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**AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON REVIEW OF  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK  
ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Fourth meeting

Rome, 28 May-1 June 2007

**REPORT OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE AD HOC TECHNICAL EXPERT GROUP ON  
REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST  
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. With the generous support of the European Commission, the Executive Secretary convened the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Review of Implementation of the Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity at the headquarters of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, from 28 May to 1 June 2007. The Group was established by the Conference of the Parties under the terms of reference agreed in paragraph 26 of decision VI/22 and the fourth meeting was convened to complete its original mandate, pursuant to paragraph 1 of decision VIII/19 C. The specific tasks to be completed were:

- (a) To provide technical input to the review of the implementation of the programme of work;
- (b) To provide scientific and technical information on successes, challenges and obstacles to implementation of the programme of work; and
- (c) To provide information on the effects of the types of scientific and technical measures taken and tools used in implementing the programme of work.

2. The first meeting of the Group was held at Agropolis International in Montpellier, France, from 24-27 November 2003; the second meeting took place at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal, Canada, from 14-16 March 2005; and the third meeting was held at the headquarters of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety in Bonn, Germany, from 25-29 July 2005. The reports of these meetings have been circulated as documents UNEP/CBD/COP/7/INF/20, UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/2, and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/3, respectively.

**ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING**

3. The meeting was opened at 9 a.m. on Monday, 28 May 2007 by Dr. Kilian Delbrück from Germany, one of the co-chairs of the AHTEG, on his behalf and that of the other co-chair, Dr. Ebby Chagala from

Kenya. Dr. Delbrück invited Mr. Jose Antonio Prado, Director, FAO Forest Management Division, and Dr. Kalemani Jo Mulongoy, Principal Officer, Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters Division, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to make opening remarks. Mr. Prado welcomed the participants and noted that FAO had supported the AHTEG from the beginning, including through the collection and analysis of data on forest and forest biodiversity for the Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). It was agreed that Forest Resource Assessment 2010 should provide forest-related information for the assessment of the progress of the Convention on Biological Diversity towards the 2010 biodiversity target. Reporting methods on areas of forest in protected areas and the management effectiveness of such areas should be examined, along with trends in the genetic diversity of forest tree species. A multi-year programme of work on plant genetic resources is expected to be agreed in the near future, including the goal to report on the State of the World Forest Genetic Resources. This report would provide a useful basis for efforts to conserve forest genetic diversity. Mr. Prado emphasized that collaboration with the CBD Secretariat in the field of forests has also been greatly strengthened through the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. He wished the meeting success, and pointed out that several FAO staff from the forestry department would be participating in the meeting over the coming days.

4. Speaking on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Dr. Jo Mulongoy welcomed participants and thanked the European Community for financial support, the FAO Department of Forestry for hosting and supporting the meeting with various resources and contributing significantly to the draft working document, and all the governments and organizations that sponsored their respective representatives. He invited the experts, pursuant to their mandate, to provide their best technical input to the draft working document prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and highlighted the importance of the meeting in the process of reviewing the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity and ensuring successful conservation of forest biological diversity, bearing in mind that a huge proportion of terrestrial biodiversity is found in forests and the multiple services forest biological diversity provides to life on Earth. He drew attention to the short time before 2010 and said that he considered the review of the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity a test of the mechanism to be established for the assessment of progress towards the 2010 target. Therefore, he called on the experts to do their utmost to make the review a success and provide the best advice for the achievement of the 2010 target and the specific targets related to forest biological diversity, and as a contribution to the Millennium Development Goals, poverty alleviation and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) Global Objectives on Forests.

5. The members of the Group briefly introduced themselves. The list of participants is contained in annex I below.

## **ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

### ***2.1. Adoption of the agenda***

6. The Group adopted the provisional agenda contained in document UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-FBD.REV/4/1, with the understanding that:

(a) Item 2, "Consideration of the draft review of implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity," would be considered following the sections of the draft background document, i.e. (i) Item 2.1 Status and trends of forest biodiversity; (ii) Item 2.2 Programme element 1; (iii) Item 2.3 Programme element 2; and (iii) Item 2.4 Programme element 3; and

(b) Under each of the above items, the Group would provide, as far as possible, technical input to the draft background report prepared by the Secretariat; scientific and technical information on successes, challenges and obstacles to the implementation of the programme of work on forest biological

diversity; and information on the effects of the types of scientific and technical measures taken and tools used in implementing the programme of work on forest biodiversity.

## **2.2. Organization of work**

7. Mr. Tim Christophersen of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity presented a brief overview of the mandate of the Group and described the content of the draft working document prepared by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-FBD.REV/4/2). He then proposed a revised organization of work recommended by the co-chairs as follows:

*Monday, 28 May 2007*

Item 1. Opening of the meeting and organizational matters

Item 1.1 Adoption of the agenda

Item 1.2 Organization of work

Item 2.1 Status and trends of forest biological diversity

*Tuesday, 29 May 2007 to Thursday, 31 May 2007*

Working Group I: Item 2.2 Programme element 1 and Integration of the programme of work into NFPs and NBSAPs

Working Group II: Items 2.3 Programme element 2 and 2.4 Programme element 3

*Friday, 1 June 2007*

Item 3. Other matters

Item 4. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting

8. The Group adopted the proposed organization of work and agreed that Working Group I would be chaired by Dr. Kilian Delbrück and Working Group II by Dr. Ebby Chagala, and that the plenary sessions would be chaired in turn by the two co-chairs. The Group also agreed to keep the organization flexible so as to allow plenary sessions to take place when needed, e.g. every morning during the period when the two working groups would be meeting to keep each group informed about the work of the other.

## **ITEM 3. SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

### **3.1. Status and trends of forest biological diversity**

9. Ms. Mette Løyche Wilkie from the FAO Forestry Department was invited to make a presentation on "Forest Biological Diversity, FRA 2005 & FRA 2010." In addition to the key findings on forest biological diversity from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005), she stated that FAO had agreed to provide the forest-related information needed for the assessment of progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target of the CBD as part of the next global assessment (FRA 2010).

10. Following the presentation, the Group, bearing in mind the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting in section B of the annex to decision VIII/19, reviewed section II of the draft working document, goal by goal. The Group suggested some changes to the text and agreed on further information to be submitted no later than 31 July 2007 (Annex II), so as to finalize the document by 31 August 2007.

### **3.2. Programme element 1**

11. Implementation of element 1 of the programme of work (paragraphs 6 to 203 in section III of the draft working document) was considered by Working Group I on 29 and 30 May. The Group agreed on recommendations for improving implementation (Annex III), which were then presented and discussed in plenary on 30 and 31 May. The Group also agreed on further information to be submitted no later than 31 July 2007 (Annex II) in order to finalize the document by 31 August 2007.

### **3.3. Programme element 2**

12. Implementation of element 2 of the programme of work (paragraphs 204 to 267 in Section III of the draft working document) was considered by Working Group II on 29 May. The Group agreed on recommendations for improving implementation (Annex III), which were then presented and discussed in plenary on 30 and 31 May. The Group also agreed on further information to be submitted no later than 31 July 2007 (Annex II) in order to finalize the document by 31 August 2007.

### **3.4. Programme element 3**

13. Implementation of element 3 of the programme of work (paragraphs 268 to 325 in Section III of the draft working document) was considered by Working Group II on 30 May. The Group agreed on recommendations for improving implementation (Annex III), which were then presented and discussed in plenary on 30 and 31 May. The Group also agreed on further information to be submitted no later than 31 July 2007 (Annex II) in order to finalize the document by 31 August 2007.

## **ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS**

14. On 30 May 2007, Mr. John Latham from the FAO Forestry Department and his team made presentations on “Geo-spatial information management in the context of vegetation monitoring (with specific references to mangroves and land cover in Kenya).”

15. On 31 May 2007, Ms. Catalina Santamaria from the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests was invited to make a presentation on “Synergy between the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on all types of forests, the Global Objectives on Forests and the Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biodiversity.” Ms. Santamaria introduced the Global Objectives on Forests and the recently adopted Non-legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI), and pointed out several areas for possible close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat, including with regards to the forthcoming UNFF meetings. Following the presentation, which was received with great interest by all participants, Dr. Jo Mulongoy from the CBD Secretariat thanked the UNFF Secretariat for its active participation in the AHTEG meeting and recalled the continued efforts of both secretariats to promote synergy between the implementation of the CBD and actions identified in the UNFF, including for the achievement of the 2010 targets specific to forest biodiversity and the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests. Recalling previous joint

work, he noted that an analysis of areas of complementarity could be identified in the NLBI and the programme of work on forest biological diversity, similar to the study carried out to identify areas of complementarity between the CBD programme of work on forest biological diversity and the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action. A joint analysis of areas of collaboration should be envisaged by the two secretariats.

#### **ITEM 5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

16. After the incorporation of the necessary amendments during the closing plenary, the report, including its annexes, was adopted by the Group.

17. On behalf of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Jo Mulongoy from the CBD Secretariat thanked the FAO Department of Forestry for its hospitality and contribution to the work of the AHTEG, and the co-chairs, as well as colleagues from the Secretariat, for making the meeting a success. On behalf of FAO, Mr. Prado, Director, FAO Forest Management Division, expressed his hope that the meeting had been successful. FAO is looking forward to hosting SBTTA 13, and to the continued excellent cooperation with the CBD Secretariat on the 2010 target, for example in preparation for the FRA 2010. The preparation of the World Forest Genetic Resources is ongoing, and this information will provide an important basis for the conservation of forest biodiversity. As chair of the CPF, FAO is particularly pleased with the progress of work within the CPF, and would like to further build on this cooperation.

18. On Friday, 1 June 2007, the meeting was closed by Co-Chairs Dr. Chagala and Dr. Delbrück, who thanked all participants for their contributions and the CBD Secretariat for the organization of the meeting.

*Annex I*

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*Annex II*

**INFORMATION GAPS IN THE DRAFT REVIEW TO BE FILLED BY AHTEG MEMBERS AND THE  
CBD SECRETARIAT  
BY 31 JULY 2007**

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Goal 1	Integrate data on forest biomes, main types of forests, and their protection status and/or type of forest management	On-line database on national forest protected areas by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment	31 July 2007
Goal 1	Include case study information on countries that have developed and implemented any form of forest conservation plans	Madagascar (to protect 4 million ha of forests by 2008)	31 July 2007
Goal 1	Add information for global prioritization of biodiversity conservation activities	IUCN categories, WCMC/WCPA World Database on Protected Areas, ITTO study on status of tropical forest management, COMIFAC studies for Central Africa	31 July 2007
Goal 1	Integrate information for global prioritization of biodiversity conservation activities with maps	WCMC maps (e.g. global map showing the five key forest countries, forest protected areas by forest biomes)	31 July 2007
Goal 2	Include information on the level of threat	IUCN Red List	31 July 2007
Goal 2	Include definitions for "forest dependent species"	E.g. definitions document from FAO	31 July 2007
Goal 2	Include information on threatened species that are commodity species	National reports cross-checked with CITES for critically endangered species, IUCN Red List, FAO	31 July 2007
Goal 2	Include information on threatened species	IPGRI reports, FAO regional networks	31 July 2007
Goal 2	Use maps	ITTO/FAO Mangroves Atlas	31 July 2007
Goal 3	Integrate information on rare species	IPGRI, AFORGEN	31 July 2007
Goal 3	Add information on NTFP, and non-commercially important species	FAO REFORGEN, worldwide database with national level information	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Add data on biofuel	MEA	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Add information on public procurement policies	Greenpeace and EC compilation of EU Member States or other country information (e.g. Canada, Germany, Denmark, UK, Netherlands)	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Integrate with C & I	ITTO report on sustainable forest management	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Consider consumption other than wood	Consumption maps	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Integrate information on sustainable use and consumption	MCPFE report on state of forests and SFM 2007, in cooperation with UNECE	31 July 2007
Goal 4	Use maps	Dutch Committee of IUCN - maps on	31 July 2007

Goal	Action	Possible sources of additional information	Timeline
		ecological footprint of The Netherlands	
Goal 5	Consider definition of frontier forests and primary forests	ITTO study of forest plantations and other studies	31 July 2007
Goal 6	Control of pathways for major potential alien species	Global Invasive Species Programme	31 July 2007
Goal 6	Integrate data on invasive alien species	Work on Top 100	31 July 2007
Goal 7	Integrate information on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	IPCC, MEA	31 July 2007
Goal 7	Add information on forest fires	Global Fire Monitoring Centre, EC project FIRE about forest fires in the tropics	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider cultural and spiritual forest functions	Case study of Manitoba - large forest nominated as World Heritage site	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider NTFP	INBAR website	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider trends of use of medicinal plants	PROTA and PROSEA programme, database on medicinal plants in Africa and Pacific, and Congo Basin, WHO report 2005	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Integrate information on the influence on carbon cycle	IPCC report, Cairns report from UNFCCC, European forest sector outlook study on scenarios for forests in Europe for 2020	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider equations between ecotourism and biodiversity	IUCN (tourism and protected areas)	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider the relation with illegal logging and revenue loss	FLEG processes, World Bank data, OECD round table	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Consider recreational function	Examples from the UK	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Use maps on mangroves	FAO, ITTO Atlas for Mangrove ecosystem	31 July 2007
Goal 8	Use maps	MEA, Fern, WHO reports	31 July 2007
Goal 9	Integrate information on indigenous and local communities	SCBD - Integrate with reports on Article 8j	31 July 2007
Goal 10	Integrate information on benefit-sharing	Plant Genetic Resources by FAO, GtZ report 2005 on forest fiscal reform, Website of International Society of Ethno-Biology Associations	31 July 2007
Goal 10	Integrate information on indigenous and local communities	SCBD - Integrate with reports on Article 8j	31 July 2007
Goal 11	Discuss finance mechanism and future opportunities	IUCN, GEF (report by Forest Peoples Programme), UNFCCC, global green tax reform, ODA trends, REDD, OECD	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Element 1, goal 1, objective 1	Include case study information from EC project on relation between EA and SFM	IUCN Regional Office for Europe and EC	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 1, objective 1	Specify work of MCFPE and PEBDLS on EA and SFM	In relation to COP VII/11, the MCPFE and the Environment for Europe Process PEBLDS have been working extensively on linking the two concepts, and a statement has been adopted	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 1, objective 1	Include information on ecosystems approach (case study) and map for Heart of Borneo	Heart of Borneo initiative	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 1, objective 1	Include case study from Brazil on links with forest sector	Brazilian forest law	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 1, objective 1	Integrate SBSTTA 12 results into review	SBSTTA 12 documents	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Rewrite the chapter according to the 6 main threats (6 objectives)	National reports and reference documents	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	List how many countries have national strategies and action plans on IAS	Re-analyze information from national reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Para 80 e) verify if implementation of NBSAP does not cover elements related to goal 2	National reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Matrix of all activities and goals, and overview table over achievement of all goals and objectives	Draft review and programme of work	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Provide information on the link between biodiversity associated with agricultural products	Japanese research organizations	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Include information on Indonesian approach to implement EA on watershed management basis	National reports and/or additional information	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Para 119: analyze IPCC documents and their recommendations	IPCC reports including Cairns and other meeting reports, 2007 IPCC report and summary for policy-makers	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 1	Special introduction to issues regarding bioenergy	Reference documents from UNFCCC, FAO, IUCN, etc. (not included in questionnaire for national reports)	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Element 1, goal 2, objective 3	Describe PEBLDS and MCPFE efforts to develop afforestation guidelines in the context of climate change mitigation	MCPFE publication	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 3	Mention example of low costs and high effectiveness of GIS monitoring, e.g. in Brazil Amazon region, para 87 (also with reference to monitoring and assessment)	Check national report	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 3	Use peatland and boreal forests as examples of interlinkages between biodiversity and CC	Global Forest Watch, Wetlands International, etc.	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 3	Include text box to explain forest and CC interlinkages, including REDD	German Ministry of Environment	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 4	Include ASEAN agreement to reduce haze pollution, with a focus on forest fires	ASEAN agreement	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 4	More figures on global trends in forest fires, and need to provide to Parties information on the global situation on forest fires (in Status and Trends)	Global Forest Watch, WRI, Fire Partnership, etc.	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 4	Highlight activities of global wetland fire partnership, and the ITTO guidelines of managing fires in tropical countries	Global Wildland Fire Partnership and ITTO publications	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 4	Maps: global satellite data and map of Infrared images	Global Forest Watch	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 5	Specify the problem of different interpretation of the objective by Parties	Check national reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 5	Provide case studies to elaborate what is meant by the objective	Columbia Press on publication on emulation of natural disturbances	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 6	Describe the risks from biofuels for forest biodiversity, and the links with deforestation	FAO, Climate AHTEG reports, UNEP, etc.	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 6	Link between fragmentation and degradation should be established	Recent publications	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 2, objective 6	Mention HCVF network as an example for private reserves	HCVF initiative	31 July 2007
Element 1,	Fragmentation and land-	Global Forest Watch, ITTO, Brazilian	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
goal 2, objective 6	conversion; map of land-use changes; maps from MoE from Brazil for the 6 biomes in 2006; maps from ITTO on Treadom	Ministry of Environment	
Element 1, goal 3, objective 1	Include information on Indonesian policy for restoration of degraded lands	National reports and additional country information	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 1	Para 145 mention relevant of work of WWF in more detail	WWF	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 1	Include work of IUFRO on restoration of degraded sites	IUFRO research group	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 1	Elaborate on European and global examples for protective status of forest areas	MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forests; IUCN Cardiff Series on Categories for Forest Protected Areas	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 2	Include examples of status of mahogany and ramin	CITES and IUCN Red List	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 3	Include list of regional protected area networks	Freiburg University research project (commissioned by German MoE)	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 3	Include reference to importance of transboundary protected areas (TBPA), and ITTO Programme on TBPAs; land use planning can be stressed as a useful tool	ITTO publications, e.g. Lasanga in Africa, and the Treadom	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 3, objective 3	Maps on TBPA	ITTO	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 1	Specify the number of national report submissions by region	National reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Clarify meaning of para 152 (b)	National reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Add information from MCPFE study on illegal logging in para 173	MCFPE	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Add information from Congo Basin, e.g. in para 154	E.g. COMIFAC	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Add reference to two recent Greenpeace publications on unsustainable use	“Sharing the blame. Global consumption and China’s role in ancient forest destruction” Greenpeace 2006 – “Legal forest destruction. The wide gap between legality and sustainability” Milieudéfensie	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
		FoE NL, Greenpeace NL, ICCO, IUCN NL, NCIV NL Centre for Indigenous People, WWF 2006	
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Clarify what activities the Executive Secretary has undertaken in relation to VIII/19 paragraph 4(a)	SCBD records	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	UNFF to provide additional information on local and indigenous communities in the context of the NLBI	UNFF Secretariat	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 1	Maps: reference to status and trends map on certification schemes (if available)		31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 3	Include example of importance of capacity-building of indigenous peoples for the implementation of SFM in Brazil	National report and additional country information	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, Objective 4	Include a summary of FAO work on plant genetic resources and EUFORGEN and AFOREGEN	FAO	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 4	Include information from IUFRO Working Group	IUFRO	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 4	Include information on Danida project on forest species in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia	Project reports	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 4, objective 4	Maps: Danida maps for Cambodia	FAO	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 5, objective 1	Include information on new Brazilian legislation on access and benefit sharing	National report and additional country information	31 July 2007
Element 1, goal 5, objective 1	Add information on FAO work and the specific elements of the ITPGRFA on ABS	FAO	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1	Peer review	Comments through CHM (website)	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 4	Integrate information (causes of deforestation) from Costa Rica Add source and description to report	FAO Forestry Paper 145 "Best practices for improving law compliance in the forestry sector"	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Element 2, goal 1 objective 1	Integrate information (underlying causes of deforestation) from GFC project	“Underlying causes of deforestation initiative: for the implementation of national capacity-building workshops ”	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 2	Integrate information from case-studies of inter-sectoral approach	Examples from Brazil, Kenya	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1, objective 2	Sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation by indigenous communities	Examples from International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests – IAITPTF, Indigenous women’s network on Biodiversity	31 July 2007
Element 2, Goal 1 Objective 2	Publication on enabling sustainable forest management, forest for people , development and equity	UNFF Secretariat	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 2	Biodiversity conservation in forest and plantation policies	Examples from Mumbai Initiative on community forest governance, the Global Caucus on Community-based Forest Management, the World Rainforest Movement, the national member groups of Friends of the Earth International, the Movements against the Green Desert in Colombia and Brazil	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 2	Integrate information from Advisory Board on Article 8j	Asia Pacific Youth Indigenous Group workshops	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on land tenure and community access	Example from Kenya	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on participatory forest management	Examples from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on community forest management	Example from India	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on the impact assessment of land conversion	Example from Fiji	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on the impact of policies or legislation on local community conserved areas	Examples from Australia, Peru	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on forest management in private areas from local communities	Example from Australia Bush Heritage	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 1 objective 3	Include case studies on good governance and application of ecosystem approach	Examples from Brazil, Italy	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Element 2, goal 1 objective 4	Integrate information on forest law enforcement	Workshops of MCPFE in Spain, UNECE in Geneva, national one in Kenya, FLEG process, IUCN (CSUPS) Species Survival Commission Sustainable Use Specialist Use, TAIGA Rescue Network (active in Scandinavia), Greenpeace	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 2 objective 1	Add information on underlying causes of deforestation	IFF 1999 World Conference held in Costa Rica	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 2, objective 1	Integrate information on socio-economic failures and distortions that cause forest biodiversity loss	Examples from NGOs activities: NAPE-Uganda, WALHI-Indonesia, the PNG Ecoforestry Forum, CED-Cameroon, the World Rainforest Movement, the Global Forest Coalition, Our World is not for Sale, the farmers' movements Via Campesina, Accion Ecologica-Ecuador, Wetlands International, Biofuelwatch and Corporate Europe Observatory	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 2 objective 1	Integrate information on non-monetary services	Example from ESP in Costa Rica/ World Bank project/Generation of Environmental Services in Costa Rica by Franz Tattenbach	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 3 objective 1	Include case studies on public education	Examples from NGOs in Paraguay (radio program), Kenya (ecotourism, butterfly)	31 July 2007
Element 2, goal 3 objective 1	Integrate information on public education	Earthbird Magazine	SCBD/UNESCO 31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 1 objective 1	Integrate definition of forest with forest biodiversity issues	Examples from Kenya and Australia: "Reporting vegetation conditions using the Vegetation Assets, States and Transitions (VAST) framework" by Richard Thackway and Robert Lesslie, Ecological Management & Restoration, Vol. 7 No.1 June 2006	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 1 objective 2	Add information on forest biodiversity assessment and monitoring	"Improved Monitoring of Rainforests Helps Pierce Haze of Deforestation," Science, Vol. 316/27 April 2007 Workshops: <a href="http://www.aisf.it/biodv/joint_meeting.htm">www.aisf.it/biodv/joint_meeting.htm</a>	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 1 objective 2	Use maps	Examples from Costa Rica, Brazil, Russia, Finland	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 1 objective 3	Identify hotspots with maps	Example from Costa Rica – GRUAS programme	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 1 objective 3	Identify hotspots	WCMC-WWF priority areas, birdlife international information from forest programme, and forest conservation network project (information from Estonia)	31 July 2007

<b>Programme Element</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Possible sources of additional information</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Element 3, goal 2 objective 1	Integrate knowledge on C & I	SCBD/FAO/WCMC/ 2010 target/ MCPFE	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 3 objective 1	Add information on joint CPF initiative on science and technology	IUFRO report on the joint CPF initiative on science and technology	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 3 objective 1	Integrate knowledge on climate change (and GTI in a global context, not just climate change)	Example from HSBC through CIFOR, example from Brazil (REDE GEOMA and Biological Research Programme and Biosphere Atmosphere Programme)	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 4 objective 1	Add case studies on technology transfer	Examples from Mexico, Tanzania, South Africa, Congo Basin, South Africa, Kenya	31 July 2007
Element 3, goal 4 objective 1	Integrate information on technology transfer	UNFF Secretariat Publication, IMOSEB meeting, France, March 2007	31 July 2007

*Annex III***RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Many activities have been undertaken to implement the programme of work, but the loss of forests and forest biodiversity continues at an alarming rate. The AHTEG has analysed the information provided in the draft review document, and is drawing conclusions and providing recommendations to improve implementation, but does not recommend re-negotiation of the programme of work.

*Major impediments for the implementation of the programme of work as identified by Parties in the third national reports*

*Understanding general global forest change:*

1. National monitoring systems are, for the most part, inadequate for both international and domestic needs;
2. The information relating to forests and forest biological diversity at the global level can be inconclusive depending on its source, and information for some areas, in particular the tropics, is generally lacking. These information gaps make determining a global baseline for forest biodiversity and observing any related changes or trends problematic;
3. No global forest fire classification system distinguishes between fires that are ecologically beneficial and fires that are ecologically harmful;
4. Current information allows for the identification of a general group of deforestation drivers, but it is difficult to isolate the impacts and contributions that these drivers have at the regional or global scale. This is especially true for tropical regions;
5. There is no internationally accepted methodology for extrapolating information on forest genetic resources from data related to changes in forest ecosystems;
6. Most countries do not have adequate information relating to the forest area damaged by disturbances such as diseases, insect pests, weather and forest fires;
7. The quality of data relating to forest plantations is problematic, often contradictory and highly variable; and
8. Information relating to areas of particular importance to forest biological diversity is not readily available for the global level.

*Overarching obstacles for implementation among all programme elements:*

1. The lack of cross-sectoral integration between ministries and departments;
2. Inadequate financial resources committed to implementation;
3. Inadequate capacity including training, equipment, facilities and expertise;
4. Continued pressure to expand agricultural land;
5. Inadequate awareness of forest biodiversity issues among the public, policy and law-makers;
6. Continued causes of deforestation and forest degradation reported include land use (urban development), road building, mining, building of hydraulic facilities (construction of dams), extraction of oil, gas and other mineral resources, cattle grazing, water erosion, poverty, communications, fires, pest and forest disease, and the effects of atmospheric deposition;
7. A general lack of resource assessments, especially relating to endangered species;
8. Poverty in indigenous and local communities;
9. Based on the identified impediments, the questionnaire could be improved to enable Parties to provide information more comprehensively in future; and

10. A lack of understanding of forest ecosystem functions and value of services, in particular non-timber forest products.

**1. Programme element 1**

*Conclusions arising from the discussions*

**Goal 1 Apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests**

**Objective 1 Ecosystem approach**

1. While progress has been made on clarifying the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management, its implementation is not sufficient. Some further guidance and awareness-raising by international organizations, NGOs and national extension services is needed, in particular regarding the participatory approach, e.g. by providing examples of successful projects at field level. This information should be gathered by the CBD Secretariat.
2. Agriculture and mining often have a great impact on forest ecosystems, and if not properly considered, affect the application of the ecosystem approach.

**Goal 2 Reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity**

**Objective 1 Invasive alien species**

1. Despite the major threat from invasive alien species for forest biodiversity, a number of Parties do not yet have a strategy.

**Objective 2 Pollution**

1. The reduction of pollution levels will become more important following economic development, and pollution will have a larger impact on forest ecosystems as their resilience is decreasing due to climate change.

**Objective 3 Climate change**

1. Climate change is expected to have severe negative impacts on forest biodiversity, while we need to bear in mind the important role that forests can play for mitigation and adaptation. Deforestation contributes significantly to climate change. There is a need for a global response strategy to mitigate the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity. Reference can be made to the ongoing work on adaptation and mitigation.
2. In this respect, the reduction of emissions from deforestation could have positive effects both for combating climate change and for biodiversity.
3. The lack of knowledge on the impacts of climate change and climate mitigation measures on indigenous and local communities is being addressed by the Advisory Group on Article 8(j) of the Convention and by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The work done under the Convention on Biological Diversity needs to be done in synchronization with these efforts.

**Objective 4 Forest fires**

1. The effects of climate change are further increasing the threat of forest fires.
2. Understanding and addressing the interlinkages between land conversion and forest fires is essential for improved implementation.

**Objective 5 Natural disturbances**

1. This objective is not well understood in its present form and should be clarified.

**Objective 6** Fragmentation and conversion to other land uses

1. Fragmentation of forest ecosystems can be caused or aggravated by insufficient land-use planning and by a short-term management vision.
2. There is a lack of awareness about the benefits of reducing or reversing fragmentation for the adaptation of forest ecosystems to climate change and for species survival.
3. Timely cost-benefit analysis can help to mitigate the negative impact of development projects.

**Goal 3 Protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity**

**Objective 1** Forest restoration

1. Restoration efforts can be a tool to counterbalance forest degradation, but are not adequate given the present rate of deforestation and forest degradation. Demonstration areas, using the ecosystem approach, can be a useful tool to accelerate restoration efforts.
2. Application of the precautionary principle is an appropriate method for the use of GM trees in reforestation and afforestation, until further guidance can be provided by SBSTTA 13.
3. Participation and prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders are often not adequately considered in the establishment of plantations.

**Objective 2** Endemic / threatened species

1. Knowledge of status and conservation needs of endemic and threatened species at global level is often not sufficient, but is an important tool for national conservation strategies.
2. Current and newly developed conservation strategies and management plans may need to be revised to consider climate change as a major driver.

**Objective 3** Protected area networks

1. The World Database on Protected Areas is the best available source for information on forest protected areas, but lacks financial support to collect and manage the required data.
2. A gap analysis at national level and regional workshops are being carried out to provide information on selection criteria and priorities for protected areas in the framework of the programme of work on protected areas. This process is a basis for activities under this objective, and close cooperation is necessary.
3. Despite some regional success stories, the establishment of forest protected area networks remains underfunded and insufficiently implemented. Transboundary protected areas can be successful building blocks for the establishment and effectiveness of forest protected area networks.
4. Traditional knowledge is useful for the establishment and management of forest protected areas, but generally is not being considered.

**Goal 4 Promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity**

**Objective 1** Promote sustainable use and conservation

1. Although there is no globally agreed definition for sustainable forest management, it can be stated that a low percentage of forests, in particular tropical forests, is presently under sustainable forest management.
2. The links between water resources and the sustainable use of forest biodiversity have not been sufficiently described.
3. The collection and distribution of information on learning sites for sustainable forest management could be a useful tool to increase the areas of forest under SFM.
4. A compilation of information on criteria in forest certification schemes relating to the participation and prior informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and forest biodiversity, would be a useful tool to improve forest management.

**Objective 2** Unsustainable harvesting

1. Forest law enforcement is crucial for forest biological diversity. Limited evidence of efforts to strengthen forest law from national reports is available, and other information indicates that more efforts are needed. The establishment of forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) initiatives and the European Union Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) are promising developments.
2. Promoting the sustainable use of non-timber forest products is a useful way to combat unsustainable forest management.

**Objective 3** Indigenous and local communities and natural resource management

1. Some success stories for the support of indigenous and local communities in relation to natural resource management exist, such as projects under the GEF Small Grants Facility.
2. UNFF 7 outcomes include decisions on activities that support efforts of indigenous people and other local and forest dependent communities. The UNFF Secretariat is inviting the CBD Secretariat to cooperate closely on these activities.
3. Lack of land rights and disputes over land rights are a major obstacle to land management by indigenous and local communities.

**Objective 4** *In situ* and *ex situ* conservation strategies

1. Activities in the field of forest genetic resources do not include enough tree species, and especially examples of genetical structures of primary and undisturbed forest populations. The emerging work of FAO on the State of the World Forest Genetic Resources Report is an important basis for improved conservation of forest genetic diversity.
2. Genetic engineering is developing rapidly and is causing new challenges for access and benefit-sharing. These developments should be monitored carefully.

**Goal 5 Access to and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources****Objective 1** Access and benefit-sharing

1. Relevant aspects of the multilateral system established through the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) can provide guidance and serve as a model for addressing access and benefit-sharing in relation to forest biodiversity.

*1. Programme element 2***Goal 1 Understanding causes of biodiversity loss****Objective 3** Land tenure

1. Few Parties reported specifically on land tenure-related issues. The issue is inter-ministerial, of cross-cutting nature and of particular relevance to the CBD, e.g. Article 8(j).

*2. Programme element 3***Goal 1 Develop general classification of forests****Objective 2** National classification systems

1. A number of Parties do not yet have the technological resources needed to develop baseline information for assessing levels of deforestation and its impact on biodiversity. It should be noted that such technology is critical in facilitating the linkage between climate change and biodiversity issues.

**Goal 2 Improve assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity**

**Objective 1** Criteria and indicators

1. Criteria and indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), including criteria and indicators for non-timber forest products, are important tools in promoting SFM and creating awareness of the importance of forest biodiversity in the forest sector at the global, regional, and national levels. In addition, forest certification schemes, when appropriately designed, agreed and implemented, can assist in achieving biodiversity conservation.

**Goal 3 Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning**

**Objective 1** Research programmes

1. Decision VIII/19 requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaborative research at regional and global levels on issues relating to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and to promote technology transfer. It should be noted that the Secretariat is currently addressing this issue under the framework of the joint CPF initiative on science and technology.

*Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity*

*Overarching recommendations for all programme elements*

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom <sup>1/</sup></b>
<b>All programme elements</b>	Information-sharing, collaboration and targeted joint activities between the CBD Secretariat, UNFF Secretariat and other CPF members and other relevant organizations and processes, in particular WTO, should be enhanced, also adding to the implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests.  The rapidly emerging threat posed to forest biodiversity by bioenergy production, in particular biofuels, should be addressed.	

*Programme element 1*

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>Programme element 1 goal 1, objective 3</b> Climate change  Very urgent	Develop tools and mechanisms to maximize contributions for forest biodiversity and avoid negative impacts on forest biodiversity from possible new financing mechanisms for reducing emissions from deforestation.  Improve collaboration between the Secretariats and Subsidiary Bodies of the CBD and UNFCCC, enhance coordinated implementation of both conventions at the national level, and include biodiversity experts, including holders of traditional forest related knowledge, in current discussions on reducing emissions from deforestation.	

<sup>1/</sup> Determining to whom the recommendations are addressed is subject to further consideration.

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>Objective 4</b> Forest fires  Urgent	Work to address human-induced, uncontrolled/unwanted wild-land fires, which are caused by the agriculture sector, and strengthen relevant governance structures.	
<b>Objective 6</b> Fragmentation and conversion to other land uses  Very urgent	Identify risks from bioenergy production, in particular biofuels, to forest biodiversity and establish working modality for the proposed link from CBD to FAO Bioenergy Platform.  Ensure that guidelines or standards for the production of biofuels take into account the direct and indirect effects of land conversion on forest biodiversity.	
<b>Goal 3, objective 1</b> Forest restoration  Urgent	Give guidance on potential benefits for forest biodiversity of restoring biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and other landscapes, including in plantations.	
<b>Objective 3</b> Protected area networks  Very Urgent	Provide for sustainable financing of protected areas and their effective management taking into account ecosystem services.  Define and specify areas of particular importance for forest biodiversity.	
<b>Objective 3</b> Indigenous and local communities natural resource management  Urgent	Provide adequate financial resources for capacity-building and organizational structures for the management of natural resources by indigenous peoples.	
<b>Objective 4</b> In-situ and ex-situ conservation strategies	Apply the precautionary approach to the use of genetically modified trees.	
<b>Goal 5, objective 1</b> Access and benefit-sharing  Urgent	Improve national coordination for ABS, including forest biodiversity experts, taking into account the discussion about the international regime on ABS.	

*Programme element 2*

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>Programme element 2</b> <b>Goal 1, objective 1</b> Underlying causes	Encourage governments to implement more activities to analyze and address underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss, especially those related to emerging issues, such as biofuel.	

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>Goal 1, objective 2</b> Contexts	Legislative and policy programmes should be used in appropriate social, regional and cultural contexts.	
<b>Goal 1, objective 2</b> Multi-sectoral approaches	Promote multi-sectoral approaches, especially inter-ministerial, and integration of forest biodiversity management policies to enhance ecosystem approach.	
<b>Goal 1, objective 3</b> Land tenure	Land tenure should be better addressed as a priority.	
<b>Goal 2, objective 1</b> Socio-economic distortion and perverse incentives	Encourage governments to undertake more activities to address socio-economic distortion and perverse incentives, especially as they relate to biofuel production and forest law enforcement, and eliminate perverse incentives in support schemes for biofuel production.	
<b>Goal 3, objective 1</b> Awareness	Increase awareness among consumers, especially in developed countries, on the impacts of their consumption patterns of forest and non-forest products on forest biodiversity and inform them of more sustainable options.	
<b>Goal 3, objective 1</b> Education	Educate public and policy-makers about the importance of forest biodiversity and natural forests, the impact of forest degradation on natural forests and different values of different types of forests, and plantations.	
<b>Goal 3, objective 1</b> Participation	There is a need to ensure full and informed participation of indigenous people, local communities, women, other major groups and the general public in the decision-making process related to the conservation and management of forest biodiversity.	

*Programme element 3*

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>Programme element 3</b> <b>Goal 1, objective 1</b> Definition	Adopt an agreed global definition of forest (and other forest-related terms) that reflects forest biodiversity elements, taking into account ongoing dialogue and work.  Adopt a harmonized global forest classification system compatible with current observational technology.	
<b>Goal 1</b> <b>Objective 2</b> Classification	Countries to complete their forest classification systems.	
<b>Goal 1, objective 3</b> Forest ecosystem surveys	Prioritize specific forest ecosystem surveys of areas with high biodiversity values that undergo rapid environmental change, and combine the results of these surveys with the result of the analysis on the direct and underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss (Programme element 2, Goal 1), including causes related to specific sectors like biofuel production.	
<b>Goal 1,</b>	CBD Secretariat and international organizations further improve	

<b>Programme element</b>	<b>Recommendations for improving implementation of the programme of work on forest biological diversity</b>	<b>Addressed to whom</b>
<b>objectives 2 and 3, and Goal 3, Objective 1</b> Translation of research results	and facilitate translation of research results into policy and management as well as awareness-raising activities, especially those targeting policy-makers and practitioners in sectors that have a strong influence on forest biodiversity.	
<b>Goal 3, objective 1</b> Prioritizing research	Recommend prioritizing research on the importance of forest biodiversity and specific ecosystem functions for women, in particular indigenous women, taking into account the work done on Article 8(j).	

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