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**SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND  
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE**

Seventh meeting

Montreal, 12-16 November 2001

Item 4 of the provisional agenda\*

**MAIN THEME: FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY*****Draft revised programme of work on forest biological diversity****Note by the Executive Secretary**Executive Summary*

The focus of the work programme on forest biological diversity, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision IV/7, is on research, cooperation and indicators, and development of technologies necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. In its decision V/7, the Conference of Parties decided to consider expanding the focus of the work programme on forest biological diversity from research to practical action at its sixth meeting.

The draft expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity prepared by the Executive Secretary takes into account the options and priority actions for conservation and sustainable use identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6, Section III), and the Note prepared by the Executive Secretary regarding specific threats to forest biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7).

The overall goal of the revised Programme of Work on forest biological diversity is to promote the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in all types of forest ecosystems:

- (a) Reduce the rate of, and finally halt, biodiversity loss; and

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\* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/1.

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(b) Mitigate the negative impacts of deforestation and forest degradation, including by restoring and rehabilitating forest biodiversity where it has been lost or degraded.

The programme consists of three complementary elements designed to be implemented in parallel:

(a) Assessment and monitoring activities: assessment of forest biodiversity status and trends, factors determining the status and trends, and the environmental and socio-economic impacts of forest biodiversity loss;

(b) Targeted actions for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, by addressing the direct causes of biological diversity loss; and

(c) Enabling activities addressing the underlying causes of biological diversity loss. These activities aim at creating and strengthening an adequate institutional and socio-economic environment.

Under these elements the draft work programme consists of five operational objectives and fifteen activities at global, regional and national levels.

In annex I some targets, timeframes and ways and means through which to achieve the goals and targets are defined. Targets contained in the programme of work are proposed at the global level taking into account the targets proposed in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/10 (A proposal for a global strategy for plant conservation). They can serve as guidance for targets to be set at the national level.

### *Suggested recommendations*

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to:

1. *Welcome* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6) including its assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity and major gaps in the information (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/INF/3);

2. *Approve* a summary of the status and trends of forest biological diversity and major gaps in the information, on the basis of section II of document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6 prepared by the Expert Group;

3. *Propose* an expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity based on the draft prepared by the Executive Secretary in the present note, taking also into account the options and priority action for conservation and sustainable use identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group On Forest Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6, section III), and the note prepared by the Executive Secretary on consideration of specific threats to forest biological diversity: (i) climate change, (ii) human-caused uncontrolled forest fires, (iii) impact of unsustainable harvesting of non-timber forest resources, including bushmeat and living botanical resources (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7);

4. *Request* the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity to consider the proposed activities and options to address the impact of climate change on forest biodiversity contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7.

5. Recommend that Conference of the Parties, at its sixth meeting:

(a) *Adopt* the expanded programme of work

(b) *Urge* Parties and other Governments to incorporate the objectives and relevant elements of the programme of work into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(c) *Invite* members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), 1/ the CPF network and other relevant organizations and stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the programme of work;

(d) *Invite* Parties to formulate and adopt national targets for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including designation of a permanent “national forest estate”, using the ecosystem approach;

(e) *Invite* Parties and other Governments, and relevant organizations, to report on implementation of this decision and the programme of work through, *inter alia*, their national reports submitted under the Convention;

(f) *Decide* to consider, at its seventh meeting, the options for sustainable financial support to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, that recognize the global goods and services provided by biological diversity in forest ecosystems, taking into account the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

(g) *Establish* a bushmeat task force to develop a strategic plan of action to reduce unsustainable hunting of endangered species for bushmeat, taking into account the need to find alternative sources of protein and income for the rural populations concerned, and *request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the range States, other Parties and relevant organizations and stakeholder groups to participate in this task force;

(h) *Request* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other members of the Collaborative Partnership of Forests and its network, to explore possibilities to enhance the integration of non-timber forest resources in the forest inventory and management, and to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(i) *Invite* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Global Fire Monitoring Center, and other relevant organizations to include forest biodiversity in their assessments of fire impacts; explore possibilities for Joint Work Programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, including *inter alia*, fire impact assessments, development of guidelines in fire management, and community based approaches in fire prevention and management; and report on progress to the Subsidiary Body prior to the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(j) *Encourage* the development of community-based approaches in the implementation of the programme of work, *inter alia*, for issues related to forest fires and non-timber forest resources.

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1/ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity; Center for International Forestry Research; Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat/United Nations Forum on Forests Secretariat; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Global Environment Facility Secretariat; International Tropical Timber Organization; Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Environment Programme, Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat and the World Bank.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Forest biological diversity means the variability among forest plants, animals and micro-organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This description, which is based on the Convention definition of “biological diversity”, encompasses genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.

2. The Convention on Biological Diversity recognises in its preamble the intrinsic value of biological diversity, the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its components, and the importance of biological diversity for evolution and for maintaining life sustaining systems of the biosphere. Forest biodiversity offers many goods and services and has many use and non-use values to the society.

3. In the past decade, forest area has been declining at an unprecedented rate of about 9.4 million hectares (i.e., 0.22 %) annually since 1990 at the global level. Deforestation, forest degradation and establishment of forest plantations lead to a decline in forest biological diversity, compromise genetic variability of populations, increase the number of threatened species and reduce the goods and services provided by forests.

4. At its fourth meeting, in 1998, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention launched a programme of work for forest biodiversity focused on the research, cooperation and development of technologies necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity of all types of forests (decision IV/7). At its fifth meeting, in 2000, the Conference of the Parties decided to consider expanding the focus of the work programme from research to practical action. It established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity to provide, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), information that could be useful in considering the expansion of the programme of work. The Expert Group reviewed the status and trends of, and major threats to, forest biological and identified options for the assessment and monitoring of forest biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use of its components, and meeting the institutional and socio-economic requirements for the successful implementation of the identified measures. Its report is available as document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6.

5. The programme of work adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the findings of the Expert Group, and information on forest biological diversity made available in national reports served as a basis for the proposed revised programme of work on forest biological diversity.

## II. GOALS, APPROACHES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### *Goals*

6. The overall goal of the revised programme of work on forest biological diversity is to promote the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in all types of forest ecosystems, with the following specific goals, which address directly the loss of forest biological diversity:

- (a) Reduce the rate of and ultimately halt biodiversity loss; and
- (b) Mitigate the negative impacts of deforestation and forest degradation including by restoring and rehabilitating forest biodiversity where it has been lost or degraded.

7. In the short and medium term (2002-2012), the programme of work will focus on, without being limited to, genetic resources, species and ecosystems under threat bearing in mind the needs of local and

indigenous communities deriving their livelihood from the goods and services of forest biodiversity. The number of extinct and endangered forest species, already at historically high numbers, can be expected to rise due to an existing 'extinction debt' and from continued habitat loss, fragmentation, introduction of invasive alien species, and overexploitation of forest resources.

### *Approaches and guiding principles*

8. To meet these goals and assess progress in implementation of the activities, some targets, timeframes and ways and means through which to achieve the goals and targets are defined (see the annex to the present note). Targets contained in the programme of work are proposed at the global level. They can serve as guidance for targets to be set at the national level. With regard to plant species, targets proposed in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/10 (A proposal for a global strategy for plant conservation) are also considered.

9. Ecosystem approach is the primary framework for the planning and implementation of measures for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. The application of this approach implies, *inter alia*, intersectoral cooperation, decentralization of management to the lowest level appropriate, equitable distribution of benefits, and the use of adaptive management policies that can deal with uncertainties and are modified in the light of experience and changing conditions. The implementation process will also build upon the knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities and thus complement efforts to implement Article 8(j) of the Convention. A multidisciplinary approach that takes into account scientific, social and economic issues is required.

10. The programme consists of three complementary elements designed to be implemented in parallel:

(a) Assessment and monitoring activities: assessment of forest biodiversity status and trends, factors determining the status and trends, and the environmental and socio-economic impacts of forest biodiversity loss. Knowledge gained through the assessment processes will guide the choice of actions to be taken;

(b) Targeted actions for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, by addressing the direct causes of biological diversity loss. Lessons learned from the implementation of these actions will feed back into the assessments; and

(c) Enabling activities addressing the underlying causes of biological diversity loss. These activities aim at creating and strengthening an institutional and socio-economic environment that will ensure the successful implementation of measures taken.

11. The programme elements have been developed bearing in mind the need to:

(a) Develop and implement the work programme with relevant stakeholders, recognizing that the most important part of work is action at the national level, and bearing in mind the varied circumstances of Parties, which implies that inclusion of an activity in the work programme does not necessarily imply participation in that activity by all Parties;

(b) Develop and apply the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to forest biological diversity and incorporate them in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes;

(c) Promote their integration in sectoral and cross-sectoral plan, programmes and policies, recognizing a need at the national level to promote collaboration between governmental bodies dealing in particular with the forest, environment, agriculture, tourism, trade, and science and technology sectors;

(d) Build upon and ensure harmony with the other programmes of work under the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues addressed by the Convention, including in particular the work on Article 8(j) of the Convention; monitoring, assessment and indicators; invasive alien species; sustainable use; agrobiodiversity; mountain biological diversity; dry and sub-humid land biodiversity and inland water ecosystems;

(e) Take into account, without being limited to, the Proposals for Action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests;

(f) Contribute to the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests. To this end, it would be useful that the phases and outputs of the programme of work take into account the timeframes and work of the Forum;

(g) Build on the work of, foster collaboration and promote coordination to avoid unnecessary duplication with the programmes of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests established by the United Nations Forum on Forests, and other national, regional and international organizations, bodies and processes addressing forest issues including organizations representing local and indigenous communities, major groups and relevant private-sector bodies.

### **III. ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK**

#### **A. *Programme element 1: Assessment and monitoring***

##### ***Operational objective 1***

Develop, disseminate and use appropriate methods for improved monitoring and assessment of forest biodiversity and factors that determine the status and trends of forest biodiversity including: (i) agreed systems for the classification of forest biological resources; (ii) acceptable methods for baseline-setting; and (iii) criteria and indicators for the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the status and trends of, and threats to, components of forest biological diversity important for conservation and sustainable use at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, and at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels.

##### ***Background and rationale***

Information on the status and trends of, major threats to forest biological diversity, and the impacts of these threats on the functioning and values of forest biodiversity is the basis for any measure to be taken for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

Our present knowledge of the status and trends of, major threats to, forest biological diversity, and the impacts of these threats on forest biodiversity, as reviewed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, is, although not totally comprehensive, sufficient to take measures at the global and regional levels. These measures can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. The FAO Forest Resources Assessment 2000 contains the latest most updated data on the status of forest cover. At the national level, in particular in developing countries and tropical forests, where capacities are limited, there is a need for more reliable data.

In addition, generally agreed definitions of forest and forest types are required, as well as a better understanding of forest functioning in the context of the ecosystem approach. There is also a need for standardized methods and to develop, in many countries, capacities for assessing the status of forest biodiversity, and accessible databases providing reliable data, for example, on baselines.

Baseline setting is urgently needed as a point of reference for any assessment of the extent of change in the status of forest biological diversity, such as the assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken in the framework of the Convention, and in environmental impact assessments.

***Activity 1:***

Review and adopt a global to regional forest classification system applicable to maps, based on national experiences and accepted forest definitions.

***Activity 2:***

Improve understanding of forest ecosystem functioning (goods and services provided by forest biological diversity) and values (use and non-use values of forest biodiversity as perceived by the society).

***Activity 3:***

Synthesize experiences with baseline setting for different categories of forest biodiversity and develop guidelines for baseline determination methodologies.

***Activity 4:***

Develop, refine, disseminate and use criteria and indicators for the assessment and prediction of the status and trends of, and threats to, components of forest biological diversity important for conservation and sustainable use.

***Operational objective 2***

Develop a global picture of: (i) the status and trends of components of forest biological diversity important for conservation and sustainable use; and (ii) the factors that determine the status and trends of forest biodiversity and their actual and cumulative impacts.

***Background and rationale***

Forests are highly complex and diverse systems. The status of their biological diversity considered at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels is fast changing. The trends of these changes indicate that many components of biodiversity are seriously threatened or being lost. Therefore, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity is important but particularly challenging due, in particular, to lack of comprehensive field inventories and limited use of remote-sensing technologies, in particular in developing countries.

Processes for country-led forest resources assessments are in place, or under development in many countries as part of ongoing initiatives. These assessments could be guided to include categories of biodiversity important for conservation and sustainable use referred to in Annex I to the Convention. The ecosystem approach should also be applied in the assessments of biological diversity so as to emphasize the relationship between components of biological diversity.



**Activity 5:**

Carry out periodic assessments of the status and trends of components of forest biological diversity important for conservation and sustainable use, and report information.

**Activity 6:**

Assess both human-induced and natural factors that directly influence the status and trends of forest biological diversity, either positively or negatively, and assess their relative importance with respect to their impacts on forest biological diversity.

**Activity 7:**

Carry out assessments of underlying causes, their interactions with direct causes, and their impacts on forest biological diversity, at the national and regional level.

**Activity 8:**

Assess the effectiveness of measures taken to control the direct causes of biodiversity loss, prevent these causes from taking place and mitigate their impacts.

**Activity 9:**

Promote the application of the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystem management by developing, testing, demonstrating and transferring practical methods.

**B. Programme element 2: Targeted actions addressing direct causes of forest biological diversity loss**

**Operational objective 3**

Halt forest biodiversity loss; and disseminate the related best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity under different types of threats.

**Background and rationale**

Assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity indicates that a number of habitats are being degraded or lost, some in irreversible way, that many species of animals and plants are endangered or threatened by extinction, or their populations have been severely declined. Many of these are essential in the structure and functioning of ecosystems. There is an express need to halt forest biological diversity loss by addressing the direct causes, most of which can be addressed immediately. The Convention on Biological Diversity contains the necessary provisions.

Many countries have established proposals for making forests protected areas. However, the effectiveness of protected areas is now being questioned. In addition to a representative network of protected forest areas, maintaining forest biological diversity and related goods and services requests sustainable use of forests outside protected areas. Furthermore, *ex situ* conservation can complement *in situ* conservation but can never replace it because conservation of wider genetic diversity is only possible through *in situ* conservation.

The Convention has made significant progress in providing interim guiding principles on invasive alien species and in setting a mechanism for the control of living modified organisms (LMOs) through the adoption of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Cases of unsustainable use of forest biological resources are reported. The Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting drew attention to the over-hunting of bushmeat. Finally, local and indigenous communities have, over centuries, developed practices and know-how that should be considered in programmes addressing forest biological diversity loss.

**Activity 10:**

Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention (*In situ* conservation), with a view to reducing the rate of, and finally halting, forest biodiversity loss.

**Activity 11:**

Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention (*Ex situ* conservation), with a view to complementing *in situ* conservation of forest biodiversity loss.

**Activity 12:**

Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 10 (Sustainable use of components of biological diversity), with a view to ensuring sustainable use of forest biodiversity, and finally halting forest biodiversity loss.

**Operational objective 4**

Mitigate the impacts of negative factors affecting forest biodiversity; and disseminate the related best practices for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity under different types of threats.

**Background and rationale**

The loss of forest biological diversity has many negative environmental and socio-economic consequences. The Convention provides specific guidance in its Articles 8 (f) and 9 (c) and 10 to address to negative impacts. Parties have included these provisions in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Restoration and rehabilitation projects have been initiated in many countries. Restoration projects usually focused on trees, but there is a need to pay attention to other components of forest biological diversity. Progress can be made by learning from both positive and negative experiences with restoration and rehabilitation, and recovery of threatened species and genetic resources.

**Activity 13:**

Implement and promote the implementation of the provisions of Articles 8 (*In-situ* conservation), 9 (*Ex-situ* conservation) and 10 (Sustainable use of components of biological diversity) of the Convention with a view to mitigating the negative impacts of factors responsible for forest biological diversity loss.

**C. Programme element 3: Enabling activities addressing the underlying causes of forest biological diversity loss.**

**Operational objective 5**

Enhance understanding and awareness of underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss, and develop strategies, programmes and plans aimed at addressing these causes to build a national and international environment that is favourable to the implementation of the Convention objectives with respect to forest biological diversity.

**Background and rationale**

In recent years, many initiatives have been launched to control deforestation and forest degradation. These initiatives have most often failed primarily because of their inability to address the underlying and usually complex social, cultural, economic and political forces that influence and often exacerbate the direct causes of forest biological diversity loss. Effective action to ensure success and sustainability of the measures taken to control the direct causes and mitigate their impacts requires an understanding of underlying forces and actions to address them. Forest biological diversity loss cannot be stopped and reversed without addressing its underlying causes.

The generic underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss have been described. They can be local, national, regional or global. They have been summarized in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/6) as:

- (a) Broader macroeconomic, political and social causes;
- (b) Institutional and social weaknesses;
- (c) Market and economic policy failures;
- (d) Other policy failures, such as ill-defined development programmes, ill-defined or unenforced regulatory mechanisms, lack of clear environmental policies and of environmental impact assessments;

These underlying forces are complex and interdependent and the approaches to deal with them are essentially country-specific. There is a need for international cooperation to support national efforts in this area.

**Activity 14:**

Develop and implement strategies and plans to address institutional and policy factors that exacerbate the direct causes of biological diversity.

**Activity 15:**

Develop and implement strategies and plans to address socio-economic and market factors that exacerbate the direct causes of biological diversity

Annex

**WAYS AND MEANS THROUGH WHICH THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK CAN BE CARRIED OUT**

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<b>Programme element 1: Assessment and monitoring</b>		
Activity 1: Review and adopt a global to regional forest classification system, applicable to maps, based on national experiences and accepted forest definitions		
<p>a) Catalytic activities, such as workshops, meetings and consultations, email conferences, preparation of discussion papers, building upon and bringing together ongoing projects e.g. within UNFCCC SBSTA, to develop agreed terminology. SBSTTA may also wish to establish an expert group.</p> <p>b) WCMC, the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant organizations and bodies could be invited to produce forest maps. National capacities for data collection should be strengthened and remote-sensing technology used as part of international cooperation. The classification system should address/identify components of forest biological diversity (FBD) important for conservation and sustainable use and take into account forest functioning. National forest ecosystem classifications and maps should be revised and/or developed in harmony with the global and regional system.</p>	<p>a) Agreed terminology for different types of forests to be adopted by SBSTTA prior to COP-7.</p> <p>b) A map (1: 10,000,000) of the present status of the world's forest (including categories such as primary or secondary forests, production, plantation, undisturbed, fragmented and degraded forests) for consideration by SBSTTA prior to COP-8.</p>	<p>CBD Secretariat, SBSTTA, relevant scientific organizations and convention bodies, in particular FAO, UNFCCC SBSTA, WCMC, and Parties and other governments</p>
Activity 2: Improve understanding of forest ecosystem functioning and values.		
<p>a) The scientific community could be invited to conduct research to improve understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) functional relationship between components of FBD</li> <li>ii) role of FBD components in forest ecosystems structure, processes and resilience</li> <li>iii) critical thresholds of FBD loss and minimum viable populations, paying particular attention to rare and endangered forest species.</li> </ul> <p>b) Parties and organizations should be requested to contribute case-studies e.g. on the role of FBD components in forest ecosystems processes and resilience. Using a participatory approach, the perception of biodiversity values by all the stakeholder groups could be captured.</p> <p>c) Results from such research will contribute <i>inter alia</i> to improving our ability to predict the</p>	<p>a, b) Improved understanding of forest functioning, and description of critical thresholds of FBD. Improvement of our knowledge of these issues will be incremental with advances in scientific research.</p>	<p>Scientific community including e.g. CIFOR and IUFRO</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
status and trends of FBD, and thus to better elaborate conservation, restoration and sustainable use programmes and plans.		
Activity 3: Synthesize experiences with baseline setting for different categories of forest biodiversity and develop guidelines for baseline determination methodologies.		
<p>a) Countries will contribute information on their baseline assessment methods.</p> <p>b) Through workshops and other types of meetings, the scientific community will develop guidelines for different categories of living organisms and ecosystems and in different conditions (whether the past data exist or does not, or is unreliable).</p>	<p>a) Compilation of baseline assessment methods and data.</p> <p>b) Agreed methods for baselines setting that could be used widely at the national and international levels.</p> <p>a, b) Preliminary results concerning baseline setting should be presented at a meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP-7.</p>	National agencies, CBD Secretariat, biodiversity-related conventions and relevant organizations.
Activity 4: Develop, refine, disseminate and use criteria and indicators for the assessment and prediction of the status and trends of, and threats to, components of FBD important for conservation and sustainable use		
<p>a) Parties will be invited to report on their experiences on criteria and indicators.</p> <p>b) Assessment of experiences gained in the national and regional processes, identifying common elements and gaps in the existing initiatives and improving the criteria and indicators (C&amp;I) for FBD, also building on ongoing CBD work on indicators and implementation of Article 7 of the Convention processes, and on the FAO work on forest criteria and indicators.</p> <p>c) The work under this programme element should include, <i>inter alia</i>, capacity-building on taxonomy and inventories, taking note of the work under the Global Taxonomy Initiative.</p>	<p>a, b) Compilation of experiences gained in national and regional processes addressing criteria and indicators of FBD. A first set of indicators for national or regional status and trends of FBD should be ready for consideration by SBSTTA prior to COP 7.</p> <p>b, c) A standardised system for and an operational database on the main indicators of FBD, in which the CBD clearing house mechanism would play a catalytic role, should be completed by 2004 for consideration by COP-7.</p>	FAO and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and CPF network, regional initiatives on C&I, SCBD and GTI, national institutions and Parties .
Activity 5: Carry out periodic assessments of the status and trends of the components of FBD important for conservation and sustainable use, and report information.		
a) Develop, harmonise and test methodologies for assessment of forest resources, including the identification of priority habitats, species, communities, populations and genetic resources, and	a) Parties' reports on methods and assessments. A comprehensive list of potential keystone and	Parties and other governments,

<b>Ways and means</b>	<b>Expected outputs and timing</b>	<b>Main actors and partners</b>
<p>carbon sequestration. Annex I to the CBD provides an indicative list of categories of biodiversity important for conservation and sustainable use. While priorities are defined at the national level, some guidance and support can be provided at the regional and international level;</p> <p>b) Produce guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest biological resources, building on existing ones, e.g. FAO Forest Resources Assessment. These assessments will contribute to and benefit from ongoing assessments such as the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; the UNFF assessment, monitoring and reporting; the FAO Forest Resources Assessment and State of World's Plant and Animal Resources; and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.</p> <p>c) Enhance international technical and scientific cooperation, pursuant to Article 18 of the Convention, to develop or strengthen the necessary capacity to conduct such assessments in many countries, in particular CPF members and CPF network will be invited to participate for expertise and databases, and report on the on-going work.</p> <p>d) To carry out these tasks, the COP and SBSTTA may wish to establish ad hoc technical expert groups and recommend pilot projects for comprehensive assessments of key species and genetic resources, in specific forest areas where there are some urgency such as forest habitats containing large numbers of threatened species.</p>	<p>flagship species as well as key habitats of threatened forest ecosystems should be developed, with the support of the CBD clearing house mechanism, for consideration by COP-7.</p> <p>b) Improved methods and guidance for biodiversity assessment (incorporating assessments of ecosystem goods and services, including carbon sequestration).</p> <p>c) Reports on assessments on major international status and trends of FBD could be prepared by Parties and other governments in the framework of the UNFF assessment, monitoring and reporting (to be considered at the fourth session of UNFF in 2004); the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (next report likely in 2005), the FAO State of World's Plant and Animal Resources (for which the second report is due in 2006 or 2007); and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.</p> <p>d) A widely accessible working list of known forest plant species and an assessment of their conservation status could be prepared by 2010 for COP-10 as part of the Global Plant Conservation Strategy.</p> <p>d) A comprehensive global forest biodiversity assessment should be carried out as part of the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment i.e. every 10 years.</p>	<p>ongoing assessment processes, NGOs, CPF members and network, in particular FAO and CBD Secretariat.</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>Activity 6: Assess both human-induced and natural factors that directly influence the status and trends of forest biological diversity either positively or negatively, and assess their relative importance with respect to their impacts on forest biological diversity.</p>		
<p>Activity 6 will be carried out in parallel with activity 5, bearing in mind that, in accordance with the ecosystem approach, the spatial and temporal scale for consideration depends on the problem under consideration.</p> <p>a) Direct and underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss will be particularly highlighted for consideration under Programme elements 2 and 3, and their relative importance with respect to their impacts assessed. These assessments should focus and build on ongoing assessments of the impacts of human-induced uncontrolled forest fires, unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources, invasive alien species, as well as climate change and related factors such as drought and desertification and land-use changes.</p> <p>b) Participation of all stakeholders will be sought for these tasks, supported by exchange of information among Parties (e.g. through national reports), other governments and relevant organizations including non-governmental organizations (NGOs).</p>	<p>a) Assessment of human activities and natural processes, their interactions and their impacts on FBD, reported in national reports.</p> <p>a, b) In accordance with the proposal of the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/MSP/3), national reports will be submitted by Parties in 2005 and 2009 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 8<sup>th</sup> (2006) and 10<sup>th</sup> (2010) meetings, respectively.</p>	<p>Parties, other governments, various organisations including NGOs.</p>
<p>Activity 7: Carry out assessments of underlying causes, their interactions with direct causes, and their impacts on FBD, at the national and regional level.</p>		
<p>a) Compilation of national experiences with underlying causes of FBD loss and dissemination of success stories will be useful. Countries will be asked to provide in their national reports information on:</p> <p>(i) the underlying causes of at least the major threats to forest biological diversity (in particular those causes leading to habitat fragmentation and unsustainable use of forest resources). Determination of the relative impact of underlying forces on direct causes of FBD loss will assist in determining the level of priority of the measures to be taken.</p> <p>(ii) the state of the achievement of their objectives in addressing underlying causes of FBD loss. Much work concerning underlying causes has been carried out as part of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) processes. UNFF should be requested to contribute to this work as well as CPF members addressing underlying causes of forest degradation and deforestation.</p> <p>b) Because many of the threats to FBD emanate from non-forest sectors such as agriculture, land use, industry, energy, tourism and others, the development of cross-sectoral linkages will be</p>	<p>a) National reports due in 2005 and 2009 should contain national experiences and objectives with underlying causes of FBD loss.</p> <p>a) In-depth understanding of the dynamics between underlying and direct causes, i.e. the chain causality between an underlying cause, direct cause and particular aspects of FBD loss.</p> <p>b) Better synergy of efforts from different sectors to address FBD loss.</p>	<p>Parties and other governments; UNFF and CPF members; UN and other organisations assisting with capacity building, NGOs.</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>encouraged.</p> <p>c) International organizations in partnership with all stakeholders will assist countries <i>inter alia</i> in strengthening national capacities and conducting case studies. The CBD clearing-house mechanism will assist in disseminating the information.</p>	<p>c) A compilation of case-studies describing underlying causes specific to different national setting by COP-8.</p>	
<p>Activity 8: Assess the effectiveness of measures taken to control the direct causes of biodiversity loss, prevent these causes from taking place and mitigate their impacts.</p>		
<p>a) Parties and organizations assisting countries in implementing activities under this operational objective would be requested to report on their plans of action, and their implementation including highlighting the success factors and constraints in meeting their objectives.</p> <p>b) Particular attention will be paid to the effectiveness of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and voluntary timber certification schemes. This information will be shared on the Convention clearing-house mechanisms.</p>	<p>a) A compilation of the reports should be prepared for consideration by COP-8 and COP-10 when it will consider national reports.</p>	<p>Parties, organizations assisting countries in implementing programmes on forest biodiversity, NGOs.</p>
<p>Activity 9: Promote the application of the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystem management by developing, testing, demonstrating and transferring practical methods</p>		
<p>This activity implies <i>inter alia</i> (see Section II in the annex to decision IV/7 on forest biological diversity)</p> <p>a) Synthesizing existing knowledge, including traditional forest related knowledge, and methodologies for holistic and inter-sectoral approaches that enhance the integration of forest biological diversity conservation into sustainable forest management. To this end, cooperation and exchange of information (e.g. case studies) is required from countries in which the ecosystem approach has been applied in the management of forests. The synthesis should contribute to the further elaboration and practical verification of ecosystem approach principle and operational</p>	<p>a) Synthesis of existing experiences and knowledge, including traditional forest-related knowledge, and methodologies for holistic and inter-sectoral approaches that enhance the integration of FBD conservation into sustainable forest management. SBSTTA will develop prior to</p>	<p>Parties and other governments, UNFF and CPF members, CPF network and other organizations and the SCBD</p>



Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>guidance, in accordance with COP request in decision V/6 para 1.</p> <p>b) Examining how integration of ecosystem approach in forest management can be best achieved. Parties and relevant organizations should be invited to contribute case studies and success stories that the Executive Secretary can compile in preparation for his response to COP request in decision V/6 para. 4.</p> <p>c) Clarifying the links between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management. A joint study should be carried out by the CBD and UNFF and submitted to SBSTTA at a meeting prior to COP-7. This study should also identify priority research areas in relation to these approaches and identify key structural ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making.</p> <p>d) As part of this cooperation, CBD and UNFF with the other CPF members could develop an international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach, incorporating suitable examples from the International Model Forests Network<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>COP 7 a proposal on guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems, as part of its response to COP request in para. 5 of decision V/6.</p> <p>b) Executive Secretary synthesis of case studies and lessons learned to be completed for SBSTTA consideration at a meeting prior to COP-7 (COP decision V/6 para. 4).</p> <p>c) Guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest management.</p> <p>d) As a long-term goal to develop an international network of representative forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach.</p>	
<p><b>Programme element 2: Targeted actions addressing direct causes of FBD loss</b></p>		
<p>Activity 10. Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 8 (<i>In-situ</i> conservation), with a view to reducing the rate of, and finally halting forest biodiversity loss.</p>		
<p>Pursuant to the provisions of Article 8 of the Convention, Parties are requested to carry out a number of activities. They should be invited to report on these as part of their national reports. Topics to be addressed include:</p> <p><b>A. Protected areas</b></p> <p>a) Evaluation and improvement of the effectiveness of existing forest protected areas.</p>	<p>a) Improved understanding of forest protected</p>	<p>Parties with support from organizations and biodiversity-related conventions such as WCPA,</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>Assessment of the representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identification of gaps and weaknesses.</p> <p>b) Establishment or strengthening of systems of protected areas for all types of forests and considering all IUCN categories, paying particular attention to low forest cover countries and fragile forests. The ad hoc technical expert group on forest biological diversity commended in particular that Parties should be invited to formulate and adopt national targets for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including securing permanent forest estates sufficient to allow for future conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, using the ecosystem approach. Protected areas offer a unique opportunity with respect to target setting. Many countries define in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) the extent of protected areas they plan to achieve in the medium-term. There is a need to encourage this effort and support it with scientific data on which representative areas should be selected to protect forest biological diversity and which categories of protected areas should be used to protect this biodiversity effectively, including the need and feasibility of establishing ecological corridors.</p> <p>c) Development and dissemination of guidelines for selection, establishment and management of forest protected areas building on past experience. Promotion of environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas.</p> <p>d) Promotion of the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations while reducing gaps in knowledge in the areas of fragmentation of habitats and population viability (knowledge that will allow the inclusion of mitigation options such as ecological corridors and buffer zones aiming at, <i>inter alia</i>, mitigating the impact of fragmentation of forests). The scientific community will be invited to advance research in the areas the feasibility of establishing ecological corridors and buffer zones; know-how, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities in conserving and sustainably using forest biological diversity (reference to the ongoing CBD work on Article 8(j) and related provisions).</p> <p>e) The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and relevant organizations such as IUCN should be invited to play major roles in carrying out these tasks. Workshops, expert meetings should be organized and, building on national experiences, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and other strategies for the conservation of animals and micro-organisms, as far as they are available, should be used to (i) prepare guidelines for selection, establishment and</p>	<p>areas, their effectiveness, representativeness and adequacy.</p> <p>b) National targets relating to the percentage of all forest types and categories for forest biodiversity that should be under protection paying particular attention to low forest cover countries and fragile forests. As a consequence, pursuant to the targets proposed in the draft Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, 10 percent of each natural forest type and 50 percent of forest threatened species could be conserved in effective protected areas by 2010.</p> <p>c) Areas of forest under adequate system of protection (taking into account all different IUCN categories, buffer zones and corridors) would be increased.</p> <p>d) Advances in research and practical application in: viable populations; ecological corridors; fragmentation and related local and indigenous communities know-how and practices.</p> <p>c-,e) Guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of forest protected areas should be ready for SBSTTA consideration at a meeting prior to COP-7</p>	<p>IUCN, WWF, CITES, CBD Secretariat; the scientific community, CPF members.</p>

<b>Ways and means</b>	<b>Expected outputs and timing</b>	<b>Main actors and partners</b>
<p>management of forest protected areas for consideration by SBSTTA at one of its meetings before COP-7 and (ii) set clear targets relating to the percentage of all forest types and categories of forest biodiversity that should be under protection (not necessarily strict protection, but considering the different categories of protected areas defined by IUCN), paying particular attention to low forest cover countries and fragile forests.</p> <p>f) The Executive Secretary could be requested to prepare proposals, in collaboration with relevant organizations and representatives of all groups of stakeholders, on protection plans for threatened species. The proposals could be considered by SBSTTA in preparing advice for COP-7.</p>	<p>a-e) Consistent with the programme of work on protected areas that could be adopted by COP-7, SBSTTA may wish to review the state of forest protected areas in 5 and 10 years, and propose the refinement of the programme of work on protected areas including forest protected areas, accordingly.</p>	

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p><b>B. Management of forest biological resources</b></p> <p>a) Regulation and management of biological resources, including living modified organisms (LMOs), and invasive alien species, within and outside protected areas. With respect to the use of LMOs that may have adverse impact on forest biological diversity, ratification and implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety should be encouraged. In respect to invasive alien species threatening forest biodiversity, the CBD guidelines on invasive alien species and other relevant instruments such as the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) should be promoted. Lack of compliance with sustainable logging by the private sector should be addressed, as well as overexploitation of bush meat and other non-wood forest resources (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7);</p> <p>b) Protection of rare and threatened species and populations. There is a need to enhance the work that will lead to sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources and, to this end, ensure in particular the participation of local and indigenous communities and the private sector in the development of codes of conduct or guidelines for harvesting forest resources and in the identification of alternatives to the livelihoods of local and indigenous communities.</p> <p>c) Particular emphasis should be put on bush meat whose growing demand is becoming in many parts of the world one of the primary causes of forest wildlife extinction. A strategic wildlife management plan of action should be developed by SBSTTA in partnership with representatives of all groups of stakeholders for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. This task will also draw on the CBD work on the development of guiding principle for sustainable use pursuant to decision V/24 on Sustainable use as cross-cutting issue. Reference should also be made to Programme element 3 for enabling activities (e.g. development and enforcement of laws that control bush meat trade, promotion of alternative sources of proteins and cash).</p> <p>d) Implementation of Article 8(j);</p> <p>e) Relevant organisations will be invited to assist Parties in carrying out these activities and assisting them in setting their national targets for the implementation of the Article 8 of the Convention.</p>	<p>a) Development and implementation of national biosafety regulations; ratification of the Biosafety Protocol; and of methods to control invasive alien species;</p> <p>b) National strategies and plans for the protection of rare and threatened species and populations.</p> <p>c) Development of a strategic wildlife management plan of action to control bush meat exploitation, which is urgently needed.</p> <p>d) Compilation of relevant know-how and practices of local and indigenous communities; and their integration in management programmes.</p> <p>e) The following targets proposed in the Note by the Executive Secretary UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/10 can be considered: by 2010,</p>	<p>Parties with support from organizations and biodiversity-related conventions such as IPPC, CITES, ITTO, GISP, NGOs; CBD Secretariat; the scientific community, CPF members</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
	1) 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity. 2) 70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved. 3) No species of wild flora subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade. 4) 30% of plant based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
Activity 11: Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention ( <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation), with a view to complementing <i>in-situ</i> conservation of forest biodiversity loss.		
a) Adoption of measures for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of plants, animals and micro-organisms found in forests. Establishment and maintenance of facilities for their <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of, and research on forest biological resources. Development of regulation and adequate management practices for <i>ex-situ</i> collections so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species.	a) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation strategies and facilities that complement in-situ conservation.	Parties, other governments, CGIAR centres, botanic and zoological gardens, microbial collections
Activity 12: Implement and facilitate the implementation of the provisions of Article 10 of the Convention (Sustainable use of components of biological diversity), with a view to ensuring sustainable use of forest biodiversity, and finally halting forest biodiversity loss.		
a) Integration of the consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making. The CBD Executive Secretary, building on national experiences, including community-based development, and other organisations' studies, is preparing practical principles and operational guidelines for sustainable use (COP decision V/24) for consideration at COP-6. In the same decision, COP provides guidance to Parties, other governments and relevant organisations on how to facilitate the implementation of sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies, including the need to involve the private sector and	a) Integration of conservation and sustainable use consideration into national decision-making and sustainable use principles in biodiversity management	Parties and other governments; local and indigenous communities; the private sector; CBD Secretariat

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>indigenous and local communities. Parties and others governments should be invited to report on their activities to the Executive Secretary and in their national report.</p> <p>b) Adoption of measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity, including integration of non-timber forest resources into forest inventory and management. Cooperation between governmental authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources should be encouraged.</p> <p>c) Protection and encouragement of customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.</p>	<p>b) Strategies and code of conduct for the sustainable use of forest resources including timber (certification schemes) and non-timber forest products, in particular bush meat. A strategic wildlife management plan of action should be ready by COP-7.</p> <p>c) Progress of implementing article 8 (j).</p>	
<p>Activity 13: Implement and promote the implementation of the provisions of Articles 8, 9 and 10 with a view to mitigating the negative impacts of factors responsible for FBD loss</p>		
<p>a) Rehabilitation and restoration of forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forest lands and other landscapes, including plantations. Plantations have a role to play in conserving and enhancing forest biological diversity but cannot compensate for deforestation of primary forest and consequent loss of particularly rich biological diversity. Parties, other governments and relevant organisations should report on their strategies and implementation of their plans and programmes. The Executive Secretary could be requested to compile and disseminate that information through the clearing house mechanism.</p> <p>b) With respect to restoration of forest biological diversity in degraded forests, deforested land and in plantations, there is a need to increase research on methods suitable to specific types of forests, including the combination of different forest categories (primary and secondary natural forests, agro-forests and plantations) to achieve a specified range of forest biological diversity and related goods and services. Innovative production systems, such as agroforestry and environmentally-sound plantations, which can alleviate pressure on natural forests while providing carbon sequestration services should be studied and tested.</p> <p>c) Adoption of <i>ex-situ</i> and <i>in-situ</i> measures for recovery and rehabilitation of threatened forest species and for their re-introduction into their natural habitats, including adequate encouragement</p>	<p>a) Increased area of degraded forests under rehabilitation and/or restoration. Increased area of forest plantations under forest biodiversity enrichment with indigenous species.</p> <p>b) Compilation of methods/best practices for rehabilitation, restoration, and biodiversity-friendly plantations. Progressive research advances in various areas relating to restoration, rehabilitation and recovery.</p> <p>c) Consistent with the target proposed in</p>	<p>Scientific community including CGIAR centres; local and indigenous communities; UNFCCC, SBSTA and IPCC; CCD and the other members of CPF; FAO, ITTO, GFMC</p>

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
<p>of natural regrowth and the enrichment of indigenous biological diversity in forest plantations.</p> <p>d) Provision of support to local communities to develop and implement remedial action in forest degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced and facilitate that these remedial actions are reported.</p> <p>e) Promote international cooperation by sharing technical and scientific information as well as supporting bilateral and multilateral financing, organizing workshops and expert meetings.</p> <p>f) Addressing impact of climate change on FBD. Joint activities have been initiated with UNFCCC and its relevant bodies (SBSTA and IPCC) to study, through the establishment of an ad hoc technical expert group the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate changes. Forest biodiversity will be addressed in the study also for its potential as source and sink of CO<sub>2</sub>. Other members of the CPF will also participate in the study. Reference is made to the options identified in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7.</p> <p>g) Addressing impact of human-induced uncontrolled forest fires on FBD. Reference is made to the options identified for the conservation and sustainable use of FBD in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7.</p>	<p>UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/10, 90% of threatened plant species should be in accessible <i>ex situ</i> collections, and 20% of them included in recovery programmes. By 2010 50 percent of threatened forest species should be recovered and, as proposed in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/10, the decline of plant resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, should be reversed.</p> <p>d) Progress in the implementation of Article 8 (j).</p> <p>e) Progress in international cooperation.</p> <p>f, g) See document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/7.</p>	

Ways and means	Expected outputs and timing	Main actors and partners
Activity 14: Develop and implement strategies and plans to address institutional and policy factors, that exacerbate the direct causes of biological diversity.		
<b>Programme element 3: Enabling activities addressing the underlying causes of forest biological diversity</b>		
<p><i>Enabling political environment</i></p> <p>a) Enhance the political and institutional enabling environment and promote intersectoral integration of FBD issues. Thus organize high level governmental meetings in coordination with other processes, and particularly UNFF and CSD to strengthen political commitment to the implementation of the programme of work.</p> <p>b) Due to the complexity of the origin of the underlying causes, closer collaboration between different Ministries will be required at the national level. There is a need to share both positive and negative national experiences on how countries are handling underlying causes.</p> <p>c) Raise awareness of the link between underlying causes of biodiversity loss and deforestation or forest degradation and of possible solutions to the problems.</p>	<p>c) More informed decision on factors that influence the direct causes of FBD loss.</p>	<p>Parties and other governments, UNFF, CSD.</p>



<b>Ways and means</b>	<b>Expected outputs and timing</b>	<b>Main actors and partners</b>
<p><b><i>Capacity building</i></b></p> <p>Strengthen the human capacity through the implementation of Articles 12 (Research and training), 13 (Public education and awareness), 16 (Access to and transfer of technology) 17 (Exchange of information), and 18 (Technical and scientific cooperation) with focus on capacities required to address forest biological diversity-related issues.</p> <p>a) Education and public awareness are basic instruments to reverse the loss of forest biological diversity. A UNESCO-CBD Group of Experts is developing: short-term and long-term strategies for the implementation of biological diversity education and public awareness, such as demonstration projects, education and communication networks together with the management of knowledge on education and communication and capacity-building (stakeholder approaches). These strategies will be beneficial to raising awareness of forest biodiversity issues if they are included in the mandate of the group.</p> <p>b) Develop accessible infrastructures for data and information management relevant to FBD, linked to the Convention clearing-house mechanism. The CBD clearing-house mechanism will continue disseminating information relevant to all thematic areas covered by the Convention and its role is being enhanced to address more effectively international technical and scientific cooperation. Aspects of forest biological diversity are also being considered.</p>	<p>a) Presentation of a progress report on biodiversity education and public awareness at COP-6 (UNEP/SCBD/COP/6/13/).</p> <p>b) Accessible databases. Enhanced contribution of CHM to international technical and scientific cooperation.</p>	<p>Parties, UNESCO, CSD, UNFF</p>
<p><b><i>Laws and regulatory mechanisms</i></b></p> <p>a) Revisions of current forest laws and related legislation, policies and international regulations (including, for example, policies on land tenure and land-use systems; trade; biosafety in the light of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; and access to forest genetic resources, and benefit sharing from the use of forest germplasm with reference to the work of the CBD Panel on Access and Benefit-Sharing) will be required to address some of the distant underlying causes, to include clear definition of illegal activities, establish effective deterrents, and ensure forest related laws adequately incorporate the provisions of the CBD and the COP decisions relating to forest biodiversity.</p> <p>b) Parties will be invited to develop strategies for effective enforcement of forest laws, adequately resource law enforcement and involve indigenous and local communities; and promote regional cooperation.</p>	<p>a) More incorporation of the provisions of the Convention in forest-related laws.</p> <p>b) More effective enforcement of forest laws and adequately resourced law enforcement. Enhanced efforts to harmonize regional policies on forests including trade of forest resources.</p>	<p>Parties, other governments, CPF, Ramsar Convention, organisations and associations dealing with EIA and SEA</p>

<b>Ways and means</b>	<b>Expected outputs and timing</b>	<b>Main actors and partners</b>
<p>c) Parties should to adopt environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and strategic environment assessment that integrate biodiversity considerations or incorporate forest biodiversity considerations into their EIA and SEA. The work of the Convention on impact assessment (see e.g. UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/13), various national experiences and the work of many organisations including the International Association for Impact Assessment is a source of guidance for EIA and SEA addressing biodiversity consideration, including forest biodiversity.</p>	<p>c) As a target, most Parties will develop environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessment procedures addressing forest biodiversity considerations, building on the implementation of Article 14.1 of the Convention and any guidelines developed in the framework of this article (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/13) and will report on their experience at the seventh/eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (in 2004/2006), when the Conference of the Parties may wish to revise the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity considerations into EIA and SEA.</p>	

Activity 15: Develop and implement strategies and plans to address socio-economic and market factors that can exacerbate the direct causes of biological diversity		
<p><b><i>Market and economic policy failures</i></b></p> <p>a) Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing FBD and other forest ecosystem goods and services .</p> <p>b) Incorporate values of FBD and other forest goods and services into forest planning and management, including thorough stakeholder analysis, mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits into national accounting systems .</p> <p>c) The international community will assist countries in mitigating the economic failures and distortions that lead to perverse incentives and decisions that result in loss of FBD.</p> <p>d) 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 productions .</p>	<p>a) Commonly used methods for valuing FBD.</p> <p>b) incorporation of these values into forest planning and management, and national accounting systems.</p>	<p>Parties and other governments; local and indigenous communities; private sector; international organisations dealing with incentives e.g. OECD.</p>
<p><b><i>Incentives</i></b></p> <p>a) Ensuring that economic incentives and subsidies are favourable to forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use and promote market and economic instruments favourable to the use of sustainable practices.</p> <p>b)The work of the Convention in collaboration with various organisations on incentive measures (see the guidance of the Conference of the Parties in decision V/15 on incentive measures and document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/7/11 containing proposals on the design of incentive measures) is useful.</p>	<p>a, b) Guidance on how to design and implement positive incentive measures building <i>inter alia</i> on the ongoing work.</p>	<p>Parties and other governments; local and indigenous communities; private sector; international organisations dealing with incentives e.g. OECD.</p>

<b>Ways and means</b>	<b>Expected outputs and timing</b>	<b>Main actors and partners</b>
<p>c) Develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes to alleviate pressure on FBD, e.g. improve efficiency and productivity in farming .</p> <p>d) Enhance international and regional cooperation to support the Work Programme including for developing harmonized regional policies on forests e.g. trade.</p> <p><i>National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)</i></p> <p>a) NBSAPs contain measures and priorities that Parties, in a participatory approach, identify to meet the objectives of the Convention. Most countries have developed their NBSAPs.</p>	<p>c) Compilation of alternatives of sustainable income generation programmes and their dissemination through the CHM.</p> <p>a) The majority of the Parties will integrate by COP-8 in their NBSAPs elements reflecting the implementation of this programme of work.</p>	<p>Parties and other governments .</p>

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