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**FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN IPF/IFF PROPOSALS
FOR ACTION AND ACTIVITIES IN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON
FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY***Note by the Executive Secretary***I. INTRODUCTION**

1. At its sixth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted decision VI/22, on forest biological diversity and its annex, the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity. In paragraph 19 (b) of the decision, the Executive Secretary was requested to undertake, in collaboration with the Coordinator and Head of the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and other relevant bodies, institutions and processes, an assessment of the relationship between the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forest/Intergovernmental Forum on Forest (IPF/IFF) and the activities of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity with a view to enable better implementation of common objectives by countries, in particular when considering the national forest programmes and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

2. In July 2002, the Executive Secretary informed by letter the Coordinator and Head of the UNFF, and CPF members, about the requests of the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/22 and other decisions related to areas for cooperation. At the eighth CPF meeting, held in October 2002, the Executive Secretary further invited CPF members to contribute to various activities in decision VI/22 that called for their collaboration as part of the early implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity. CPF members agreed to provide information to the Convention Secretariat on their activities in order to guide collaborative efforts with the Secretariat on the implementation of decision VI/22, including those activities requested in paragraph 19 (b) described above.

3. The present note provides a report on the status of the preliminary work carried out by the Executive Secretary on the assessment of the relationship between the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the activities within the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity.

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4. These preliminary results are expected to facilitate joint implementation and reporting of common objectives under both forest processes. They will also contribute to a wider analysis being undertaken by UNFF Secretariat, following resolution 3/4 adopted at the third session of UNFF, in 2003. In this resolution, the UNFF invited the member States of the Forum and CPF members to provide their views on the relationship between the proposals for action and the expanded programme of work, and requested the UNFF Secretariat to submit a compilation of those views to the fourth session of UNFF, in 2004. A compilation of country reports on the integration of national forest programmes and the national biodiversity strategies in light of common objectives and action plans as a basis to further harmonization of IPF/IFF Proposals for action and the expanded programme of work is currently under way by the Executive Secretary. */

5. The relationship of each activity of the expanded programme of work to each proposal for action was assessed. The study did not assess whether or not particular IPF/IFF proposals for action corresponded to a given activity within the expanded programme of work; in other words, the analysis used only the activities in the expanded programme of work as the reference point for the comparison. This does not, however, affect the main purpose of the study, which is to explore ways of better implementation of common objectives between the two processes.

6. Section II below gives a brief background of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity. Section III presents some preliminary results of the study highlighting in particular areas where correspondence of activities is evident. Section IV includes suggested recommendations for future work. The annex to the note shows the correspondence of the activities within the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and the IPF/IFF proposals for action.

II. BACKGROUND

7. In 1995, the Commission on Sustainable Development established the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) with the aim of continuing the international forest policy dialogue initiated during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in 1992. During its two-year mandate, the IPF developed a set of 150 proposals for action on issues relating to sustainable forest management (SFM).

8. In 1997, the Commission on Sustainable Development at its fifth session and the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session endorsed the IPF proposals for action †/ and recommended a continuation of the intergovernmental policy dialogue on forests. As a consequence, the Intergovernmental Forum on Forest (IFF) was established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to continue the work within the context of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

9. The four sessions of the IFF resulted in the production of a set of about 120 proposals for action on a range of issues including, among others, assessment, monitoring and rehabilitation of forest cover, valuation of forest goods and services, technology transfer, and trade and environment. At its fourth session, the IFF issued its final report which included the proposals for action ‡/ and a recommendation for the establishment of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). The Commission on Sustainable Development endorsed the IFF conclusions and proposals for action at its eighth session, in April 2000.

10. UNFF was established following a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in 2000. The resolution also outlined an international arrangement on forests whose main objective is to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests, and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end by implementing internationally agreed actions on

*/ Following notification UNEP/CBD/STTM/FL/dh/30530

†/ Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on its fourth session. New-York, 11-21 February 1997, E/CN.17/1997/12.

‡/ Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests on its fourth session. New-York, 31 January-11 February 2000. E/CN.17/2000/14.

forests at the national, regional and global levels. The country-level implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action (which amount to about 270 §/) is one means to achieve this.

11. The work programme on forest biological diversity was adopted by the fourth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1998 in its decision IV/7. This programme of work focused on research, cooperation, and development of technologies necessary for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity of all types of forests.

12. In its decision V/4, adopted at its fifth meeting, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties, Governments, and relevant organizations to advance the implementation of the work programme on forest biological diversity. The Conference of the Parties also called to consider the expansion of the work programme from research to practical actions at its sixth meeting.

13. An expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity consisting of 3 elements, 12 goals, 27 objectives and 130 activities, and based on the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Forest Biological Diversity was thus adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2002. The elements of the expanded programme of work are: (i) conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing; (ii) institutional and socio-economic enabling environment; and (iii) knowledge, assessment and monitoring. The programme takes into account, *inter alia*, the need to: (i) focus on key priorities for sustainable use of forest resources, (ii) facilitate adequate participation of indigenous and local communities, (iii) ensure capacity building, and (iv) avoid duplications and promote synergies with other international instruments and bodies.

III. PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE STUDY

14. Ninety (out of 130) activities within the expanded programme of work showed some correspondence to a given IPF/IFF proposal for action. However, the extent of this correspondence varied widely. In some cases, only one proposal for action showed correspondence to a single activity within the expanded programme of work while in others, up to 20 proposals for action were found to correspond to a given activity within the expanded programme of work (e.g., activity 1.4.3.f). This wide variation could be due to the fact that the activities within the expanded programme of work are written in a specific, action-oriented context, while the IPF/IFF proposals for action vary in their nature—from specific actions to more general recommendations and guidance.

15. For a given activity within the expanded programme of work, the *degree* of correspondence (although not explicitly assessed in this study) is not consistent across the proposals for action, and in some cases, it was perceived to be low. This is evident in those activities related to genetic resources and its diversity (most notably, 1.4.4.c., and 1.4.4.g.). As a further example, while pollution is only referred to as “airborne pollution” in the proposals for action, the expanded programme of work explicitly mentions acidification and eutrophication in activity 1.2.2.a.

16. At least 40 activities within the expanded programme of work have no clear correspondence to any IPF/IFF proposal for action, which suggests that the two processes can be complementary. Lack of correspondence was concentrated mainly under a few objectives within the expanded programme of work. For example, all 9 activities listed on fire prevention and mitigation (under objective 4, goal 2, element 1), as well as the two activities on conservation of endemic and threatened species (under objective 2, goal 3, element 1) had no equivalent in the proposals for action. Similarly, the two activities on impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems (under objective 1, goal 2, element 1), and the activity on forest ecosystem survey (under objective 3, goal 1, element 3) had no correspondence. Other activities of the expanded programme of work also had no correspondence with the proposals for action; among others, on development of national forest classification systems and maps (activity 3.1.2.b.), on genetically modified organisms (activity 1.4.4.f.), on mitigation to climate change (under objective 3,

§/ The full IPF/IFF proposals for action can be accessed at <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/ipf-iff-proposalsforaction.pdf>

element 1, goal 2), and on mitigating economic failures and distortions conducive to loss of biological diversity (under objective 1, element 2, goal 2).

IV. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17. There is some degree of correspondence between the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the activities of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, and also room for complementary actions to be carried out. Implementation of common objectives between these two processes by Parties, Governments, international and regional organizations, and local stakeholders and implementers, can therefore be facilitated by the preliminary results of this study. The preliminary results of this comparison will also complement current efforts at harmonization of international reporting on forests, and which are being carried out primarily by the CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting. ^{**/} Further detailed work is recommended, however, in order to fully assess gaps, areas of possible synergy and complementarity. To this end, it is also suggested that a comparison of the proposals for action with respect to the activities of the expanded programme of work be carried out.

18. It should be stressed that the methodology used in the present study is prone to subjectivity. As a concrete example, a consolidation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action, as a tool to facilitate country implementation, and its correspondence to relevant activities within the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity, was recently carried out by the Australian Government and the World Bank's Program on Forests (PROFOR). ^{††/} The nature of the correspondence in many of the activities within the programme of work to the proposals for action, however, differs in some cases to that in the present comparison. Further cooperation with UNFF Secretariat, and relevant stakeholders is therefore needed in order to produce an internationally agreed, streamlined assessment of the correspondence between the proposals for action and the expanded programme of work, and that also reflects broad consensus. The views to be provided by individual countries by the fourth session of UNFF can help to this end, and the preliminary results of this study can serve as a baseline.

^{**/} <http://www.fao.org/forestry/cpf-mar>

^{††/} "Implementing the Proposals for Action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests". World Bank Program on Forests (PROFOR)-Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia. May 2003.

Annex

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
Programme Element 1. Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
Goal 1. To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests	
<p>Objective 1.</p> <p>Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1.1.a. Clarify the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management.</p>	<p>IPF 115(d) Urged countries and international organizations, in particular FAO, UNEP and other participants in international and regional initiatives, to undertake efforts to achieve a common international understanding on concepts, essential terms and definitions used in formulating and developing criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (and to promote their adoption); on indicators for forests in similar ecological zones; on mutual recognition among sets of criteria and indicators as tools for assessing trends in forest management and conditions at the national level; and on transparent methods for the measurement of indicators and the collection, assembly, storage and dissemination of data;</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.1.b Develop guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems.</p>	<p>IPF 115 (d) IFF 85(b) Develop and implement appropriate strategies for the protection of the full range of forest values, including cultural, social, spiritual, environmental and economic aspects; recognition of the multiple functions and sustainable use of all types of forests, with particular regard to biological diversity; participation of communities and other interested parties; integration of the livelihood needs of indigenous and local communities; and planning and management on an ecosystem basis, in which respect special emphasis should be put on the continued integrity of genetic diversity;</p>
<p>Activity 1.1.1.c Identify key structural and functional ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making and develop decision-support tools on a hierarchy of scales.</p>	<p>IPF 115 (d) IPF 115 (a) Encouraged countries to proceed to prepare, through a participatory approach, national-level criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, and, taking cognizance of specific</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	country conditions and on the basis of internationally and regionally agreed initiatives, to initiate and to implement them, where appropriate, while recognizing that further scientific and technical examination, including field testing, will itself provide valuable experience and assist in further refinement and development;
Activity 1.1.1.d. Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems.	IPF 85(b). IFF 85(e) Develop and apply consistently, as needed, criteria based on the adequacy, consistency and effectiveness of protected areas following an ecosystem approach, and incorporating reserve design principles that identify need for new protected areas critical to the protection and maintenance of environmental services. In this regard, consideration should be given to linking protected areas, where possible, with corridors and buffer zones and other appropriate means in order to form networks;
Activity 1.1.1. e. Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in ecosystem-level planning and management.	IPF 115(a) IPF 115 (d) IFF 85 (b) IPF 17(a) <i>Encouraged</i> countries, in accordance with their national sovereignty, specific country conditions and national legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes, which include a wide range of approaches for sustainable forest management, taking into consideration the following: consistency with national, subnational or local policies and strategies, and - as appropriate - international agreements; partnership and participatory mechanisms to involve interested parties; recognition and respect for customary and traditional rights of, <i>inter alia</i> , indigenous people and local communities; secure land tenure arrangements; holistic, intersectoral and iterative approaches; ecosystem approaches that integrate the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources; and adequate provision and valuation of forest goods and services; IFF 85(c) Develop and implement forest management mechanisms, as appropriate, which provide for partnerships and the participation of forest owners, indigenous and local communities in support of forest conservation initiatives for sustainable forest management within the legal framework of each country; IFF 85(a) Commit themselves to the protection, conservation and representativeness of all types of forests, consistent with national forest policies and programmes that recognize the linkage between forest conservation and sustainable development. This commitment may be achieved through a range of

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	conservation mechanisms, reflecting varying national circumstances, applied within and outside of protected forest areas, and the complementary roles of protected forest areas and other sustainable forest management activities — for example, the production of wood and non-wood products and services, where forest conservation is promoted by other means.
Activity 1.1.1.f. Develop an informal international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach and exchange related information through the clearing-house mechanism.	-----
Activity 1.1.1.g. Hold workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach.	IPF 115(d) IFF 85 (b)
Activity 1.1.1.h. Promote research and pilot projects to develop understanding of the functional linkages between forest biological diversity and agriculture with the aim to developing practices that could improve the relations between forest management and other land use methods. Promote assessment of functional linkages between mining, infrastructure and other development projects and forest biodiversity, and develop best practice, guidelines for such development projects to mitigate adverse impacts on forest biodiversity.	IFF 64(a) Further study and take practical measures to address the chains of causality of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation within each country, including the impact of poverty as well as the impact of processes outside the forest sector; IPF 27(a) To prepare in-depth studies of the underlying causes at the national and international levels of deforestation and forest degradation; IFF 90 The Forum <i>urged</i> countries, international financial institutions and other donors to improve coordination, at both the national and international levels, of policies and programmes that affect forest conservation, and address cross-sectoral policies, structural adjustment packages and perverse incentives. IFF 144 The Forum <i>urged</i> international and regional organizations and governing bodies of instruments to support forest programmes and to integrate forest-related aspects in programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, decreasing population pressures, promoting food security and promoting environmental awareness.
Activity 1.1.1.i. Promote activities that minimize the negative impacts of forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity, including afforestation, forest restoration, secondary forest and plantation management, and agroforestry, watershed management and land use planning aimed at providing a combination of economic and environmental goods and services to stakeholders.	IFF 85 (a) IFF 85 (b) IFF 129(c). Encouraged countries, in particular countries with low forest cover, to use planted forests and other means, including trees outside forests, in agroforestry, silvipastoral and analog forestry systems (forest management systems that seek to mimic natural forests in rehabilitation of degraded land), giving special consideration to using native species, where appropriate, as options for rehabilitating degraded lands and, where possible, as a basis for re-establishing natural forests. IPF 58b(iii) <i>Urged</i> countries with low forest cover: to

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>promote the regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas, including by involving, <u>inter alia</u>, indigenous people, local communities, forest dwellers and forest owners in their protection and management;</p> <p>IPF 64(g). Promote maintenance and enhancement of forest resources through sustainable forest management practices, and promote the creation of new forest resources through the establishment of planted forests and other means, such as rehabilitation of degraded forests, taking into consideration their social, cultural and environmental impacts, and economic costs and benefits;</p>
<p>Goal 2. To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity</p>	
<p><i>Objective 1</i></p> <p>Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2.1.a. Reinforce, develop and implement strategies at regional and national level to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, including risk assessment, strengthening of quarantine regulation, and containment or eradication programmes taking into account the guiding principles on invasive alien species if adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.1.b. Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p><i>Objective 2.</i></p> <p>Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2.2.a. Increase the understanding of the impact of pollution, e.g., acidification and eutrophication, and other pollutants (such as mercury and cyanide) on forest biodiversity; at genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape levels.</p>	<p>IPF 27(c) To provide new factual information on the significance of transboundary pollution;</p> <p>IPF 50(b). <i>Encouraged</i> countries to strengthen international cooperation for building scientific knowledge, such as techniques for monitoring and analysing airborne causes of deforestation and forest degradation, and to cooperate in activities related to the impact of air-borne pollution on forest health,</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	including the provision of access to existing data by potential users, including managers and policy makers and the dissemination of information to the public;
Activity 1.2.2.b. Support monitoring programmes that help evaluate the impacts of air, soil and water pollution on forest ecosystems, and address the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.	IPF 50(b) IPF 50(c) Recommended that existing regional programmes monitoring the impact of airborne pollution on forest health in affected countries should continue and be extended to other regions where necessary; IPF 50(d) Encouraged the development of methods for the assessment and monitoring of national-level criteria and indicators for airborne pollutants in the context of sustainable forest management;
Activity 1.2.2.c. Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.	IPF 50(a) Encouraged countries to adopt a preventative approach to the reduction of damaging air pollution, which may include long-range transboundary air pollution, in national strategies for sustainable development;
Activity 1.2.2.d. To promote the reduction of pollution levels that adversely affect forest biodiversity and encourage forest management techniques that reduce the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.	IPF 50 (a) IPF 50 (b)
Objective 3 Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity	
Activity 1.2.3.a. Promote monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere;	IPF 94(b). <i>Called on</i> the Conferences of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification, within their areas of competence, to promote research and analysis undertaken by those Conventions and to address gaps in existing knowledge where relevant to their mandate;
Activity 1.2.3.b. Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global, regional and national levels;	IPF 71(a) <i>Called</i> for enhanced coordination, collaboration and complementarity of activities among bilateral and multilateral donors and among international instruments related to forests, notably the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the International Tropical Timber Agreement; IPF 77(c) <i>Called for</i> the strengthening of North-South cooperation and the promotion of South-South as well as trilateral North-South-South cooperation in forest-related technology transfer, through public and private-sector investment and partnerships, joint ventures, exchange of information and greater networking among forest-related institutions, taking due note of

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>related work being conducted in other international forums, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;</p> <p>IPF 9(b) Promotion, where appropriate, of an integrated approach by countries through their national forest programmes as defined by IPF, and in collaboration with international organizations, to the implementation of the IPF proposals for action and forest-related work as set out under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.3.c. Promote the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity in forests in order to enhance their capacity to resist to, and recover from and adapt to climate change;</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.3.d. Promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.3.e. Assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change.</p>	<p>IPF 71(a)</p>
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2.4.a. Identify policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires, often associated with land clearing and other land use activities.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4.b. Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4.c. Develop and promote the use of fire management tools for maintaining and enhancing forest biological diversity, especially when there has been a shift in fire regimes.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4.d. To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.4.e. Promote development of systems for risk assessment and early warning, monitoring and control, and enhance</p>	<p>-----</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
capacity for prevention and post-fire forest biodiversity restoration at the community, national and regional levels.	
Activity 1.2.4.f. To advise on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires.	-----
Activity 1.2.4.g. Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.	-----
Activity 1.2.4.h. Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.	-----
Activity 1.2.4.i. Develop mechanisms, including early warning systems, for exchange of information related to the causes of forest biodiversity loss, including fires, pests and diseases, and invasive species.	-----
<p>Objective 5</p> <p>To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2.5.a. Develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods.</p>	<p>IFF 129(c). Encouraged countries, in particular countries with low forest cover, to use planted forests and other means, including trees outside forests, in agroforestry, silvopastoral and analog forestry systems (forest management systems that seek to mimic natural forests in rehabilitation of degraded land), giving special consideration to using native species, where appropriate, as options for rehabilitating degraded lands and, where possible, as a basis for re-establishing natural forests</p>
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2.6.a. Encourage the creation of private reserves and private conservation methods where appropriate, respecting the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>IFF 85(d). Develop financial support mechanisms to engage all interested parties, in particular forest owners and the private sector, in the planning and management of protected forest areas; and recognize protected forest areas under the stewardship of private forest owners or indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>IFF 86 The Forum encouraged countries that share ecologically important or unique transboundary forests to establish joint protected forest areas, including ecological corridors of regional and/or global significance, and establish agreed guidelines concerning their collaborative management.</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
<p>Activity 1.2.6.b. Establish ecological corridors on a national and regional basis.</p>	<p>IFF 85(e) IFF 86 IPF 58b(v) Urged countries with low forest cover to establish or expand networks of protected areas, buffer zones and ecological corridors, where possible, in order to conserve biodiversity, particularly in unique types of forests, working in close liaison with the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international environmental agreements.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.6.c. Promote cost-benefit analysis of development projects that might lead to the conversion of forest into other land uses incorporating the impacts on forest biological diversity.</p>	<p>IFF 107(b). Encouraged further development, by countries and international organizations, of rapid and low-cost valuation methods, including a focus on the development of approaches which incorporate a wide range of values, reflect the overall value of forest ecosystems, as appropriate, and identify the costs and benefits of sustainable forest management, as well as ways to internalize externalities</p> <p>IPF 104(a) Encouraged countries, in collaboration with international organizations, to make use of available methodologies to provide improved estimates of the value of all forest goods and services and allow for more informed decision-making about the implications of alternative proposals for forest programmes and land-use plans, taking into account that the wide range of benefits provided by forests are not adequately covered by present valuation methodology, and that economic valuation cannot become a substitute for the process of political decision, which includes consideration of wide-ranging environmental, socio-economic, ethical, cultural and religious concerns</p> <p>IFF 115(g) Encouraged countries to develop macroeconomic policies and policies in other sectors that support and contribute to sustainable forest management; and requested international financial and lending institutions to consider mitigating the impacts of macroeconomic structural adjustment programmes on forests consistent with sustainable forest management.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2.6.d. Implement policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled clearing or other uncontrolled land-use activities.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Goal 3.To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity</p>	

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3.1.a. Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach</p>	<p>IPF 58b (iii)</p> <p>IPF 58b(ii) Urged countries with low forest cover to plan and manage forest plantations, where appropriate, to enhance production and provision of goods and services, paying due attention to relevant social, cultural, economic and environmental considerations in the selection of species, areas and silviculture systems, preferring native species, where appropriate, and taking all practicable steps to avoid replacing natural ecosystems of high ecological and cultural values with forest plantations, particularly monocultures.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1.b. Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.</p>	<p>IFF 64(g) IFF 129(c) IPF 58 b (ii) IFF 129(b) Urged countries to place rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas as a higher priority on national development agendas within the context of national forest programmes, as appropriate;</p> <p>IPF 58(c) Urged developed countries with low forest cover that are nevertheless endowed with suitable land and climate conditions to take positive and transparent action towards reforestation, afforestation and forest conservation, while urging other developed countries, where appropriate, notably those with low forest cover but with limited land and unsuitable climatic conditions, to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular countries with low forest cover, to expand their forest cover, taking into account principle 8 (a) of the Forest Principles, through the provision of financial resources and transfer of appropriate technology, as well as through the exchange of information and access to technical know-how and knowledge.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3.1.c. Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.</p>	<p>IFF 129(a) Encouraged countries and relevant international organizations and major groups to cooperate and coordinate activities concerning forests and trees in environmentally critical areas, and to contribute to more systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of information, including social and economic data</p> <p>IPF 46 (g). Invited the Committee on Science and Technology of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	Desertification to support research on appropriate plant species for use in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid land restoration; on rehabilitation of existing vegetation; on related water management techniques; and on the potential for multipurpose trees and the supply of timber and non-timber forest products
Objective 2 Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.	
Activity 1.3.2.a. Determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.	-----
Activity 1.3.2.b. Develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.	-----
Objective 3 Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.	
Activity 1.3.3.a. Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.	IFF 85(g) Contribute to a global and regional assessment of the current status of protected forest areas, including total number, extent of each area, objectives of establishment, effectiveness of management, IUCN-system equivalent category, and basic biological and social information available. This can assist in the establishment of bio-geographically balanced networks of protected forest areas.
Activity 1.3.3.b. Establish (in accordance with Article 8(j)) with the full participation and with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, comprehensive, adequate, biologically and geographically representative and effective networks of protected areas.	IPF 58b(v) IFF 85 (e) IFF 86 IPF 46(c) Urged countries to establish protected areas to safeguard forest and related ecosystems, their water supplies, and historical and traditional uses in appropriate localities in areas affected by drought, particularly in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid regions;
Activity 1.3.3.c. Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.	IPF 58 b(v) IFF 85 (e)
Activity 1.3.3.d. Revise in a similar manner and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and efficacy of existing protected area networks.	IFF 85(g) IFF 86 IPF 58b(v) IFF 88 The Forum encouraged countries, relevant international organizations and institutions to cooperate in developing methodologies for assessing the conditions and management effectiveness in existing protected forest areas and the surrounding landscape and in protected forest area networks, taking into

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	account the various efforts under way in several countries to build further capacity to collect, organize, utilize and share information and experience, including indigenous and local knowledge, in order to create and manage protected forest areas.
Activity 1.3.3.e. Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.	IPF 85(e) IFF 88
Activity 1.3.3.f. Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values;	-----
Goal 4. To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity	
Objective 1 Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity	
Activity 1.4.1.a. Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.	<p>IPF 17(a) IPF 40(b). Invited countries and relevant international organizations, especially the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to collaborate with indigenous people and forest-dependent people who possess TFRK ^{††} to promote an internationally acceptable understanding of TFRK, and to identify, respect, preserve and maintain TRFK, including innovations and practices that are relevant for the conservation of forest biological diversity and the sustainable use of forest biological resources;</p> <p>IPF 40(e) Called on countries, in the context of their national legal systems, to promote and provide opportunities for the participation, <i>inter alia</i>, of indigenous people, forest-dependent people who possess TFRK and forest owners in the planning, development and implementation of national forest policies and programmes, taking into account principles 2 (d) and 5 (a) of the Forest Principles;</p> <p>IPF 40(g) Called on countries, with the assistance of international organizations, where appropriate, to support national, regional and international efforts that will enhance the capacity of indigenous people, forest-dependent people who possess TFRK and appropriate forest owners to participate, <i>inter alia</i>, in agreements that apply TFRK for sustainable forest management, and to promote partnerships among all interested parties;</p>

^{††} / Traditional Forest Related Knowledge

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
<p>Activity 1.4.1.b. Develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products.</p>	<p>IPF 17(a) IFF 85(b) IFF 64(d). Develop mechanisms, as appropriate, to improve land access and use of forest resources on a sustainable basis;</p> <p>IPF 128(c). Urged all countries, subject to their national legislation, to encourage efforts by the private sector, in consultation with interested parties, to formulate and implement voluntary codes of conduct for promoting sustainable forest management for forest owners, forest developers and international investors in forestry so as to improve trade in forest products, and to endeavour to ensure that external trade policies take into account community rights, where appropriate.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.c. Support regional cooperation and work on sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products and services, including through technology transfer and capacity-building within and between regions.</p>	<p>IFF 56(l). Urged all countries, in particular developed countries, to pursue actions that would facilitate the transfer, development and application of environmentally sound technologies and analyze the implications of the use of wood and non-wood by-products created by forest harvesting and wood processing for industrial and domestic purposes, giving special attention to wood-waste materials as an energy source;</p> <p>IFF 56(n) Urged countries to strengthen outreach programmes targeted at women in the areas of education, training and microcredit, related to community development programmes and household use of wood, wood lots for fuelwood and energy-efficient cooking technology;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.d. Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.</p>	<p>IPF 17(a) IFF 64 (g) IFF 85 (b)</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.e. Promote cooperative work on the sustainable use of forest products and services and its relation to biodiversity conservation with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.</p>	<p>IPF 17 (a)</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.f. Encourage implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that take into consideration relevant forest biodiversity criteria and that would be audited, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests.</p>	<p>IPF 133(a) Urged countries, within their respective legal frameworks, and international organizations to consider the potentially mutually supportive relationship between sustainable forest management, trade, and voluntary certification and labelling schemes operating in accordance with relevant national legislations, and to endeavour to ensure, as necessary, that such schemes are not used as a form of disguised protectionism, and to help to ensure, as necessary, that they do not conflict with international obligations;</p> <p>IPF 133(c) Urged countries to support the application</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>to certification schemes of such concepts as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Open access and non-discrimination in respect of all types of forests, forest owners, managers and operators; (ii) Credibility; (iii) Non-deceptiveness; (iv) Cost-effectiveness; (v) Participation that seeks to involve all interested parties, including local communities; (vi) Sustainable forest management; (vii) Transparency; <p>IPF 133(d) Invited relevant organizations, in accordance with their mandate, to carry out further studies on various aspects of voluntary certification and labelling schemes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Effectiveness in promoting sustainable forest management; (ii) The relationships between various criteria and indicator frameworks and certification; (iii) Issues relevant to the development, implementation, promotion, equivalency and mutual recognition of voluntary certification and labelling schemes, and the role of government in that context; (iv) The special needs of local communities, other forest-dependent populations and owners of small forests; (v) The need to monitor practical experience with certification, including accreditation processes; (vi) The development of consistent terminology; (vii) The impacts of such schemes on the relative competitiveness of forest goods and services in the absence of equivalent schemes for substitutes; (viii) The needs of countries with low forest cover; <p>IFF 41(b) Urged countries, international organizations, including WTO,^{§§} and other interested parties to undertake, as appropriate, further cooperative work on voluntary certification and/or labelling schemes, in line with the recommendations of IPF, while seeking to enhance their international comparability and</p>

^{§§}/ The Forum discussed, but could not reach consensus to the specific reference to WTO in this context.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>considering their equivalence, taking into account the diversity of national and regional situations, and to ensure adequate transparency and non-discrimination in the design and operation of such schemes, and are consistent with international obligations so as to promote sustainable forest management and not to lead to unjustifiable obstacles to market access;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.g. Set up demonstration sites that would illustrate forest conservation and on-ground delivery of goods and services through sustainable forest management, which are also representative of various types of forest, themes and regional needs, through case-studies.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.1.h. Facilitate and support a responsible private sector committed to sustainable harvesting practices and compliance with domestic laws through effective development and enforcement of laws on sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber resources.</p>	<p>IPF 69(a) Urged all countries, within their respective legal frameworks, to encourage efforts by the private sector to formulate, in consultation with interested parties, and implement voluntary codes of conduct aimed at promoting sustainable forest management through private-sector actions, including through management practices, technology transfer, education and investment;</p> <p>IPF 69(b) Urged countries to explore mechanisms, within their respective legal frameworks, to encourage their private sector to act consistently with sustainable forest management and to invest financial resources generated from forest-based activities in actions that support sustainable forest management;</p>
<p>Objective 2 Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4.2.a. Establish a liaison group with an associated workshop to facilitate development of a joint work plan with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs), with a particular focus on bush meat, to sustainable levels. This group should have a proportionate regional representation, giving special consideration to subregions where bush meat is a major issue and representation of relevant organizations such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.2.b. Promote projects and activities that encourage the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities.</p>	<p>IFF 56(n) IPF 70(b) Encouraged countries in a position to do so to continue to develop and employ appropriate market-based and other economic instruments and incentives to increase rent capture and mobilize</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>domestic financial resources in support of sustainable forest management, as well as to reduce social costs and negative environmental impacts due to unsustainable forest and land management practices;</p> <p>IPF 122(c) Incorporate the supply of fuelwood and wood energy as well as efficient wood energy technologies as a crucial part of policy and planning exercises within the forestry, agriculture and energy sectors, and develop pilot studies to assess more accurately the impacts of fuelwood collection on trees and forests;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.2.c. Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources.</p>	<p>IPF 115(c) Encouraged countries not yet participating in any of the ongoing international and regional initiatives on criteria and indicators to become involved as soon as possible, thereby gaining benefit from the experience of the existing processes as well as contributing new insights; and urged donor countries and multilateral and international organizations to provide adequate technical and financial assistance to developing countries and economies in transition to enable them to be involved and participate in the further development, field testing and implementation of criteria and indicators at the national, subnational and forest management unit/operational levels;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.2.d. Solicit input from Parties, other countries and relevant organizations on ways and means to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of unsustainably harvested forest resources, which are not covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and consider this information as a basis for further steps on this issue.</p>	<p>IPF 41(a) Urged countries, including trade partners, to contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products and services from sustainably managed forests, and implement policies and actions, in particular avoiding policies that have adverse effects, either on trade or on sustainable forest management;</p> <p>IPF 41(f) Called upon countries to consider appropriate national-level actions and promote international cooperation to reduce the illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products including forest related biological resources, with the aim of its elimination</p>
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4.3.a. Strengthen the capacity of, and provide incentives for, indigenous and local communities to generate opportunities for sustainable use of forest biodiversity and for access to markets;</p>	<p>IPF 17(f) Encouraged countries to elaborate systems, including private and community forest management systems, for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating national forest programmes that identify and involve, where appropriate, a broad participation of indigenous people, forest dwellers, forest owners and local communities in meaningful decision-making regarding the management of state forest lands in their proximity, within the context of national laws and legislation;</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>IPF 17(g) Urged countries, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to include capacity-building as an objective of national forest programmes, paying particular attention to training, extension services and technology transfer and financial assistance from developed countries, taking due account of local traditional forest-related knowledge;</p> <p>IPF 77(f) Invited Governments, within their respective legal frameworks, and international organizations, in consultation with countries, to consider supporting indigenous people, local communities, other inhabitants of forests, small-scale forest owners and forest-dependent communities by funding sustainable forest management projects, capacity-building and information dissemination, and by supporting direct participation of all interested parties in forest policy discussions and planning;</p> <p>IPF 131(b) Urged developed countries and relevant international organizations to support efforts by developing countries, consistent with policies and programmes for sustainable forest management, to increase their productivity and efficiency in downstream processing activities, and to support, where appropriate, community-based processing and marketing of wood and non-timber forest products.</p> <p>IFF 64(c) Support appropriate land tenure law and/or arrangements as a means to define clearly land ownership, as well as the rights of indigenous and local communities and forest owners, for the sustainable use of forest resources, taking into account the sovereign right of each country and its legal framework;</p> <p>IFF 64(e) Support capacity-building in communities, in particular for those with responsibilities in forest management, including in low forest cover countries, and create awareness in the society at large on the importance of issues related to deforestation and forest degradation;</p> <p>IFF 64(f) Support and promote community involvement in sustainable forest management through technical guidance, economic incentives and, where appropriate, legal frameworks;</p> <p>IFF 64(i) Support local community programmes for capacity-building and credit facilities, and facilitate access to domestic and external markets of forest products and services;</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>IFF 66 IFF also invited countries to use national forest programmes, as appropriate, or other relevant programmes to involve indigenous and local communities and women to participate in the formulation and implementation of measures that aim to protect their rights and privileges in relation to forest lands, traditional forest-related knowledge and forest biological resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity).</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.3.b. Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity;</p>	<p>IPF 64(c) IFF 64(i)</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.3.c. Encourage the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity by indigenous and local communities through their development of adaptive management practices, using as appropriate traditional forest-related knowledge;</p>	<p>IPF 85(b) IFF 85(c) IFF 66</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.3.d. Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity as an instrument to enhance forest biological diversity;</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.3.e. Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j);</p>	<p>IPF 40(b) IPF 40(a) Taking into account the decisions arising from the 3rd meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in particular decisions related to the implementation of article 8 (j), invited Governments, international agencies, research institutions, representatives of indigenous people and forest-dependent people who possess TFRK, and non-governmental organizations to promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests to complement activities undertaken by the Convention;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.3.f. Create an environment that fosters respect, and stimulates, preserves and maintains traditional knowledge related to forest biological diversity, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>IPF 40 (a) IPF 40 (b) IPF 40 (g) IPF 40(c) Invited countries to explore further, at appropriate levels, different options for the policy, institutional and legal frameworks that are required to support the application of intellectual property rights and/or other protection regimes for TFRK, the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits, and the possible development of formal agreements by which TFRK can be accessed;</p> <p>IPF 40 (d) Urged countries, in implementing their forest programmes, to take measures to rehabilitate and protect TFRK, taking into account that an essential condition for the effective protection and rehabilitation</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>of TFRK is the integrity and cultural survival of forest-dependent people;</p> <p>IPF 40(f) Called on countries, with the full support of relevant international organizations, to work with all interested parties to bring together knowledge and experience of the approaches that work in practice, including credit, rewards, the recognition of the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, and, where appropriate, the preparation of technical guidelines on TFRK application;</p> <p>IPF 40 (h) Encouraged countries to recognize and support traditional resource use systems incorporating TFRK, including, where appropriate, through the development of new instruments and mechanisms that enhance the security of forest-dependent groups;</p> <p>IPF 40 (i) Urged countries to work with communities and build on their knowledge to establish stronger linkages between traditional and emerging national sustainable forest management systems;</p> <p>IPF 40 (j) Encouraged countries and relevant international organizations to identify ways to inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK, and to support its effective protection and application, including developing local and indigenous capacity, and to examine opportunities to apply TFRK related to the management of particular types of forests to other similar forest ecosystems, doing so only with the free and informed consent of the holders of TFRK. The Panel also encouraged countries and international organizations to work out a methodological framework of compatibility between TFRK and new technologies;</p> <p>IPF 40 (k) Urged countries, with the support of international organizations, to promote research on TFRK in regional and national institutions, with the full involvement of the holders of that knowledge, to maintain and enhance the capacity of such institutions, and to advance the wider understanding and use of the knowledge gained;</p> <p>IPF 40 (l) Urged countries, national institutions and academic centres to incorporate TFRK in forest management training as a way to sensitize forest managers to the importance of respect for and protection of TFRK; to the need to observe the principle of fair and equitable sharing of benefits; and to the advantages of using it and the disadvantages of ignoring it. They should also emphasize the importance of recognizing TFRK in developing national criteria</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>and indicators for the sustainable management of forests within the context of national forest programmes, and, where appropriate, in forest management certification schemes;</p> <p>IPF 40 (m) Invited countries, with the support of donors and international organizations, to assist financially and otherwise existing networks that are promoting the sharing of TFRK on mutually agreed terms, as well as the sharing of technology and profits arising from the use of such knowledge among concerned groups and institutions, in collaboration with all involved parties, including indigenous people and forest-dependent people who possess TFRK;</p> <p>40 (n) Encouraged countries, in collaboration with indigenous people and forest-dependent people who possess TFRK, to promote digital mapping using geographic information systems and geographic position systems, combined, where appropriate, with social mapping for assisting with the establishment of forest holdings, assisting planning and management partnerships; and to assist in the location and storage of cultural and geographical information required to support the management, protection and use of TFRK;</p> <p>IPF 40 (o) Invited the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), together with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), taking into account decision III/14 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to undertake a study aimed at advancing international understanding of the relationship between intellectual property and TFRK, and to develop ways and means to promote effective protection of TFRK, in particular against illegal international trafficking, and also to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from such knowledge;</p> <p>IPF 40 (r) Urged countries to consider developing mechanisms, subject to national legislation, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing with local and indigenous communities of benefits; including payments where appropriate, arising from the use of traditional technologies developed by them for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>IFF 74 (a) IFF called upon countries to implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge in sustainable forest management, including forest biological resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity) within their intellectual property rights, <i>sui generis</i> or other relevant systems for</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>protection, as appropriate, taking into account the relevant work being advanced by the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements;</p> <p>IFF 74 (b) IFF called upon countries to promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits, including consideration of payments, where appropriate, arising from the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices, in accordance with, <i>inter alia</i>, article 8 (j) and related provisions of articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements and taking into account national law, with the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices;</p> <p>IFF 74 (c) IFF called upon countries to work with relevant international organizations to help to develop a common appreciation and understanding of the relationship between the intellectual property rights, <i>sui generis</i> or other relevant systems for protection, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, including work, as necessary, on addressing issues related to the identification of origins of traditional forest-related knowledge, and of the knowledge that results from the use of forest genetic resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity), with a view to protecting such knowledge from inappropriate use;</p> <p>IFF 74 (d) IFF called upon countries to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, and implement, at the national level, legislation and policies to achieve objectives under article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and support efforts by relevant international organizations and institutions regarding the protection and application of traditional forest-related knowledge, which can include the development of guidelines, in accordance with their mandates.</p> <p>IFF 75 IFF invited the Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with the participation of indigenous people and local communities, through the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group, in its programme of work, under the related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to include options for collecting, recording, applying and locating traditional forest-related knowledge, recognizing the need to foster the wider application of such knowledge, innovations and practices, with the approval and effective involvement of the holders throughout the process.</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.4.4.a. Develop, harmonize and assess the diversity of forest genetic resources, taking into consideration the identification of key functional/keystone species populations, model species and genetic variability at the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) level.</p>	-----
<p>Activity 1.4.4.b. Select, at a national level, the most threatened forest ecosystems based on the genetic diversity of their priority species and populations and develop an appropriate action plan in order to protect the genetic resources of the most threatened forest ecosystems.</p>	-----
<p>Activity 1.4.4.c. Improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation in situ, in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations.</p>	<p>IFF 96(a) Improve national efforts to strengthen forest research by formulating policies, programmes and strategies, as appropriate, within the context of national forest programmes in order to identify research needs and priorities as well as to coordinate the implementation of research programmes relevant to sustainable forest management;</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.4.d. Provide guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest genetic resources, and to develop and evaluate strategies for their conservation, both in situ and ex situ.</p>	<p>IFF 121 The Forum encourages countries and international organizations to improve data collection and information dissemination through:</p> <p>(a) Increasing the extent, quality and comparability of inventory data on forest resources, including both wood and non-wood forest products and services;</p> <p>(b) Giving adequate attention to collection and reporting on the use of a broad range of non-wood products, including quantities gathered and consumed, ownership rights and their importance to rural and indigenous communities;</p> <p>(c) The systematic collection and reporting of information on the source and use of wood fuels; and</p> <p>(d) The provision of timely, useful and comparable data on prices of wood and non-wood products as well as their substitutes.</p>
<p>Activity 1.4.4.e. Develop national legislative, administrative policy measures on access and benefit-sharing on forest genetic resources, taking into account the provisions under Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in conformity with future decisions of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.</p>	<p>IPF 40(a) IPF 40(c) IPF 40(e) IPF 29(c) IFF 74(b) IFF 66 IFF 56(j) Urged countries to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources (as defined by the</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	Convention on Biological Diversity) and the results and applications of research, upon mutually agreed terms, and to work, as necessary, on addressing issues of the identification of origins of forest genetic resources within their intellectual property rights, <i>sui generis</i> or other relevant systems for protection, as appropriate, taking into account the work being advanced by the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements, in accordance with national laws;
<p>Activity 1.4.4.f. Monitor developments in new biotechnologies and ensure their applications are compatible with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity with respect to forest biological diversity, and develop and enforce regulations for controlling the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) when appropriate.</p>	-----
<p>Activity 1.4.4.g. Develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, subregional and global levels.</p>	IPF 17(a)
<p>Activity 1.4.4.h. Implement activities to ensure adequate and representative in situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic forest species and complement the in situ conservation with adequate ex situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic species and species of economic potential.</p>	-----
<p>Goal 5. Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources</p>	
<p>Objective 1 Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge</p>	
<p>Activity 1.5.1.a. Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.</p>	<p>IPF 29(c) IPF 40(c) IFF 74(b) IPF 40(f) IPF 40(o) IFF 56(j)</p> <p>IFF 122(d). The Forum further encourages countries, including through international cooperation, to develop and implement policies designed to promote</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	sustainable production of wood and non-wood forest goods and services that reflect a wide range of values, and to ensure that the benefits of commercialization of wood and non-wood forest goods and services contribute to improved management of forests and are equitably distributed to the people who protect and provide them;
Activity 1.5.1.b. Strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements.	IPF 40(g) IFF 66
Activity 1.5.1.c. Promote dissemination of information about benefit-sharing experiences through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level.	IPF 40(q) Requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Convention, to produce a compilation of international instruments and national legislation, including draft legislation, pertaining to the protection and use of TFRK and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from such knowledge, and encouraged countries to exchange information on national experiences in that field;
Programme element 2: Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment	
Goal 1. Enhance the institutional enabling environment.	
Objective 1 Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses	
Activity 2.1.1.a. Each Party to carry out, in a transparent and participatory way, thorough analysis of local, regional, national and global direct and underlying causes of losses of forest biological diversity. A distinction should be made between broad socio-economic causes such as demographic growth and more specific causes such as institutional weaknesses and market or policy failures.	IPF 27(a) IFF 64(a) IPF 27(c) IPF 27(b) The Panel urged countries, as relevant and appropriate, with the support of international organizations and the participation of major groups, where relevant to analyse comprehensively the historical perspective of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the world, and other international underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, including transboundary economic forces; IPF 29(a) To formulate and implement national strategies, through an open and participatory process, for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, and, if appropriate, to define policy goals for national forest cover as inputs to the implementation of national forest programmes IPF 31(a) The Panel encouraged countries to undertake case studies using the diagnostic framework described above in order to: (i) Identify underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation; (ii) Develop and test the usefulness of the framework

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	as an analytical tool in assessing options for utilization of forest and forest lands; (iii) Refine it, disseminate the results and apply it more widely as appropriate;
Activity 2.1.1.b. Each Party on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations.	IPF 64(a) IPF 29(a)
Activity 2.1.1.c. Parties to report through the clearing-house mechanism of the Secretariat on successful experiences involving control and mitigation of the underlying causes of deforestation, which would make it possible to understand lessons learned.	IPF 30(a) The Panel also encouraged countries and international organizations: to provide timely, reliable and accurate information on the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, where needed, as well as on the multiple roles of forests, as a foundation for public understanding and decision-making;
Objective 2 Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.	
Activity 2.1.2.a. Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and action plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programmes.	IPF 144 IPF 85(a) IPF 85(b). IPF 17(a)
Activity 2.1.2.b. Seek ways of streamlining reporting between the different forest-related processes, in order to improve the understanding of forest quality change and improve consistency in reporting on sustainable forest management.	IPF 19(a) IFF encouraged countries, ITFF member organizations and other relevant international and regional organizations to develop harmonized, cost-effective, comprehensive reporting formats for collecting and synthesizing national forest information to meet the diverse demands for reliable and timely data by various forest-related international organizations and instruments. There is a need to incorporate information on relevant criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, including indicators on environmental, social and economic functions, such as non-wood products, forest resources and services, and the competitiveness of forest products at the domestic and international levels, into such reporting formats in order to reduce reporting burdens on countries and increase the timeliness and consistency of reporting;
Activity 2.1.2.c. Develop a set of indicators that might be used in assessing progress in implementing the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant work programmes;	IPF 17(d) Encouraged countries to integrate suitable criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, as appropriate, into the overall process of the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national forest programmes, on a step-by-step basis;

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>IPF 115(f) Requested that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity take note of the work of the various existing initiatives on criteria and indicators to ensure that the work done by the Convention on Biological Diversity on developing and implementing biodiversity indicators would be consistent with and complementary to them.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.d. Donor bodies and other financial institutions to incorporate forest biological diversity and sustainable use principles and targets into forest and related programmes, including watershed management, land-use planning, energy, transport, infrastructure development, education and agriculture, mineral exploitation, and tourism.</p>	<p>IFF 90</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.e. Seek to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels in the area of forest biological diversity.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.f. Develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations, including adequate resourcing and involvement of indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>IPF 17(a) IFF 74(d) IFF 122(d)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.g. Parties and donor bodies to develop and implement, strategies, in particular national financing strategies in the framework of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources.</p>	<p>IFF9(b) IFF 90</p> <p>IFF 9(a) Provision, taking into consideration the relevant chapters of Agenda 21 and paragraph 10 of the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles), by the international donor community, including international organizations and international financial institutions of increased financial resources, including through innovative strategies to mobilize finance, technical assistance and transfer of environmentally sound technology at the international and domestic levels, as well as through better use of existing mechanisms and measures, to support national forest programmes in developing countries, including countries with low forest cover and particularly the least developed countries;</p> <p>IFF 9(g) Further assistance by the international community to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing the IPF proposals for action as needed. National forest programmes could be used as a framework for channelling development assistance for implementation. Such support is particularly needed for capacity-building, and for creating participatory</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>mechanisms and innovative financing arrangements.</p> <p>IPF 87 The Forum called upon countries, international financial institutions and other donors to provide financial support and other resources to activities in developing countries related to forest conservation and to the implementation and management of protected areas in the surrounding landscape, in accordance with national action plans, where such plans exist, through, <i>inter alia</i>, institutional strengthening and capacity-building; research and education and public awareness; promotion of access, development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies; and technical and scientific cooperation.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.h. Encourage the Executive Secretary to coordinate and seek synergies between Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including establishment of memoranda of understanding, as appropriate, between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and recommend such a memorandum of understanding with the International Tropical Timber Organization and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as a first step.</p>	<p>IPF 71(a)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.i. Increase emphasis on capacity-building, research and training, public education and awareness, access to and transfer of information and technology, technical and scientific cooperation, with focus on capacities required to address forest biodiversity-related issues.</p>	<p>IPF 77(c) IPF 77(f) IPF 87 IPF 77(e) Called for greater emphasis on national and local capacity-building in the development and implementation of national forest programmes and in international cooperation programmes, as well as in the development of mechanisms for the dissemination and adaptation of technologies to national and local conditions;</p> <p>IPF 78(c) Invited members of the informal high-level Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests, including FAO, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), UNDP, the World Bank, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other relevant international bodies to facilitate the provision of a better flow to both the policy and operational levels of synthesized information on programme progress, policy development, best management practices and financial strategies for forest sector, for both the public and private sectors, including through</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	the establishment of specialized databases.
<p>Objective 3</p> <p>Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1.3.a. Develop appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p>	<p>IPF 58 (b)(i) To seek long-term security of forest goods and services through the development of national forest programmes for sustainable forest management, in accordance with the guiding principles set out in subsection IA above, taking into account the particular conditions of each country, defining as far as possible in those programmes their national requirements for a permanent forest estate, in those countries that may have a need to define a permanent forest estate as a policy goal.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.b. Seek to resolve land tenure and resource rights and responsibility, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including for indigenous and local communities, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.</p>	<p>IPF 29(c) IFF 64(c) IFF 115(d)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.c. Encourage Parties and countries to ensure that forest and forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p>IPF 17(a) IPF 128(c)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.d. Implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools.</p>	<p>IFF 74(a) IFF 74(d) IPF 40(c)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.e. Develop legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing for forest genetic resources, taking into account the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.</p>	<p>IFF 56(j)</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.f. Invite Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations to submit case-studies and research on the role of performance bonds in forest concessions, in the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity; and request the Secretariat to make these available.</p>	<p>-----</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.g. Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop mechanisms and processes to work toward good governance to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p>	<p>IPF 17(a) IPF 40(f)</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
Activity 2.1.3.h. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods as appropriate prior to land-conversion decisions.	-----
Objective 4 Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade	
Activity 2.1.4.a. Invite Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide information on a voluntary basis to enable a better comprehension of the effects of unsustainable harvesting, exploitation of other forest resources and associated trade, as well as on the underlying causes, on forest biological diversity. On the basis of dissemination of this information countries may decide to take relevant measures such as enforcement actions.	IPF 41(f) IPF 135(b) Invited countries to provide an assessment and share relevant information on the nature and extent of illegal trade in forest products, and to consider measures to counter such illegal trade.
Activity 2.1.4.b. Evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.	IPF 41(f)
Activity 2.1.4.c. Develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.	IPF 41(f)
Activity 2.1.4.d. Develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.	IPF 128(c) IPF 69(a) IPF 41(f)
Activity 2.1.4.e. Encourage and support the development and implementation of tracking and chain-of-custody systems for forest products to seek to ensure that these products are legally harvested.	IPF 133 (a)
Activity 2.1.4.f. Invite Governments and relevant organizations to develop and forward to the Secretariat case-studies and research on the impacts of unsustainable timber and non-timber harvesting and related trade.	IPF 135(b)
Goal 2. Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	
Objective 1 Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.	

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
<p>Activity 2.2.1.a. Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels.</p>	<p>IFF 122 (d)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1.b. Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits.</p>	<p>IPF 104(a) IFF 107(b) IFF 64(h) Identify and measure internalization of externalities, and introduce positive incentives in both the forest and non-forest sectors that may help combat deforestation and forest degradation</p> <p>IPF 104(b) Requested international organizations and relevant institutions to prepare comprehensive documents on the available forest valuation methods and data-sets required for the evaluation of forest goods and services, in particular those that are not traded in the marketplace.</p> <p>IPF 104 (c) Invited countries and relevant international organizations and institutions to promote research to further develop forest valuation methodologies, in particular those related to deforestation and forest degradation, erosion, and criteria and indicators, taking into account the particular circumstances of each country.</p> <p>IFF 107(c) Requested relevant international organizations to develop and test rapid valuation methods that are policy relevant and efficient, that reflect regional and national characteristics and requirements, and to develop approaches for the identification of the costs and benefits, including incremental costs and benefits, of sustainable forest management which can be employed for a cost-efficient use of investment funds for forests</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1.c. Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies.</p>	<p>IFF 64(h) IFF 107(a) Urged Governments to improve collection of quantitative data to enumerate and develop physical accounts of the full range of forest goods and services, including inventories of timber and other goods and services, and impacts of changes in forest use on the environment. This should also be done for substitute non-wood materials;</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.1.d. Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>IPF 64 (f) IPF 70(b) IFF 115 (c) IFF 115 (g) IPF 69 (e) The Panel urged developed countries to formulate and create incentives, such as loan and investment guarantees, to encourage their private sector to invest in sustainable forest management in developing countries, as well as in countries with</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>economies in transition.</p> <p>IFF 85 (f) The Forum encouraged countries to develop and implement a range of innovative mechanisms for financing and encouraging forest conservation, including economic incentives, voluntary guidelines, forest regulations, private contracts, taxes and charges, reinvestment of returns from protected areas, forest-related industries, and environmental services in forest conservation; tax deductions for private forest conservation; direct charges for protected area use; and possible returns from carbon sequestration, in accordance with, and within the context of the implementation of relevant articles of the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>IFF 115 (b) The Forum encouraged countries to recognize and use, where applicable, an appropriate combination of regulations and economic instruments for achieving the objectives of forest policies, including the use of charges and forest revenue collection that also offer incentives for sustainable forest management practices.</p> <p>IFF 122 (b) The Forum further encourages countries, including through international cooperation, to recognize the role of the private sector, where appropriate, in producing forest products and services. This role may need to be supported within a framework of policies, incentives and regulations, such as secure land tenure and appropriate tax policies to help ensure the improved management of forests and sustained production of a wide range of goods and services.</p>
Activity 2.2.1.e. Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.	-----
Activity 2.2.1.f Provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices, develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes and facilitate self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.	-----
Activity 2.2.1.g Develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production.	-----
Activity 2.2.1.h Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	-----

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
Activity 2.2.1.i Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.	-----
Goal 3. Increase public education, participation, and awareness.	
Objective 1 Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.	
Activity 2.3.1.a. Increase broad-based awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns.	IFF 142(a) Implementing activities to increase public awareness of the direct and indirect benefits derived from forests, at national, subregional, regional and global levels;
Activity 2.3.1.b. Promote consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products.	-----
Activity 2.3.1.c. Increase awareness amongst all stakeholders of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	IFF 142 (a) IPF 40 (a) IPF 46(d) Called on countries, donors and international organizations to support education, training, extension systems and participatory research involving indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests in fragile ecosystems affected by desertification and drought.
Activity 2.3.1.d. Develop awareness of the impact of forest-related production and consumption patterns on the loss of forest biological diversity and the goods and services it provides.	-----
Activity 2.3.1.e. Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions.	IFF 142(a)
Activity 2.3.1.f. Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge and values in forest-related laws and forest planning tools, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	IPF 40 (a) IPF 40 (b) IPF 40 (c) IPF 40 (d) IPF 40 (e) IPF 40 (f) IPF 40 (g) IPF 40 (h) IPF 40 (i) IPF 40 (j) IPF 40 (k) IPF 40 (l) IPF 40 (m)

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
	<p>IPF 40 (n) IPF 40 (o) IPF 40 (p) IPF 40 (q) IPF 40 (r) IFF 74 (a) IFF 74 (b) IFF 74 (c) IFF 74 (d) IFF 75</p> <p>IPF 46(d) Called on countries, donors and international organizations to support education, training, extension systems and participatory research involving indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests in fragile ecosystems affected by desertification and drought;</p>
<p>Activity 2.3.1.g. Develop awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms.</p>	<p>IFF 142(a) IPF 69(a)</p>
<p>Programme element 3: Knowledge, assessment and monitoring</p>	
<p>Goal 1.</p> <p>To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment status and trends of forest biological diversity</p>	
<p>Objective 1</p> <p>Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1.1.a. Review and adopt a minimum forest classification for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities.</p>	<p>IPF 115(d) IPF 89(f) Requested FAO, in consultation with countries and relevant international organizations and in an open and transparent manner, to formulate an internationally acceptable set of definitions of key terms used in the assessment of all types of forests and their resources, and to promote their adoption;</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.1.b. Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global</p>	<p>IPF 89(e) Requested FAO to implement the global forest resources assessment 2000, in collaboration with</p>

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years.	international organizations, countries and other organizations with competence in assessments, and to share the results of the assessment effectively with the international community;
Activity 3.1.1.c. Review and contribute (from the biodiversity point of view) to standard forest definitions in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to be used in global and regional reporting to the scale of forest types.	IPF 89(f) IPF 115 (d)
Objective 2 Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).	
Activity 3.1.2.a. Review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps.	-----
Activity 3.1.2.b. Develop and apply national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps that include key components of forest biological diversity to be used in assessment reports on forest types including socio-economic and cultural aspects.	-----
Activity 3.1.2.c. Use adapted technology, for example geographic information system, to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity.	IPF 77(g) Urged United Nations organizations, with the support of the international financial institutions, to prepare inventories of the most appropriate forest-related technologies, as well as the most effective methods of transfer of those technologies to developing countries among Governments, between Governments and private sector, and within the private sector.
Objective 3 To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	
Activity 3.1.3.a. To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.	-----
Goal 2. Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.	
Objective 1 Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional,	

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	
<p>Activity 3.2.1.a. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.</p>	<p>IPF 115 (a) IPF 115 (d) IFF 17(d) IPF 115(b)The Panel urged countries to promote, as appropriate, the use of internationally, regionally, subregionally and nationally agreed criteria and indicators as a framework for promoting best forest practices and in facilitating sustainable forest management; to encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators on a crosssectoral basis and with the full participation of all interested parties; to include them in national forest programmes; to establish and, where appropriate, clarify links between criteria and indicators employed at the national level and at the subnational or at the forest management unit/operational levels; and to promote their compatibility at all levels;</p>
<p>Activity 3.2.1.b. Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and where appropriate quantifiable, indicators for forest biological diversity, taking into account, as appropriate, existing work and processes on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management, as well as the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities. Such criteria and indicators should be used for assessment reporting at least 10-year intervals.</p>	<p>IPF 115 (a) IPF 115(d) IPF 115 (f) IFF 17(d) IFF 85(e) IPF 89(a) Encouraged countries to integrate national-level criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in national forest assessments, including qualitative indicators, where appropriate;</p> <p>IPF 89(d) Requested FAO, in consultation with Governments and relevant organizations, including UNEP, to prepare and distribute a detailed plan for the implementation of the global forest resources assessment for the year 2000. The plan should provide for the inclusion of a broad range of forest values, including non-timber values, and should include detailed cost and funding options associated with potential new parameters, actions, targets and responsibilities for carrying out the assessment consistent with the recommendations of the Expert Consultation and with due regard to the requirements arising from internationally or regionally agreed criteria and relevant indicators for sustainable forest management;</p>
<p>Goal 3. Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.</p>	
<p>Objective 1</p>	

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.	
Activity 3.3.1.a. Develop and support focused research to improve understanding of the relationship between forest biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, taking into account forest ecosystem components, structure, functions and processes to improve predictive capability.	-----
Activity 3.3.1.b. Develop and support research to understand critical thresholds of forest biological diversity loss and change, paying particular attention to endemic and threatened species and habitats including forest canopies.	-----
Activity 3.3.1.c. Develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level.	IFF 129 (c) IPF 94(c) Urged the United Nations system, international financial institutions and countries to examine the need to expand the capacity of existing research institutions at the regional and subregional levels, and where appropriate the establishment of new regional/subregional centres for research, development and extension, including for biological diversity and forest products and other forest goods and services;
Activity 3.3.1.d. Develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land.	-----
Goal 4. Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.	
EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	IPF/IFF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION
Objective 1 Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale.	
Activity 3.4.1.a. Develop and implement a strategy and a plan of action and facilitate transfer of technology to provide infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases.	IFF 56(g) Urged countries and relevant international organizations to enhance partnerships, and to initiate, as appropriate, coordinate and cooperate in forest-related technical and financial assistance and capacity-building in respect of the transfer, development and application of environmentally sound technologies IFF 56(i) Urged countries to promote fair and

	<p>equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources (as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity) and the results and applications of research, upon mutually agreed terms, and to work, as necessary, on addressing issues of the identification of origins of forest genetic resources within their intellectual property rights, <i>sui generis</i> or other relevant systems for protection, as appropriate, taking into account the work being advanced by the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international agreements, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>IFF 97(a) IFF urged international organizations, donor countries and financial institutions to contribute to fund forest research in developing countries;</p> <p>IFF 107(d) Requested countries and international organizations to assist developing countries in building and promoting capacity for the development and application of forest valuation methods</p>
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