy failures.	Very High	Parties are to carry out thorough analysis of local, regional, national and global direct and underlying causes of losses of forest biological diversity. Analysis should include review of management-systems and institutional weaknesses utilising an ecosystem approach. Recommendations from the analyses should be an outcome	2002-2008	Parties, Regional Groupings, Secretariat	Parties to report to SBSTTA9
(b) Each Party on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations.	Very High	Parties on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations.	2002-2013	Parties, Secretariat	Parties to report to SBSTTA 9
(c) Parties to report through the clearing-house mechanism of the Secretariat on successful experiences involving control and mitigation of the underlying causes of deforestation, which would make it possible to understand lessons learned.	Very High	For the benefit of Parties reports will be provided by Parties through the CHM on successful experiences involving control and mitigation of the underlying causes of deforestation, which would make it possible to understand lessons learned.	ongoing	Parties, CHM, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report every fifth year commencing with SBSTTA9

<b>Objective 2 Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and action plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programmes.	Very High	Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and action plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programmes.	ongoing	Parties, Regional Groups	Secretariat and Parties to report at SBSTTA9
(b) Seek ways of streamlining reporting between the different forest-related processes, in order to improve the understanding of forest quality change and improve consistency in reporting on sustainable forest management.	Very High	Parties and UN agencies associated with forest reporting streamline reporting processes in order to improve the understanding of forest quality change and improve consistency in reporting on sustainable forest management.	2002-2008	Parties, UN agencies, WCMC, IUCN, IUSF, IUFRO, CFA, ITTO, Secretariat	Secretariat to report at SBSTTA9 on Party's streamline reporting

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Develop a set of indicators that might be used in assessing progress in implementing the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant work programmes.	High	SBSTTA9 with CPF and UNFF, review and advance the development and implementation of indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management useful in implementing and monitoring national biodiversity strategies, biodiversity action plans and relevant work programmes	2002-2003 ongoing	SBSTTA9, C&I processes, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, ITTO, CIFOR, ICRAF	SBSTTA9 to recommend to COP7 on how to advance indicators useful in monitoring and implementing biodiversity plans, strategies and work programmes
(d) Parties, donor bodies and other financial institutions to incorporate forest biological diversity and sustainable use principles and targets into forest and related programmes, including watershed management, land-use planning, energy, transport, infrastructure development, education and agriculture, mineral exploitation, and tourism.	Very High	Parties, donor bodies and other financial institutions to incorporate forest biological diversity and sustainable use principles and targets into forest-related and other sectoral programmes so as to advance forest biodiversity and sustainable use within forest-related as well as other sectors.	2002-2008 ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, IFB, other sector peak bodies Secretariat	Secretariat and Parties to report at SBSTTA9
(e) Seek to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels in the area of forest biological diversity.	Very High	Regional Groups and bodies to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels about forest biological diversity.	2005	Parties, Regional Groups and bodies, Secretariat	Forest thematic report
(f) Develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations, including adequate resourcing and involvement of indigenous and local communities.	Very High	Parties to adequately resource and develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations	ongoing	Parties, UNFF, CPF	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(g) Parties and donor bodies to develop and implement, strategies, in particular national financing strategies in the framework of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources.	Very High	Parties and donor bodies to develop and implement strategies, in particular national financing strategies in the framework of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources.	ongoing	Parties, IFB, Regional Groups, ITTO, CPF, UNFF, Secretariat	Secretariat and Parties to report at SBSTTA9
(h) Encourage the Executive Secretary to coordinate and seek synergies between Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including establishment of memoranda of understanding, as appropriate, between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and recommend such an memorandum of understanding with the International Tropical Timber Organization and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as a first step.	High	Executive Secretary to coordinate and seek synergies between Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including establishment of memoranda of understanding,, between the Convention on Biological Diversity and (i) other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and with (ii) the International Tropical Timber Organization and (iii) the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	2003	Executive Secretary, CPF, UNFF, ITTO, FCCC	Executive Secretary to report to COP7 of the existence of memoranda of understanding with CPF, ITTO and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(i) Increase emphasis on capacity-building, research and training, public education and awareness, access to and transfer of information and technology, technical and scientific cooperation, with focus on capacities required to address forest biodiversity-related issues.	Very High	International, regional, national and domestic forest-related agencies are to place an increased emphasis on capacity-building, research and training, public education and awareness, access to and transfer of information and technology, technical and scientific cooperation, with a focus on capacities required to address forest biodiversity-related issues.	ongoing	Forest-related agencies, Parties, IUFRO, CFA, IUSF, forest-related education facilities	Parties to report at SBSTTA9
<b>Objective 3 Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority –Very High</b>
(a) Develop appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	Very High	Parties are to demonstrate that appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity are in place nationally.	2005	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report
(b) Seek to resolve land tenure and resource rights and responsibility, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including for local and indigenous communities, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	Very High	Parties to resolve land tenure and resource rights and responsibility, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	2005	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Encourage Parties and countries to ensure that forest and forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.	High	Parties to ensure that forest and forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.	ongoing	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report
(d) Implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools.	High	Parties to implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools	ongoing	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF	Forest thematic report
(e) Develop legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing for forest genetic resources, taking into account the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.	High	Parties incorporate into legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing for forest genetic resources, taking into account the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization	2005	Parties, CPF, UNFF, FAO, CPGR, CGIAR, Secretariat	Forest thematic report
(f) Invite Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations to submit case-studies and research on the role of performance bonds in forest concessions, in the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity; and request the Secretariat to make these available.	Medium	Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations submit case-studies and research on the role of performance bonds in forest concessions, in the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. The Secretariat make these available through the CHM.	2003	Parties, CPF, UNFF, other organisations, Secretariat	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on receipt of case-studies and research on performance bonds in forest concessions in relation to forest biological diversity

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(g) Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop mechanisms and processes to work toward good governance to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	Very High	Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop mechanisms and processes to work toward good governance to promote, establish and implement conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	2006	Parties, Governments, Stakeholders, International bodies, Secretariat	Forest thematic report.
(h) Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods as appropriate prior to land-conversion decisions.	Very High	Parties to develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods prior to land-conversion decisions	2002 onwards	Parties, Secretariat	Forest thematic report
<b>Objective 4 Combat illegal logging, illegal exploitation of non-timber forest products, illegal exploitation of genetic resources, and related trade.</b>					<b>Priority – Very High</b>
(a) Invite Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide information on a voluntary basis to enable a better comprehension of the effects of illegal logging, exploitation of other forest resources and associated trade, as well as on the underlying causes, on forest biological diversity. On the basis of dissemination of this information countries may decide to take relevant measures such as enforcement actions.	Very High	Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide information to Secretariat, to enable a better comprehension of the effects of illegal logging, exploitation of other forest resources and associated trade, as well as on the underlying causes, on forest biological diversity. On the basis of dissemination of this information and discussion at SBSTTA9, Parties and countries should take relevant measures and enforcement actions.	2003	Parties, Secretariat, ITTO, UNFF, CPF, CFA, IUSF, Forest Industry, NGOs WCMC,	SBSTTA9 to report to COP7 on findings and discussion of Secretariat paper on illegal trade in timber and non-timber forest products.
(b) Evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.	High	Parties to evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.	2003	Parties, Secretariat, CPF, UNFF, ITTO, WTO	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.	Very High	Parties to ensure adequate resources and systems are in place for effective law enforcement for combating the illegal trade in timber and non-timber forest products.	ongoing	Parties, ITTO, UNFF, CPF, CFA, IUSF, WTO, Secretariat	Forest thematic report.
(d) Develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.	Very High	UNFF and Forest Industry to ensure codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector are developed to improve biodiversity conservation	2002-2008	UNFF, CPF Forest Industry, FAO (forestry), CFA, IUSF, Secretariat	UNFF and Forest Industry to report to Secretariat on codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies by SBSTTA9.
(e) Encourage and support the development and implementation of tracking and chain-of-custody systems for forest products to seek to ensure that these products are legally harvested.	Very High	WCMC and FAO (forestry) to encourage and support the development and implementation of tracking and chain-of-custody systems for forest products to seek to ensure that these products are legally harvested. A coordinated international tracking systems to be put in place by Parties by 2008.	2002-2008	FAO (forestry), Parties, WTO, Secretariat, relevant non-government organisations, UNFF, CPF, WCMC	A coordinated international tracking systems to be put in place by Parties by 2008.

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(f) Invite governments and relevant organizations to develop and forward to the Secretariat case-studies and research on the impacts of illegal exploitation and trade in timber and non-timber forest products.	Very High	Parties, countries, Governments and relevant organizations to develop and forward to the Secretariat case-studies and research on the impacts of illegal exploitation and trade in timber and non-timber forest products	2003	Parties, Secretariat, CFA,IUSF, Forest Industry, WCMC, INGOs	SBSTTA9 to report to COP7 on findings and discussion of Secretariat paper on illegal trade in timber and non-timber forest products.
<b>GOAL 2 Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity..</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority – High to Very High</b>
(a) Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels.	High	Parties to develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels. Their experiences to be provided to CHM.	2002-2008 with ongoing monitoring	Parties, CPF, UNFF, Secretariat, CHM	Forest thematic report
(b) Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits.	Very High	Parties and other organisations to develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management	2002-2008 with ongoing monitoring	Parties, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, Party research agencies, FAO (forestry), Secretariat, CHM	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(c) Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies.	Very High	Parties, countries and governments to incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies. Secretariat to collate forest biodiversity national account information and place on CHM and report to SBSTTA.	2002-2008 with ongoing monitoring	Parties, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, Party research agencies, WCMC, Secretariat, CHM	Forest thematic report
(d) Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use.	High	Parties, countries and governments to elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use. Secretariat to collate economic incentive information from Parties countries and governments and place on CHM and report to SBSTTA.	2002-2008 with ongoing monitoring	Parties, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, Party research agencies, WCMC, Secretariat, CHM	Economic incentive data from Parties and other countries provided to Secretariat and CHM. Secretariat to report at SBSTTA9
(e) Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.	Very High	Parties eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity. IUFRO, IUCN, CFA, IUSF, WCMC, relevant research agencies or Parties report to Secretariat where perverse incentives are identified. Secretariat to inform Parties and SBSTTA	ongoing	Parties, UNFF, CPF, IUFRO, IUCN, CFA, IUSF, WCMC, WTO, Secretariat	Forest thematic report.

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(f) Provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices, develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes and facilitate self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.	High	Parties, consumer groups and Forest Industries provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices, develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes and facilitate self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.	ongoing	Parties, UNFF, CPF, consumer groups, Forest Industries, FAO (forestry), WTO	Forest thematic report
(g) Develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production.	Very High	Parties in association with FAO (forestry) and WCMC to develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production. Analyses reported through CHM	ongoing	Parties, FAO (forestry), CPF, UNFF, ITTO, CHM, WCMC, consumer groups, Forest Industries	Forest thematic report
(h) Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	Very High	Parties, CPF, UNFF, ITTO and Regional Groups to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations to ensure that they are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, ITTO, Regional Groups, FAO (forestry), IFB, WTO	Forest thematic report
(i) Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.	Medium	Parties, IUFRO and FAO (forestry) increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation. Experience and knowledge reported through CHM.	ongoing	Parties, IUFRO, FAO (forestry), CPF, UNFF, ITTO, CHM	Forest thematic report

<b>GOAL 3 Increase public education, participation, and awareness.</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.</b>					<b>Priority – High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Increase broad-based awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns.	High	Secretariat and CHM to improve the public awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns	ongoing	Secretariat, CHM, Parties, international organisations, CPF, UNFF	Secretariat to report periodically to SBSTTA on trends in awareness and campaign's progress
(b) Promote consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products.	High	Secretariat and CHM to improve public and consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products	ongoing	Secretariat, CHM, Parties, CPF, UNFF, international organisations, stakeholders	Secretariat to report periodically to SBSTTA on trends in awareness and campaign's progress
(c) Increase awareness amongst all stakeholders of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	Medium	Secretariat and CHM to improve public and stakeholder awareness of the role traditional forest-related knowledge plays in conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	ongoing	Secretariat, CHM, Parties, CPF, UNFF, international organisations, stakeholders	Secretariat to report periodically to SBSTTA on trends in awareness and campaign's progress

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(d) Develop awareness of the impact of forest-related production and consumption patterns on the loss of forest biological diversity and the goods and services it provides.	High	Parties, Secretariat and CHM to improve public and stakeholder awareness of the impact of forest-related production and consumption patterns on the loss of forest biological diversity and the goods and services it provides.	ongoing	Secretariat, CHM, Parties, CPF, UNFF, international organisations, stakeholders	Secretariat to report periodically to SBSTTA on trends in awareness and campaign's progress
(e) Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions.	Medium	Parties, Secretariat and CHM to increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions.	ongoing	Parties, CPF, UNFF, CHM, Secretariat, public authorities, stakeholders	Secretariat to report periodically to SBSTTA on trends in awareness and campaign's progress
(f) Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge and values in forest-related laws and forest planning tools, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	High	Parties to implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge and values in forest-related laws and forest planning tools, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.	2002 onwards	Parties, CPF, UNFF, Secretariat	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(g) Develop awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms.	Very High	Parties, forest industry, professional societies and non-government organisations to promote awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms resulting in a better understanding of conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity	ongoing	Parties, forest industry, CFA, IUSF, UNFF, CPF, professional societies, non-government organisations, Secretariat	Forest thematic report
<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING</b>					
<b>GOAL 1 To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium</b>
<b>Objective 1 Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium</b>
(a) Review and adopt a minimum forest classification for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities.	Medium	Parties in association with ITTO, WCMC, IUFRO, and FAO (Forestry) to review and adopt a minimum forest classification standard for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities. The Secretariat will report to SBSTTA9 an agreed adoption standard for national forest classification	2003	Parties, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC, UNFF, CPF, Secretariat	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on agreed adoption standard for national forest classification for COP endorsement

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years.	Medium	Where resources permit, Parties undertake forest resource inventories of the forest estate at national scales to report at regional and global scales and at least every ten years.	ongoing	Parties, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC, UNFF, CPF, Secretariat	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on agreed adoption standard and frequency of re-inventory for national forest classification for COP information and endorsement
(c) Review and contribute (from the biodiversity point of view) to standard forest definitions in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to be used in global and regional reporting to the scale of forest types.	Medium	The Secretariat, in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, will review and advise on standard forest definitions (from the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity perspective) to be used in global and regional scale of forest types reporting. Definitions are to be discussed at SBSTTA 9 and endorsed at COP7	2003	UNFF, CPF, Secretariat Parties, IUFRO, CFA, IUSF, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on standard forest definitions to be used for reporting for COP7 endorsement

<b>Objective 2 Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).</b>					<b>Priority – Medium</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps.	Medium	Parties in association with ITTO, WCMC, IUFRO, and FAO (Forestry) to review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps and the Secretariat will report to SBSTTA9 on agreed international standards and protocols for national forest classification systems and maps to enable regional and global synthesis.	2003	Parties, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC, UNFF, CPF, Secretariat	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on agreed standards and protocols for national forest classification systems and maps for COP endorsement
(b) Develop and apply national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps that include key components of forest biological diversity to be used in assessment reports on forest types including socio-economic and cultural aspects.	Medium	Using agreed international standards and protocols for national forest classification systems and maps Parties will report to SBSTTAs on key statistics of components of conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity including socio-economic and cultural aspects	ongoing	Parties, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC, UNFF, CPF, Secretariat	Forest thematic report
(c) Use adapted technology, for example geographic information system, to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity.	High	Parties to develop and promote geographic information system capabilities nationally and regionally to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity	2008	Parties, IUFRO, ICRAF, ITTO, FAO (Forestry), WCMC, UNFF, CPF, Secretariat	Forest thematic report

<b>Objective 3 To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.	Medium	Parties, Regional Groupings, ITTO, Stakeholders and SBSTTAs identify and prioritize areas to carry out forest ecosystem surveys for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity	ongoing	Parties, ITTO, Regional Groupings, CFA, IUCN, IUSF, SBSTTAs	SBSTTAs report to COPs on the status of priority forest ecosystem surveys
<b>GOAL 2 Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.</b>					<b>Priority – High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors-partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	High	SBSTTA with CPF and UNFF, review and advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	ongoing	Parties, C&I processes, SBSTTA9, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, ITTO, CIFOR, Secretariat	Secretariat to report to SBSTTA9 on criteria and indicators for monitoring forest biological diversity for COP consideration and endorsement

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors - partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(b) Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and where appropriate quantifiable, indicators for forest biological diversity, taking into account, as appropriate, existing work and processes on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management, as well as the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities. Such criteria and indicators should be used for assessment reporting at least 10-year intervals.	High	Based on (a) Parties to monitor, evaluate and report on 5 or 10 year cycles criteria and indicators for conservation and use of forest biological diversity and sustainable forest management and assess trends in the state of forests and progress towards sustainable forest management	ongoing	Parties, C&I processes, SBSTTA9, CPF, UNFF, IUFRO, ITTO, CIFOR	Forest thematic report
<b>GOAL 3 Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.</b>					<b>Priority –High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.</b>					<b>Priority – High</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Priority I</b>	<b>Expected Implementation and Outcome</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Actors - partners</b>	<b>Milestone indicator</b>
(a) Develop and support focused research to improve understanding of the relationship between forest biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, taking into account forest ecosystem components, structure, functions and processes to improve predictive capability.	Medium	IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF and Party's research agencies to develop and support focused research to improve understanding of the relationship between forest biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, taking into account forest ecosystem components, structure, functions and processes to improve predictive capability in decision support systems	ongoing	IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF Party's research agencies	Forest thematic report

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(b) Develop and support research to understand critical thresholds of forest biological diversity loss and change, paying particular attention to endemic and threatened species and habitats including forest canopies.	High	IUFRO, CIFOR and Party's research agencies to develop and support research to understand critical thresholds of forest biological diversity loss and change, paying particular attention to endemic and threatened species and habitats including forest canopies.	ongoing	IUFRO, CIFOR and Party's research agencies	Forest thematic report
(c) Develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level.	High	IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF and Party's research agencies to develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level	ongoing	IUFRO, CIFOR ICRAF Party's research agencies	Forest thematic report
(d) Develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land.	Very High	IUFRO, CIFOR, ICRAF and Party's research agencies to develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land	ongoing	IUFRO, CIFOR ICRAF Party's research agencies	Forest thematic report
<b>GOAL 4 Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium-High</b>
<b>Objective 1 Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale.</b>					<b>Priority – Medium-High</b>
Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator

Activities	Priority I	Expected Implementation and Outcome	Timeframe	Actors-partners	Milestone indicator
(a) Develop and implement a strategy and a plan of action and facilitate transfer of technology to provide infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases.	High	Funds, if available, to be used to develop and implement the transfer of technology, infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases.	ongoing	FAO, CHM, IUFRO, CIFOR IFB, CFA, IUSF, Party's research agencies, forest-related education facilities	Progress reports to Forest thematic report

## EUROPEAN UNION

A submission on the elements for the CBD draft expanded programme was asked in notification 2001-12-05/02 by the Executive Secretary on inter-sessional activities to be undertaken before to COP-6. The notification calls for Parties to submit their views and suggestions, before 31 January 2002, for

- potential priorities for the proposed expanded programme of work,
- potential actors,
- a suggested timeframe,
- possible ways and means for implementation of the activities proposed,
- indicators of progress in implementation.

The EU welcomes the work carried out at SBSTTA-7 on the recommendations and the draft expanded programme of work, and the identification of the goals, objectives and activities in the three programme elements, and feels that they are interrelated and equally important. Therefore, this submission will highlight the most urgent actions that the EU feels should be carried out as the first step in a phased approach to implement all elements of the expanded work programme and will also clarify further this phased approach. Activities that are not mentioned also need to be implemented, can be undertaken as subsequent steps in the phased approach. The EU's submission clarifies its views of a phased approach by giving suggestions for actors, timing, IPF/IFF relationship, ways and means, indicators of progress. The Executive Secretary should undertake such an exercise for all activities of the work programme.

The main actor for each activity should be identified clearly. There might be several actors playing a role in implementation, but one (maybe two) should be encouraged to take responsibility to initiate and further co-ordinate it. Depending on the activity, the main actor could be identified at global, regional or national level.

In order to stay coherent with the wording of the Elements as adopted during SBSTTA7 and to avoid as far as possible reopening of discussions at COP6 for the moment, the proposed examples for priority actions are stated as they were drafted at SBSTTA-7. Most of the proposed timeframes, actors, ways and means, and indicators of progress were based on the AHTEG report "Matrices used in defining options and priority actions for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity" (SBSTTA/7/INF4).

Therefore, EU priorities are:

### 1. CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE, BENEFIT-SHARING

The ecosystem approach should be applied for the management of forests as a strategy for their integrated management, and further practical guidance should be developed in order to facilitate its implementation and to clarify its relationship with sustainable forest management. Parties, UN bodies and relevant international and regional forest-related organisations and processes should include the ecosystem approach in their own policies, programmes and projects on forest biological diversity.

It is important to ensure adequate and effective biologically and geographically representative protected forest area networks, particularly primary and other environmentally significant forests ecosystems, and there is a need to revise and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and better management of existing protected area networks. Conservation of forest biological diversity in areas outside protected areas, for instance by sustainable forest management through promoting forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species, is nevertheless crucial. We also consider important, the restoration of biological diversity in degraded forests and where needed, the establishment of restoration areas to be included in protected areas.

Conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity requires co-ordinated and integrated action within existing initiatives in international fora to identify interactions and synergies.

/...

Therefore there is a need for continued dialogue with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, particularly in view of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, the United Nations Forum on Forest and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Preventing unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources is very important. Measures should also be taken to prevent and combat domestic and international trade of illegally harvested forest resources and to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of illegally harvested forest resources. The implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that include relevant forest biodiversity criteria and cover chain-of-custody of forest products can be used as one of the main tools towards this end.

The consideration of the impacts of threatening processes (such as climate change and forest fires) in forest biological diversity are crucial. The integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to improve the forest health safety and the management techniques that reduce the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems should be promoted. Also forest biodiversity must be considered as a mean to improve the forests safety against damaging agents like pests, diseases, storms, fires and others

The fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilisation of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is important and Member States should take specific actions to apply the Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing upon its adoption by COP6.

## 2. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

There is a need for co-ordination of policy development between national forest programmes, national biodiversity strategies, and national action plans to combat desertification through sustainable development, and poverty reduction strategies, in order to strengthen conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity through sustainable forest management at national level. Parties and organisations should integrate forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into other sector policies and programmes.

Addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and socio-economic failures and distortions that result in loss of forest biological diversity is essential.

Indigenous and local communities, including women, play a crucial role in forest management and, along with other stakeholders, must be given fair opportunities to participate in all decision-making processes, implementation of actions and evaluation of this implementation concerning sustainable use of forest resources.

Public participation should be promoted and opportunities provided for the private sector and other major groups to give meaningful inputs to the forest policy dialogue and recognises that Parties have the primary responsibility for improving public education and awareness, but it is not unique.

## 3. KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT, MONITORING

There is need for applied research on forest biological diversity. A clear and consistent definition of sets of indicators of forest biological diversity, which gauge progress against identified targets, including indicators of the monetary value of the impacts of environmental degradation are also needed.

There is also a need to develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land, as well as better co-ordination and synergy between forest biological diversity and sustainable forest management criteria and indicators processes at the regional and national level.

Co-ordinated work on definitions and terminology on monitoring and assessment is important.

**SOME EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES WITH ACTORS, TIMING, WAYS AND MEANS, INDICATORS OF PROGRESS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH IPF/IFF PROPOSALS.**

**PROGRAMME ELEMENT #1: CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE, BENEFIT-SHARING**

- Goal 1: To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests.
- Objective 1: Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests.

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (a) Clarify the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management.</li> </ul>	SCBD(e.g. main actor for this activity), WCMC, FAO, other relevant bodies, including environmental organisations, foresters, indigenous and local communities.	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A common international understanding on concepts, essential terms and definitions (IPF §115d).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex pert meetings. Desk study.</li> </ul>	Production, dissemination and understanding of guidelines.
(f) Develop an informal international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach and exchange related information through the Clearing House Mechanism	SCBD, FAO, environmental agencies, forest institutes, NGOs, Parties (main actor could be FAO, based on work done in (a)).	2004 (development) 2006 (establishment).		Gather, compile, and disseminate through, e.g., CHM, examples where the ecosystem approach is being applied.	Development and establishment of an international network of examples, covering a wide range of situations, in place.

- Goal 2: To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity
- Objective 2: Mitigate the impact of pollution as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(c) Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties and Governments, NGOs, stakeholders and other international and regional instruments (e.g.</li> </ul>	2004 (a) 2008 (b)	development of methods for the assessment and monitoring of national-level criteria and indicators for airborne pollutants in	a) Measures to monitor the air quality and acid rain forecast b) Policy measures to be taken to effectively reduce	Forest health improvement a) Monitoring network in place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• b) Policy measures developed.</li> </ul>

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	instruments (e.g. LRTAP) • (Lead actors could be regional pollution reduction instruments).		the context of sustainable forest management; (IPF§50d).	pollution.	
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• Objective 3. Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity

Activity	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of Progress
b) Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global regional and national levels.	Parties and Governments, scientific community CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, UNFF, and the joint liaison group of CBD, , UNFCCC and CCD (lead actor could be the joint liaison group in this instance).	2006	• Called for enhanced coordination, collaboration and complementarity of activities among bilateral and multilateral donors and among international instruments related to forests, notably the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the International Tropical Timber Agreement; (IPF§71a).	a) Policy dialogue – workshops. Research projects, National Strategies and Plans, joint Workplans b) Promotion of forest biodiversity conservation and restoration taken into account in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; c) Assess how conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity contribute to the international work relating to climate change.	Mitigation and adaptation plans integrate biodiversity considerations.

• Objective 4. To Prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression

Activity	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of Progress
d) to promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity g) develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and	Parties and Governments, NGO's, UNFF, CPF, (FAO, , UNEP,...).	2004 (b) 2006 (a)	The Panel noted that forest fires continue to have a devastating impact on some forest ecosystems, in particular in countries south of the Sahara and in countries with dry forests in Mediterranean zones, although in other	a) Local and regional projects. Participatory processes in other sectors and policies development b) Education and public awareness activities on danger of unwanted fires.	Reduction on the average area affected by each forest fire.  Programs and Policies of other sectors consider forest impacts.

Activity	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of Progress
policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.			<p>areas they may have positive effects on the vitality and renewal of forest ecosystems (IPF§42).</p> <p>The Panel noted that forest fires continue to have a devastating impact on some forest ecosystems, in particular in countries south of the Sahara and in countries with dry forests in Mediterranean zones, although in other areas they may have positive effects on the vitality and renewal of forest ecosystems /.../ and forest fires (IPF§20).</p>		

- Objective 6. To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses

Activity	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of Progress
b) Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global regional and national levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parties,</li> </ul>	2006	<p>Strengthen intersectoral decision-making affecting land use. Increasingly effective institutions for resource management, land use, research, education and extension will be an important part of sustainable forest management. (IPF§21)</p> <p>Strengthen intersectoral decision-making affecting land use. Increasingly effective institutions for resource management, land use, research, education and</p>	Programs to monitor land uses and Environmental Impact assessments.	Mandatory EIA before land use changes.

Activity	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of Progress
			extension will be an important part of sustainable forest management. (IFF§3).		

- GOAL 3: To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity
- Objective 1: Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(a) Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach.	International funding mechanisms, foresters, research institutes, national agencies, industry/private sector.	3-5 years	Promote the regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas (IPF 58b (iii)).	Research institutes, national agencies.	Rate (or innovation) of restored forest ecosystems.
(c) Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.	SCBD, regional and national institutions.	5 years		Research institutes, national agencies.	Number of case studies registered.

- Objective 2: Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
• (b) Develop and implement conservation strategies for	CBD, SBSTTA, governments, NGOs, academia, environment and forestry agencies.	2008		Evaluate current systems and test new systems. Promote and support the implementation of	Effective, participatory systems in place.

endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.				effective systems.	
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- Objective 3: Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(a) Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.	SCBD, UNEP, WWF, WRI, governments, environment and forestry agencies, NGOs, relevant stakeholders.	2004 (COP-7)	Develop and apply criteria based on the adequacy, consistency and effectiveness of protected areas (IFF §85e).  Global and regional assessment of the current status of protected forest areas (IFF §85g).  Develop methodologies for assessing the conditions of and management effectiveness in existing protected forest areas (IFF §88) A global approach for assessing the effectiveness of protected forest areas management (IFF §89).	Review current assessments (e.g., IUCN, WWF, WRI assessments) and undertake additional studies.	Assessments completed and outcomes disseminated.
(b) Establish (in accordance with art. 8(j)), with the full participation and with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, comprehensive,	• CBD, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, GEF, World Bank, governments, scientific institutes, environment and forestry agencies, stakeholders,	2006	Recognition and respect for customary and traditional rights of inter alia indigenous people and local communities (IPF §17).  Establish or expand networks of protected	Participatory processes.	Networks in place.

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
adequate, biologically and geographically representative and effective networks of protected areas.	NGOs.		<p>areas, buffer zones and ecological corridors (IPF §58b (v)).</p> <p>Build capacity to collect, organize, utilize and share information and experience, including indigenous and local knowledge, in order to create and manage protected forest areas (IFF §88).</p>		

- GOAL 4: To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity
- Objective 1: Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(b+d+e) Develop, support and promote cooperative work with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. For programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products. Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.	SCBD, and CPF.	COP 7	The Panel recognized the need for national forest programmes to be based on a sound economic valuation of forest resources, including environmental services and non-timber products. (IPF§11).	Coordination with CPF.	

- Objective 2: Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources

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ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(a) Establish a liaison group with an associated workshop to facilitate development of a joint work plan with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP)s, with a particular focus on bush meat, to sustainable levels.	SCBD, and CPF	COP 7	Provide an assessment and share relevant information on the nature and extent of illegal trade in forest products and consider measures to counter such illegal trade (IPF §135b).  Consider national-level actions and promote international cooperation to reduce the illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products with the aim of its elimination (IFF §41f).	Coordination with CPF.	Establishment of the Liaison Group.

- GOAL 5: Access and benefit sharing of forest genetic resources
- Objective 1: Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge<sup>2</sup>.

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(a) Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.	Parties and governments, SCBD, relevant international organisations (such as WIPO) and experts.	3 years	Formulate policies aimed at the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of forests (IPF §29c).  Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits (IFF §56j & §74b).	CBD-relevant meetings and processes, bilateral and multilateral agreements.	Concrete actions agreed by COP and being promoted. Agreements in place.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits arising out of their utilization, if approved by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

**PROGRAMME ELEMENT #2. INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

- GOAL 1: Enhance the institutional enabling environment
- Objective 2: Parties, Governments and organisations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(a) Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and actions plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible governmental institutions at national or sub-national level..</li> </ul>	2004	Integrate forest-related aspects in programmes aimed at , inter alia, poverty alleviation and promoting environmental awareness (IFF § 144).	Review, adapt and/or develop a national forest programme that deals with biodiversity consistently with NSSDs, and NBSAPs.	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.

- Objective 4. Combat illegal logging, illegal exploitation of non-timber forest products, illegal exploitation of genetic resources, and related trade

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
<p>c) develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.</p> <p>d) develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and in wood processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>c) Parties and governments, relevant international organisations</p> <p>d) CBD, ITTO, UNFF, private sector.</p>	<p>As soon as possible.</p>	<p>Provide an assessment and share relevant information on the nature and extent of illegal trade in forest products and consider measures to counter such illegal trade (IPF §135b).</p> <p>Consider national-level actions and promote international cooperation to reduce the illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products with the aim of its elimination (IFF §41f).</p>	<p>c) Development of effective law enforcement mechanisms. Coordination with other SFM initiatives. Organize workshops.</p> <p>d) Evaluation current systems. Coordination with other SFM initiatives.</p>	<p>c) Effective law enforcement mechanisms in place</p> <p>d) Tracking and chain-of-custody systems in place.</p>

5.

- GOAL 3. Increase public education, participation, and awareness
- Objective 1. Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels

ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
(e) + (g) Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision-makers through specific information and training actions + among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms.	Parties and governments, universities and other educational institutions.	2004	<p>Make use of methodologies to provide improved estimates of the value of all forest goods and services (IPF §104a).</p> <p>Encouraged further development, by countries and international organizations, of rapid and low-cost valuation methods (IFF §107b).</p> <p>Raising awareness of the ecological, social, cultural and economic roles that planted and natural forests might fulfil (IFF §129d).</p> <p>Increase public awareness of the benefits derived from forests (IFF §142a).</p>	Organize trainings.	<p>Number of universities or other educational institutions having revised their forestry curricula.</p> <p>Number of courses incorporating FBD concerns.</p>

### **PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3. KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING**

- GOAL 2: Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information
- Objective 1: Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures, within the framework of sustainable forest management

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ACTIVITY	Actors	Timing	IPF / IFF	Ways and means	Indicators of progress
<p>b) Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and where appropriate quantifiable, indicators for forest biological diversity, taking into account, as appropriate, existing work and processes on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management, as well as the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities. Such criteria and indicators should be used for assessment reporting at least 10-year intervals.</p>	<p>FAO, IUFRO, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, CIFOR, GEF, UNFF, OECD, WWF, etc.</p>	<p>5 years</p>	<p>Explore indicators for monitoring and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of forest programmes and projects (IPF §71b).</p> <p>Prepare, through a participatory approach, national-level criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, (IPF §115a).</p>	<p>CBD to initiate or facilitate the development of criteria and indicators, drawing upon existing international processes.</p>	<p>Adoption of criteria and indicators relevant to FBD.</p>
			<p>Encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators on a cross-sectoral basis and with the full participation of all interested parties (IPF §115b).</p> <p>Further develop and implement, with the support of international organizations, as appropriate, criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (IFF §17d).</p>		