Convention on Biological Diversity

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF FORESTS • 2011

SCBD/STTM/JM/TC/JSt/76317 31 May 2011

**N O T I F I C A T I O N**

**Consultation on the**

**ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity**

Dear Madam/Sir,

The Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) are pleased to inform their respective constituencies on the advances in the implementation of CBD COP Decision X/36 and International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) Decision 6/XLVI, welcoming and supporting the Memorandum of Understanding established between the Secretariats of CBD and ITTO on 2 March 2010, and launching a joint initiative to enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical forests with reference to the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in the ITTO producer member countries.

Through this notification, I would like to invite CBD Parties and other governments; Indigenous and Local Community Organizations; Members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; and other Relevant Organizations to provide comments on the draft programme document.

The document is available online at www.itto.int and at www.cbd.int/forest. Comments, questions and expressions of donor interest in the programme should be sent to Mr. Eduardo Mansur, ITTO Assistant Director, Reforestation and Forest Management Division (Mansur@itto.int) and to Mr. Tim Christophersen, CBD Programme Officer for Forest Biodiversity (Tim.Christophersen@cbd.int), before 31 August 2011.

To: CBD National Focal Points

cc: Indigenous and Local Community Organizations; Members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests; other Relevant Organizations; SBSTTA Focal Points; POWPA Focal Points

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COP 10 / MOP 5

I would also like to take this opportunity to inform you about the successful completion of the request made to the Executive Secretary in decision X/36, para 12: a forest biodiversity module of the TEMATEA tool has been developed, and was launched on 22 May 2011, the International Day for Biological Diversity. I would like to thank the governments of Norway and Belgium for their generous financial support, and I encourage you to make use of the new TEMATEA module at www.tematea.org.

Please accept, Madam/Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ahmed Djoghlaf
Executive Secretary

**Attachment**

# ITTO/CBD COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE FOR TROPICAL FOREST BIODIVERSITY

# PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

(final draft - 19 May 2011)

## A JOINT INITIATIVE OF CBD AND ITTO TO ENHANCE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY IN TROPICAL FORESTS

**May 2011**

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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ***Background***

In the framework of the International Year of Biodiversity 2010 and the International Year of Forests 2011, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (annex 1) to strengthen collaboration in the pursuit of their common objectives of conserving and sustainably managing tropical forest resources. In October and December 2010, respectively, the governing bodies of CBD and ITTC adopted Decisions welcoming the ITTO/CBD collaboration (CBD Decision X/36 and ITTC Decision 6 (XLVI), see annexes 2 and 3). This document is the basis for concrete project activities under this collaboration.

More than 1.6 billion people depend to varying degrees on forests for their livelihoods, e.g. fuelwood, medicinal plants and forest foods. Approximately 300 million people depend on forests directly for their survival, including about 60 million people of indigenous and tribal groups, who are almost wholly dependent on forests. Forests play a key role in the economy of many countries. Unfortunately, forests continue to be lost and degraded at a high rate which is resulting in the loss of considerable biodiversity with consequences for human support systems. Deforestation and forest degradation, almost entirely in the tropics, also affect 89% of the threatened birds, 83% the threatened mammals, and more than 90% of threatened plants[1].

Biodiversity underpins most forest ecosystem goods and services, on which many local and indigenous communities depend. . Through implementation of projects through this Initiative, local communities will benefit from sharing of income generation through sustainable forest management, restoration of degraded and secondary forests, community forestry for enhanced capacity of conservation and sustainable use of forest resources, and ultimately via improved ecosystem services and forest resilience.

### ***Objectives and outputs***

The overall objective of this Initiative is to enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests with the direct participation of local stakeholders, addressing the main drivers of biodiversity loss in tropical forests: deforestation and forest degradation.

More specifically, the Initiative will provide support to ITTO producer member countries to reduce losses of biodiversity through the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity - FPOW (Annex 6), focusing on the common objectives of the CBD FPOW and the ITTO Action Plan.

This Initiative aims to achieve four **key outputs**, with the assistance of donors and with the close collaboration of partners in producer member countries:

1. Enhanced local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests;
2. Improved conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas, and transboundary conservation;
3. Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; and
4. Improved welfare of local communities and indigenous groups through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

These expected outputs of the Initiative are to be achieved though the promotion of sustainable forest management (SFM), with a particular emphasis on biodiversity protection; forest

[1] www.iucn.org

monitoring and adaptive management to generate multiple benefits on a sustainable basis; protection against invasive species; and enhancing the value of natural tropical forests to avoid land use change.

***Focus: production and protection forests***

The Initiative focuses both on production and protection forests. Scientists estimate that tropical forests host about two thirds of all terrestrial species. Promoting the establishment of protected areas, especially in forests of high conservation value including transboundary areas, is still required to meet the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 global target for 17% of terrestrial areas protected. Considering that only 13% of the world's forests are currently located in protected areas[2], it is essential to also promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity outside of protected areas. The conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests in general, protected areas and their buffer zones in particular, are necessary for improving livelihoods of local communities and avoid encroachment of the core conservation areas.

The consumption of main timber products (roundwood, sawnwood, pulp, paper) is expected to increase over the next 30 years**.** The use of solid biofuels for electricity production could be three times larger by 2030 than current levels[3]. Globally, by 2050, the demand for industrial roundwood is expected to increase by 50 to 75%[4]. The *ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009)* reflect the clear importance in promoting biodiversity conservation outside protected areas, through the long-term sustainable use of forest resources for the sustainable livelihoods of local communities. Also, the *ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration. Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002)* provides the policy elements to recover the biodiversity conservation capacity of degraded forests in the tropics. These ITTO guidelines are complementary to, and entirely support the CBD FPOW (illustrated at Annex 6), providing the guidance elements for the field implementation of the Initiative.

***Operational Procedures***

ITTO will lead the implementation of the proposed Initiative in close consultation with the CBD Secretariat, donors, other partners and especially the beneficiary countries. Interested countries may submit a concept note to the ITTO Secretariat indicating their intention to develop a project or specific activity in the framework of this Initiative. The CBD and ITTO Secretariat will assess the pertinence of the request together with the relevant stakeholders of the proposing country and will support the formulation of a full project proposal (if required), and fund raising. Donors may allocate funds to a specific project of the Initiative, or as an unearmarked contribution to the Initiative.

The development of project proposals will follow the ITTO rules and procedures as per its regular project cycle, including the submission of project proposals to the screening of ITTO's Expert Panel.

An Advisory Committee will be established to oversee and guide the overall development of the Initiative towards its objective and expected outputs, comprising representatives of ITTO and CBD Secretariats, a balanced representation of donors and recipient countries and not exceeding 12 members.

Monitoring of the project activities will follow ITTO's standard operating procedures, as well as the production and dissemination of progress reports and financial statements on the use of

[2] FAO. 2010. Global forest resources assessment 2010. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper 163. FAO, Rome.

[3] FAO. 2007. State of the world's forests: 2007. FAO: Rome.

[4] Sedjo, R. A. 2001. From foraging to cropping: the transition to plantation forestry, and implications for wood supply and demand, Unasylva, 204 (52).

project funds. Mid-term and ex-post evaluations of the overall Initiative and of selected projects will be carried out to guide implementation and any follow-up.

The implementation of the Initiative will benefit from the experience ITTO has gained in implementing projects and programs in the tropics (over 700 projects in the last 25 years, amounting to ca. US$400,000,000). Specifically addressing forest biodiversity conservation, ITTO has implemented 56 projects for an investment of US$30,825,000 (43% in Asia, 25% in Africa, 25% in Latin America and the remaining 4% at global level). Seventeen of these projects supported transboundary conservation areas (TBCA) in the tree tropical regions, for an investment of about US$ 16.8 million (Annex 5). Also, the ITTO/CBD Initiative will benefit from the experience gained in ITTO Programme development, including the CITES/ITTO Programme since 2007; and the ITTO Thematic Programs being currently implemented on a pilot basis[5]. The Initiative will also build on the experiences implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

***Budget***

The proposed Collaborative Initiative has an estimated budget of $US15 million for the initial period of 4 years, covering the three tropical regions.

One project under this Initiative is already being piloted for a total investment of US$ 2.62million, funded by the Governments of Japan (78%), Thailand (13%) and Cambodia (9%) to support a transboundary conservation area between Thailand and Cambodia[6].

[5] ITTO Thematic Programmes: REDDES (Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing Environmental Services); CFME (Community Forest Management and Enterprises), TMT (Trade and Market Transparency), TFLET (Tropical Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), and IDE (Industry Development and Efficiency) (www.itto.int/thematic_programme_general/ )

[6] PD 577/10 Rev 1(F) "Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase III)"

## II. PROGRAMME ELEMENTS

## 1. RATIONALE AND PROBLEM ANALYSIS

### ***Rationale***

Tropical forests support much of the Earth's biological diversity, produce much of the world's oxygen, store large amounts of carbon, and contribute substantially to the global economy. However, the capacity of tropical forest to provide these services is reduced each year as a result of continuing deforestation and forest degradation[7,8,9]. The area of primary forests declined by more than 40 million ha since 2000, including the deforestation of 13 million ha/year, mostly in the tropics. Aside from direct forest loss, the area of degraded forests is estimated at 850 million ha and the loss of environmental services from these areas is likely even larger than losses resulting from deforestation[10] and again, most of these losses are also in the tropics. Unsustainable forest operations and other pressures on forest and land resources can lead to forest degradation and permanent losses in biodiversity. TEEB[11] has suggested that goods and services from tropical forests are worth at least $US11 trillion per year (>$US6000/ha), although there are as yet no markets providing even a fraction of this amount to tropical countries. Furthermore, tropical forests are of enormous importance for the conservation of biodiversity as they contain more species than the other forest biomes and many of these species are threatened. To the extent that the undesirable conversion of forests to other land uses can be avoided and degraded forests can be rehabilitated, there will be both local and global benefits.

Biodiversity underpins almost all the ecosystem goods and services in forests[12]. Ecosystem services from tropical forests include mitigation of climate change, oxygen production, conservation of biodiversity, water purification, flood control, food production, and production of timber, biomass and fuelwood. These products and services and forest resilience can be achieved simultaneously through sustainable forest management (SFM) and the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests. To maintaining biodiversity, and hence the important forest services, poor harvesting practices need to be eliminated and the adaptation of improved forest management practices will be necessary. This is a major challenge because adaptation measures increase costs of SFM in the short term, and requires new policy instruments, new capacity, increased multi-sectoral coordination, law enforcement measures and improved technical advice.

### ***Problem Analysis***

The core problem to be addressed by the ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative is the continuing loss of biodiversity in tropical forests due to inadequate capacity of stakeholders to sustainably manage and conserve forest biodiversity. Biodiversity is lost through both deforestation and forest degradation, which are driven by various factors including expansion of agriculture and livestock areas, fuelwood gathering, illegal-logging, overgrazing, unsustainable shifting cultivation of agricultural crops, and uncontrolled forest fires. Inadequate policies and governance weaknesses have led to inappropriate legislation, perverse economic incentives and institutional inefficiencies which can drive deforestation and forest degradation. Forest loss can be influenced by unsustainable commercial timber harvesting as a result of poor policies, poor planning, inappropriate harvesting techniques, and scant attention to forest recovery. Further, these actions subsequently open areas to encroachment, for example by shifting cultivators. Ultimately, persistent poverty among forest-dependent communities in many forest areas, coupled with lack of

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7 In-depth review of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity, 2008 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3, www.cbd.int)

8 FAO. 2010. Global forest resources assessment 2010. Main Report. FAO Forestry Paper 163. FAO, Rome.

9 Asner PG, Rudel KT, Aide TM, DeFries R, and Emerson R. 2009. A contemporary assessment of change in humid tropical forests. Conservation Biology 23: 1386-1395.

10 ITTO. 2002. Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests. ITTO Policy Development Series No. 13. Yokohama

11 TEEB 2010. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. http://www.teebweb.org/

12 Thompson et al. 2009. CBD Technical Series 43, Montreal.

alternative sources of livelihoods, leads to excessive use of land and forest resources causing gradual ecosystem degradation, often leading to deforestation.

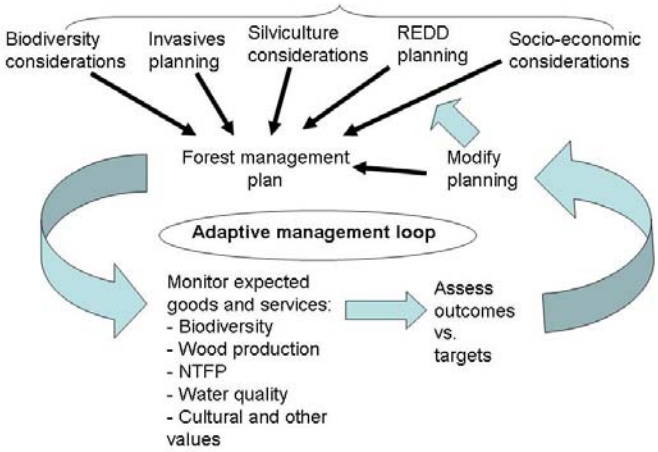
To address the underlying and direct drivers of deforestation and degradation, supporting the development of an enabling policy, institutional and legal environment, and building country capacity for proper management are critical. Also, lack of information on forest biodiversity translates into an inability to make informed decisions. These inter-related factors and represent constraints for countries that must be overcome to implement proper SFM.

With this Initiative, ITTO producer member countries will benefit from assistance in their efforts to improve their SFM practices to make the conservation of biodiversity a clear objective and to create and properly manage protected areas, especially in areas along borders among nations.

***Value Added of the ITTO/CBD Initiative***

ITTO has 25 years of experience implementing biodiversity conservation and sustainability projects throughout the tropics in production forests. For instance, ITTO has assisted member countries in establishing an extensive network of protected areas, most notably providing funding for almost 10 million ha of transboundary conservation areas in the tropics (Annex 5), and has been active in promoting the conservation of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests since its inception. The knowledge generated by ITTO wide experience in project implementation in the tropics will enable an adaptive approach to multi-purpose forest management (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Adaptive management planning loop for improving the sustainable forest management of tropical forests with consideration of biodiversity, management of invasive species, enhancing environmental services, and socio- economic considerations.




Source: Adapted from Jones (2009)[13]

The CBD has approved ambitious programmes of work dealing with biodiversity conservation. Specifically, the Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity, adopted in 2002 (CBD COP Decision VI/22), contains a comprehensive list of 130 national level activities, covering all types of forests. At its ninth meeting (COP 9, Bonn 2008), the Conference of the Parties specifically requested the CBD Secretariat to work with ITTO in support of national and regional implementation efforts (Decision IX/5). The MOU (annex 1) and this proposed Initiative of

[13] Jones, G. 2009 – The adaptative management system for the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, Chapter 13 in Allan, C. and Stankey. G. (eds), *Adaptative Environment Management, A Practitioners Guide.* Sinpringer and CSIRO (co-publishers).

collaborative projects of CBD, ITTO are seen as key mechanisms for achieving CBD's objectives for the sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical forests. Their relevance were formally recognized by the constituent parties of CBD (COP 10, Nagoya, 2010, Decision X/36 on Forest Biodiversity), and of ITTO (46th Session of the ITTC, Decision 6 (XLVI), 18 December 2010).

This Initiative is designed specifically to support ITTO producer member countries in their efforts to implement the CBD Forest Programme of Work in line with the CBD Strategic Plan agreed to in Nagoya in 2010, the ITTO Action Plan and the ITTA. By using these framework policy agreements as a basis, the ITTO/CBD Initiative will support placing biodiversity conservation a key planning objective of sustainable forest development.

By promoting the implementation of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests, this Initiative will specifically improve the conservation of forest biodiversity outside protected areas. Likewise, promoting the implementation of the ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests will address the very important issue of recuperating at least part of the 850 million ha of degraded and secondary forests in the tropics, put them back into generation of benefits and conserving biodiversity.

By supporting development of transboundary conservation areas (TBCA) the Initiative will enhance biodiversity conservation in broader zones while assisting regional initiatives and organizations in their efforts to promote harmonic development and ecosystem conservation of neighbouring countries.

Providing support for participatory management of protected areas and buffer zones in producer member countries, the Initiative will directly support local livelihoods through biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management.

Projects related to environmental services, including REDD+ projects for climate mitigation will benefit from the ITTO/CBD Initiative through support for defining, implementing and assessing biodiversity and social safeguards for conservation and sustainable development.

Furthermore, the initiative will contribute to a stronger communication and linkage between the CBD and ITTO constituencies in producer member countries. The ITTO/CBD Initiative will help enhance the dialogue and collaboration between conservation and forest management institutions, policy makers, experts and practitioners through exchange of information and knowledge management, development and implementation of projects of common interest, monitoring of results and impacts of these projects on biodiversity conservation and its overall contribution to sustainable development.

***Collaboration with other initiatives***

Potential partnerships will be explored with other initiatives supporting biodiversity conservation in the tropics, including, the ITTO Thematic Programmes (especially REDDES and CFME), the ITTO / CITES Programme to support implementation of CITES Decisions related to timber species in ITTO producing member countries, the Novella Africa Initiative of ICRAF, IUCN and SNV to promote sustainable collection, extraction and trade of oil from seed of *Allanblackia* tree in Africa; and others.

Of particular interest will be exploring collaboration with the GEF, the financial mechanism of the CBD and other Rio Conventions. GEF has supported forest conservation (primarily protected areas and buffer zones), the sustainable use of forests (forest production landscapes), and sustainable forest management (addressing forests and trees in the wider landscape). The GEF has a new strategy (GEF-5), from 2010-2014 for sustainable forest management and REDD+. The goal for GEF-5 investment in SFM is to achieve multiple environmental benefits from improved management of all types of forests, which is consistent with this Initiative. Under this strategy, the GEF advocates a landscape approach, which embraces ecosystem principles as well as the

connectivity between ecosystems, consistent with the ITTO/CBD Initiative approach. The GEF investments would build on forest landscape restoration, and includes the integration of people's livelihood objectives in the management of forest ecosystems. Supporting an integrated approach to managing forest ecosystems is fully compatible with the ITTO/CBD Initiative.

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS

### ***Development objective***

The overall objective of this Initiative is to enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests with the direct participation of local stakeholders, addressing the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss.

### ***Specific objective***

The specific objective of the ITTO/CBD Initiative is to provide support to developing countries that are both Parties to the CBD and members of ITTO, for the implementation of country-specific projects that contribute to the achievement of common goals of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity and Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to the expected outputs of ITTO Action Plan, including on (i) the linkages between forest biodiversity and climate change, (ii) transboundary conservation of tropical forest resources, (iii) forest degradation and invasive alien species, (iv) biodiversity conservation in tropical production forests, and (v) forest biodiversity and livelihoods.

### ***Outputs***

1. Enhanced local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests;
2. Improved conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas, and transboundary conservation;
3. Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; and
4. Improved welfare of local communities and indigenous groups through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

These expected outputs are to be achieved though the promotion of sustainable forest management (SFM), with a particular emphasis on biodiversity protection; forest monitoring and adaptive management to generate multiple benefits on a sustainable basis; protection against invasive species; and enhancing the value of natural tropical forests to avoid unplanned land use change.

### ***Key activities***

Forestry can have a variety of negative impacts on biodiversity, particularly when carried out in the absence of management standards designed to protect natural assets. Actions in the following areas will contribute for the attainment of the main objective of this Initiative - to enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests - through the implementation of specific country and regional projects and activities related to capacity building, technical support and guidance for: (i) biodiversity conservation in tropical timber production forests (ii) restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests, (iii) transboundary conservation of tropical forest resources; (iv) buffer zone participatory management in protected areas; (v) safeguarding biodiversity in forestry projects, including in climate mitigation projects; and (vi) participatory management of forests for biodiversity conservation to improve local livelihoods.

***Output Indicators***

In the areas of intervention of the country and regional projects engaged in the ITTO/CBD Initiative, the following indicators of success will be measured:

| Expected Output | Indicators of Success |
|---|---|
| 1. Enhanced local capacity to promote biodiversity conservation in production forests as well as in degraded and secondary forests in the tropics; | o Improved conservation and sustainable use of tropical biodiversity in timber producing forests of participating countries.<br>o Improved forest management plans and monitoring systems in place<br>o Adaptative / multipurpose forest management established<br>o Local capacity improved to promote restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests in the participating countries.<br>o Continuing generation and enhancement of forest-based environmental services in the areas of intervention of the ITTO/CBD Initiative. |
| 2. Improved conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas, and transboundary conservation; | o Improved management of protected areas of selected participating countries, including participatory management of buffer zones and enhancement of transboundary biodiversity conservation. |
| 3. Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forestry interventions, including in REDD+ related projects; | o Reduced rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the areas of influence of projects supported by the Initiative.<br>o Enhanced adaptation and resilience of tropical forests to protect against the negative effects of human-induced impacts and climate change in participating countries.<br>o Measures being implemented to prevent, reduce or mitigate impacts of invasive alien species. |
| 4. Improved welfare of local communities through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. | o Livelihoods of forest-dependent communities of the areas of intervention significantly improved, |

| | |
|---|---|
| | based on the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forest biodiversity.<br>o Local capacity improved to promote forest management, restoration, and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests, and participatory management of protected areas.<br>o Local knowledge use in the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources in the areas of influence of the initiative. |

***Impact Indicators***

The major impact indicator to be measured upon completion of the Initiative is as follows:

*"Forest biodiversity is better conserved and more sustainably used in the countries participating in the ITTO/CBD Initiative, contributing to local livelihoods, and to the continuing provision of environmental services. Biodiversity conservation is enhanced, emissions from production forests are reduced and degraded forests are recovered. Transboundary protected areas are established and managed in a sustainable way. Areas surrounding protected areas are managed as a part of the larger ecosystem to support the dynamics of biodiversity in the protected area, contributing to sustainable livelihoods of local communities. Invasive alien species introductions are prevented or controlled, and adverse impacts of introduced invasive alien species prevented or mitigated."*

Impacts will be measured at community, local, national, and regional scales. Implementation of this programme will result in increased capacity by participating countries for forest biodiversity conservation through sustainable forest management, recovering of degraded forests, developing and maintaining protected areas, enhancing environmental services; and reducing impacts and potential threats posed by invasive alien species. Countries should have incorporated biodiversity objectives into national forest policies, possibly across sectors, based on successful results of the projects. Measurable impacts will include verification of improved forest policy, legislation and institutions to support biodiversity conservation; the area of degraded forest recovered, the area of forest sustainably managed, and the area of natural forests protected.

The environmental impacts of the Initiative will comprise the maintenance and enhancement of environmental services from tropical forests, including sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products, enhanced biodiversity conservation, improved water quality and supply, reduced erosion, improved soil protection, reduced impacts of invasive alien species and improved amenity values for recreation and ecotourism in the participating countries.

Local scale impacts will include: the maintenance and enhancement of environmental services from local tropical forests including long-term increases in fibre production, bushmeat harvesting only in a sustainable, non-cruel manner, reduced $CO_2$ emissions and increased carbon stocks, enhanced biodiversity conservation, improved water quality and supply, reduced erosion, improved soil protection, reduced impacts of invasive alien species and improved amenity values for recreation and ecotourism.

National level impacts: the main contribution of the initiative will be to put national policies into practice, facilitating policy implementation. Also, harmonization of policies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management, reduced needs for subsidies and other public funding because of income from payments for environmental services (PES), improved institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of secondary forests and degraded forest areas,

avoidance of unplanned deforestation and all types of forest degradation (i.e., biodiversity, fibre, ecosystem, etc.), improved capacity to prevent adverse impacts of invasive alien species in tropical forests, and an improved capacity for adaptation of tropical forests to negative effects brought about by climate change and human-induced impacts. Countries will be able to report to CBD and ITTO regarding improvements to forest area and advances on commitments to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and associated targets, as well as progress toward national targets and objectives contained within national forest and biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Impacts for forest communities and other forest dependent people will be a reduction in poverty near project areas, improved food security and livelihoods through sustainable forest management and improved access to forest resources, increased employment and income in forest from PES and implementation of increased restoration and rehabilitation activities, improved ecosystem sustainability and resilience through conservation of biodiversity, soil and water resources, and improved skills and social capital among forest communities. As forest-dependent people should benefit from activities related to reducing unsustainable logging and preventing land-use conversion, as well as from possible payments for environmental services to compensate any loss of income from reduced deforestation, the Initiative will provide support for benefit sharing.

For donors and the international community the Initiative generates valuable lessons and new knowledge on how biodiversity conservation can enhance livelihoods, how PES schemes can be supportive to biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods, how to apply biodiversity and social safeguards in forestry projects, and how existing support strategies can be enhanced to deliver the targeted global, national and local policy objectives, including the targets contained in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, adopted by Parties to the CBD.

## 3. CONFORMITY WITH CBD AND ITTO OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

***Conformity with ITTO policy framework***

The ITTO/CBD Initiative directly supports the following ITTA 2006 Objectives:

…

(c) Contributing to sustainable development and to poverty alleviation;

(m) Encouraging members to develop national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of timber producing forests, and maintaining ecological balance;

(q) Promoting better understanding of the contribution of non-timber forest products and environmental services to the sustainable management of tropical forests with the aim of enhancing the capacity of members to develop strategies to strengthen such contributions in the context of sustainable forest management, and cooperating with relevant institutions and processes to this end;

(r) Encouraging members to recognize the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management and develop strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests; and

(s) Identifying and addressing relevant new and emerging issues.

…

It also addresses the following Actions contained in the ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011:

- *Under Expected Outcome 5: Tropical forest resource better secured*

Action D) In cooperation with relevant organizations, support studies and activities related to reducing deforestation and degradation and enhancing carbon sinks

Possible Action by members: d) Develop pilot and full-scale activities that test carbon sink and carbon sequestration measures and capture new and additional financial resources to support this.

Action E) Assess opportunities for, and promote the development of, non-timber forest products and forest environmental services that can improve the economic attractiveness of maintaining the tropical timber resource base under SFM

Possible Action by members: e) Identify opportunities for and implement activities to capitalise on non-timber forest products and environmental services that further the security of the tropical timber resource base, taking into account the needs of forest-dwelling indigenous and local communities.

Action G) Identify opportunities for the development of schemes for environmental services that complement tropical timber production

Possible Action by members: g) Formulate and implement strategies and pilot projects that test potential schemes for services such as forest-based carbon, hydrological functions, biodiversity conservation, and ecotourism.

- *Under Expected Outcome 6**:** Tropical forest resource sustainably managed*

Action B) Review, revise and promote the use of the ITTO guidelines

Possible Action by members: b) Test and apply the ITTO guidelines

Action E) Monitor the impacts of conservation, protection and transboundary areas and their relationships to achieving SFM

Possible Action by members: e) In close collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies, establish areas dedicated to biodiversity conservation in accordance with the ITTO guidelines, including transboundary conservation areas.

The ITTO/CBD Initiative is a direct contribution for the implementation of Decision 6/XLIV that adopted the "ITTO-IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests[14]" and made recommendations for its wide dissemination and promote its implementation.

The ITTO/CBD Initiative also contributes to the ITTO 2010-2011 Biennial Work Programme, specifically on the achievement of its Activity 50: Facilitate the application of the *ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests*.

The ITTO/CBD Initiative also contributes to further strengthening and expanding the network of ITTO and CBD supported protected tropical forest areas, including trans-boundary protected areas.

***Conformity with Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020***

During the Nagoya COP 10 meeting in October 2010, Parties to the CBD agreed to a new set of targets collectively known as the 'Aichi Targets' under a revised strategic plan. This ITTO/CBD Initiative will prioritize activities related to the relevant goals and associated targets identified in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, specifically:

[14] ITTO Policy Development Series 17, ITTO, 2009

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests is at least halved and where feasible, brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced.

Target 7: By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial, inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Contributing to achieving the goals of the CBD Strategic Plan will also enable those countries with funded projects to achieve their national objectives under their commitments to the CBD.

***Conformity with CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity***

The main forest element of support to CBD Strategic Plan is its Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity[15] (see Annex 6). It consists of three main Programme Elements, 12 Goals, 27 Objectives, and 130 Actions, most of which are relevant in all types of forests, including tropical forests.

The ITTO/CBD Initiative promotes the implementation of country specific projects that will directly contribute to the achievement of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity (FPOW), notably its Element 1 'Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing', while also contributing to several Goals under Element 2 'Institutional and Socio-Economic Enabling Environment' and Element 3 'Knowledge, Assessment, and Monitoring'. The CBD FPOW Goals and corresponding Actions (Annex 6) are the primary area of support of this ITTO/CBD Initiative, and of the wider ITTO support programme for implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity. The current ITTO/CBD Initiative will also promote the implementation of country specific projects that will directly contribute to the achievement of CBD COP 6 Decision VI/23, Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The progress and results of the field projects of which this ITTO/CBD Initiative is comprised will be shared with the CBD national contact points with a view to inform the development and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans, as well as the revision of National Forest Programmes to enhance forest biodiversity conservation aspects. Projects will also be listed in the CBD LifeWeb platform, where appropriate.

[15] www.cbd.int/forest/pow.shtml

## 4. STRATEGY OF THE INITIATIVE

### ***Policy context***

This Initiative will provide support to ITTO producer member countries[16] to reduce losses of biodiversity through the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity - FPOW (Annex 6) focusing on the common objectives shared by the ITTO Action Plan and the CBD FPOW. The Initiative will aid in-country achievement of targets of the Post-2010 CBD Strategic Plan, agreed to and adopted in Nagoya in October 2010, and the biodiversity related objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA).

The Initiative will promote the implementation of the ITTO Guidelines[17] including the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests (2009), which provides a direct contribution to the implementation of the CBD FPOW; and the ITTO Guidelines for the Restoration , Management and Rehabilitation of Degraded and Secondary Tropical Forests (2002).

### ***Implementation Strategy***

The ITTO/CBD Initiative will focus primarily on providing technical guidance for improved forest management planning including explicit implementation of biodiversity objectives; technical guidance for improved protected areas planning including surrounding buffer zones and especially in transboundary areas; institutional capacity-building and enabling conditions for a policy and legal framework supportive to forest biodiversity conservation, including biodiversity and social safeguards of forest related projects; and technical assistance for monitoring results within an adaptive management framework.

These areas represent a programmatic approach at the country and regional levels to achieve the specific objective of the Initiative. The international and regional level actions are targeted at enhancing these national efforts and to scale-up impacts through replication and dissemination of results. The Initiative should ultimately lead to improved government policies for forest management and in other sectors, such as health, tourism, and climate change mitigation.

The scope of the Initiative focuses the key environmental services of tropical forests delivered by biodiversity, i.e.: (i) ecosystem resilience, (ii) production of wood and biomass products; (iii) carbon storage, including climate change mitigation; (iv) conservation of habitats in managed forests, (v) soil and water conservation; (vi) flood control; (vii) trees and wildlife disease prevention; (viii) ecotourism, amenity and recreation values; and (viii) sustainable production of NTFPs including bushmeat. All of these services can be accomplished by developing sustainable practices leading to restoration of biodiversity and forest ecosystem resilience, and consequently improving the ecosystem services.

The Initiative's thematic focus is to improve conservation of biodiversity through sustainable forest management leading to reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, which also includes restoration of degraded secondary forests and the general rehabilitation of degraded forest lands, and the development of protected areas in transboundary areas with improved management of surrounding buffer zones.

Target groups are: (i) national governments including managers and policy-makers (ii) forest dependant communities, and (iii) forest land resource owners and managers. Partly, forest degradation is caused by local residents, often in a way that leads to a pattern of small-scale mosaic of deforestation, while most direct large-scale deforestation is driven by land use change and commercial interests. Many local communities have demonstrated that, given secure tenure,

[16] www.itto.int/itto_members

[17] www.itto.int/policypapers_guidelines/

necessary information, tools and capacity, as well as adequate economic incentives, they can sustainably manage their forests and carry out restoration and rehabilitation activities.[18]

The role of forest management units operated by government agencies or private enterprises is also important as they are in charge of implementing SFM in almost 37 million hectares in ITTO producer member countries, representing 4.5% of the total permanent forest estate in these countries.[19] Sustainable management of these forests plays a key role in avoiding deforestation and degradation together with restoration and rehabilitation of secondary and degraded forests. In order to create improvements in the situation, it is sometimes necessary to revise policy and legal frameworks and to strengthen capacity among all stakeholders including government agencies, forest communities, civil society organizations, and the private sector. For example, forest planning instruments e.g. National Forest Programmes need to be linked to National Biodiversity Strategies (NBSAPs).

***Operational mechanism of the Initiative***

The main instrument of the Initiative is financing projects and activities for capacity building, infrastructure (e.g., computers, data input and analysis, etc.), technical assistance, and scientific expertise to the implementation of actions proposed by stakeholders in the ITTO developing member countries, through the ITTO official contact points in consultation with national CBD focal points. Project proposals should clearly show how it contributes to implementation the CBD FPOW (illustrated at Annex 6), make use of the ITTO/IUCN biodiversity guidelines for production forests and the ITTO guidelines for degraded and secondary forests, making linkages to the relevant objectives and targets of ITTA 2006 and the ITTO Action Plan. Links and cooperation could be established with other initiatives and donors, including those related to REDD+ and other environmental services, such as the UN-REDD Programme, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank (FCPF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and various bilateral programmes enabling synergies and complementarity.

ITTO will lead the implementation of the proposed Initiative in close consultation with the CBD Secretariat, donors, other partners and especially the beneficiary countries. The methodology for project development will follow the experience of the ITTO/CITES Programme: Interested countries may submit project proposals to the ITTO Secretariat indicating how they want to develop specific activities in the framework of this Initiative. The CBD and ITTO Secretariats will assess the pertinence of the request in close consultation with the Advisory Committee of the Initiative, and the country focal points. ITTO may support the development of a full project document, if and when required. Donors may allocate funds to a specific project of the Initiative, or directly to the Initiative as an unearmarked contribution. The development and implementation of project proposals will follow the ITTO rules and procedures.

An Advisory Committee will be established to oversee and guide the overall development of the Initiative towards its objective and expected outputs. The Advisory Committee will be composed by designated representatives of the CBD and ITTO Secretariats plus a balanced representation of donors and recipient countries, and civil society organizations; not exceeding the upper limit of 12 members for the total composition of the Committee. Monitoring of the project activities will follow ITTO's standard operating procedures[20] as well as the production and dissemination of progress reports and financial statements on the use of project funds. Mid-term and ex-post evaluations of the overall Initiative and of selected projects will be carried out to guide implementation and any follow-up. Monitoring and evaluation of the ITTO/CBD Initiative and the

18 E.g. Malleaux, J. et al. 2008. ibid.; Dourojeanni, M. & Seve, J. 2006 .Synthesis Report on Ex-Post Evaluations. Overall Evaluation of ITTO Projects on Community Participation in Sustainable Forest Management (Bolivia, Ghana, Panama, Peru, Philippines and Togo). ITTO. CRF(XXXIX)/6

19 ITTO. 2006. Status of Tropical Forest Management 2005. ITTO Technical Series 24. Yokohama, Japan.

20 ITTO Policy Development Series 15, ITTO, 2009

country-specific projects will follow ITTO's Manual for Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation[21]

***Independent evaluation***

Independent mid-term and final evaluation of the whole ITTO/CBD Initiative are planned for adequate assessment of results and impacts, and for dissemination and mainstreaming of learning. The independent evaluations are to be carried out upon request and approval of the Advisory Committee. Funds to cover the costs of the independent evaluations will be pooled from the country projects ex-post monitoring funds.

***Criteria for project selection***

In selecting activities/pre-projects/projects for financing, the following criteria will be considered:

a) Conformity with the CBD FPOW and ITTO Action Plan;
b) Contribution to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the ITTA objectives;
c) Capacity to deliver on targeted objectives and deliverables;
d) Cost effectiveness and appropriate management controls on funding in place;
e) Local-level and national socio-economic and environmental impacts, including for indigenous peoples and local communities;
f) Linkages or relevance to other activities and projects and leveraged funding support;
g) Applicability/extension of results nationally or regionally;
h) Inclusion of indicators to monitor and evaluate progress towards achieving project objectives and a clear mechanism and process to use the results and lessons learned;
i) Sustainability of outputs and outcomes after project completion;
j) Mechanisms for effective stakeholder participation; and
k) Strong demonstrable impact to the achievement of the specific objective of the Initiative, particularly long-term planning for biodiversity conservation, reduced deforestation and forest degradation, application of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests and the ITTO Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehaibilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests.

[21] ITTO Policy Development Series 14, ITTO, 2009

***Logical Framework***

**Table 1. Proposed logical framework of the Initiative**

| Strategy of Intervention | Verifiable Indicators | Means of Verification | Key Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development objective:<br><br>Enhance biodiversity conservation in tropical forests with the direct participation of local stakeholders, addressing the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation and biodiversity loss | Implementation of CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity improved in participating countries, contributing to specific targets of CBD post-2010 Strategic Plan and ITTA 2006. | Progress and completion reports of the ITTO/CBD Initiative;<br>CBD country reports;<br>ITTO member country reports to assess against CBD FPOW objectives | Participating countries adjust their projects to comply with the implementation requirements of the ITTO/CBD Initiative |
| Specific objectives:<br>Provide support to developing countries that are both Parties to the CBD and members of ITTO, for the implementation of country-specific projects that contribute to the achievement of key goals of the CBD FPOW and Strategic Plan and to the expected outputs of ITTO Action Plan, including on (i) the linkages between forest biodiversity and climate change, (ii) transboundary conservation of tropical forest resources, (iii) forest degradation and invasive alien species, (iv) biodiversity conservation in tropical production forests, and (v) forest biodiversity and livelihoods. | - Project implementation and completion of reports<br>- Participating countries implement field projects that are supportive and directly contribute to the achievement of selected objectives of the CBD FPOW and contribute to local livelihoods | Project progress and completion reports; socio-economic surveys of local communities of project influenced areas | Projects are implemented during the expected timeframe and achieve their expected outputs |
| Output 1:<br><br>Enhanced local capacity for biodiversity conservation in production forests and for the rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests; | - Country-specific projects and activities promoted by the ITTO/CBD Initiative take into account the recommended actions of relevant ITTO/IUCN Guidelines on Biodiversity Conservation and the ITTO Guidelines on Restoration of Degraded and Secondary Forests | Assessment of country-specific projects vis-à-vis the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines on Biodiversity and the ITTO Guidelines on Restoration of Degraded and Secondary Forests | Country specific projects are adjusted to take into account the recommended actions of the relevant ITTO Guidelines and report accordingly |
| Output 2:<br><br>Improved conservation and management of protected areas, especially in association with buffering protected areas and transboundary conservation | - Enhanced biodiversity conservation in the protected areas of the zone of influence of the country-specific projects<br>- Local communities of the project-influenced areas participate and benefit from the management of protected areas | Project reports, CBD country reports; specific data on location and management of TBCAs | Participatory management of protected areas is promoted as country policy<br><br>Participating countries are willing to establish TBCA's |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | - TBCAs implemented and improved in participating countries including international agreements | | |
| Output 3:<br><br>Safeguarding tropical forest biodiversity in forest interventions, including in REDD+ related projects | - Forest projects related to production of goods and services take into account safeguards for biodiversity conservation and the protection of local social and cultural values, effectively contributing to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, watershed management and ecosystem conservation | Project reports; environmental assessments of the areas of intervention of the projects | Baseline information to be made available at project start; monitoring processes established. |
| Output 4:<br><br>Improved welfare of local communities and indigenous groups through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources | - Local income; product outputs; number of local businesses; health conditions; education levels, etc. improved through biodiversity conservation and SFM initiatives | Project reports for specific agreed indicators | Baseline information to be made available at project start; monitoring processes established |

***Elements for project formulation***

Below, some key elements to be taken into account for the formulation of project proposals under the ITTO/CBD Initiative are indicated.

***Explicit biodiversity consideration***

Projects should explicitly describe how they will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, including the baseline conditions (inventory) and the understanding of how biodiversity changes with forests management. Project related activities to conserve biodiversity can include:

(a) Forest biodiversity assessments and measurement of baseline indicators of change to understand the impacts of stressors and forest ecosystem thresholds and to prevent adverse impacts;

(b) Development of biodiversity objectives in forest planning regimes, including application of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests

(c) Expanding land use planning and watershed management for integrated forest management and forest landscape restoration (FLR).

(d) Mapping of hotspots, sensitive areas and habitats of threatened species;

(e) Population modelling for key species and development of sustainable harvesting plans for bushmeat, when applicable;

(f) Monitoring of forest ecosystems to better understand forest ecosystem functions, services and trends

(g) Valuation of local environmental services;

(h) Risk assessment and cumulative assessment tools to prevent forest ecosystem loss and degradation

(i) Invasive alien species assessments, and development and implementation of measures to prevent the unintentional introduction of alien invasive species and to mitigate their impacts.

***Improved logging practices***

For project proposals addressing biodiversity conservation in timber production forests, a key mechanism to promote is reduced impact logging (RIL). RIL can provide both environmental and economic benefits. Studies have found that RIL can also be used to reduce carbon emissions by up to 40 tons/ha of forest compared to conventional logging[22]. This, combined with the preservation of higher levels of biodiversity in selectively logged forests, lends a strong case for sustainable forest management over standard timber-harvesting techniques. Apart from the environmental benefits, RIL has been shown to reduce the percentage of 'lost' logs (trees that are felled but not extracted because they are not seen by tractor operators), thereby reducing timber wastage. Damage to the forest ecosystem can be tremendously reduced by adopting certain RIL practices including: directional tree felling to inflict the smallest impact on the surrounding forest; cutting climbers and lianas well before felling; establishing stream buffer zones and watershed protection areas; using improved technologies to reduce damage to the soil caused by log extraction; and careful planning to prevent excess roads which give access to transient settlers

***Restoration of degraded and secondary forests***

Recovery of degraded and secondary forests depends on knowledge of appropriate silvicultural techniques. The Initiative will support knowledge generation activities in order to facilitate informed decisions on the environmental services of tropical forests, such as:

(a) Forest cover and forest resources assessments which also consider forest environmental services, with an emphasis on sub-national and local scale assessments;
(b) Mapping and classification of degraded forest areas;
(c) Pilot multi-purpose forest inventories which would also include elements for quantification and qualification of forest environmental services;
(d) Estimation and quantification of diverse forest environmental services and their values, including the carbon stocking / biodiversity conservation relationship
(e) Training of local managers in appropriate silviculture techniques to recover degraded forest lands.
(f) Training in invasive alien species prevention, eradication, control and containments measures.

***Improved protected areas planning and management***

Transboundary protected areas present unique planning issues and require diplomacy and dedication across borders to implement effectively. ITTO has an extensive experience in this areas (Annex 5). The Initiative will support activities relating to improved planning and development of such protected areas that extend among nations, including:

(a) Development of common databases with appropriate user access;
(b) Development and collection of baseline data to enable monitoring of the conservation objectives for the protected areas.
(c) Training in protected areas management and law enforcement methods and techniques.
(d) Development of tools and methodologies to engage communities in long-term management of the protected area and buffer zones.
(d) Development of park user-plans including stratification mapping.
(e) Preparation of transboundary protected areas agreements.

[22] Putz F.E., P.A. Zuidema, M.A. Pinard, R.G.A. Boot, and J.A. Sayer. 2008. Improved tropical forest management for carbon retention. *PLoS Biol.* 6(7): e166.doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.0060166.

***NTFPs and gender aspects***

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment estimates that up to 96% of the value of forests is derived from non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and services (MEA 2005). In Central Africa, for example, the use of wildlife from forests (bushmeat) accounts for up to 80% of protein intake in rural households[23]. Yet, the important role of NTFPs in the national and particular rural economy is often not reflected in national statistics, or in relevant strategies and plans. Most of the more than 5,000 commercial forest products are non-timber products, including pharmaceuticals and food. Forests are often the 'pharmacy' and 'supermarket' for the rural poor, and much of the traditional knowledge of uses of forests for medicine and food rests with women. Including gender aspects into development cooperation efforts to improve the sustainability of non-timer forest product use is therefore a key prerequisite for success. This Initiative appreciate project proposals that address sustainable management of NTFPs in their plan and are gender sensitive. For example, good forest governance, including clear tenure rights, proper law enforcement and equitable benefit sharing play a crucial role for the sustainable use and marketing of forest products and services, including NTFPs.

***Policy development***

In addition to these technical aspects, the Initiative's technical guidance activities could cover the following policy aspects to serve as a basis for improved planning and design of enabling conditions for SFM:

(g) Assessment of the adequacy of national and sub-national policy, legal and institutional frameworks to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary forests;

(h) Land and forest tenure assessments to clarify rights, roles and benefits;

(i) Assessment of the potential and feasibility of market-based and other remuneration systems for compensating environmental services from forests

(j) Assessment of needs for capacity-building, institutional strengthening, training and outreach;

***Demonstration activities***

Field-level demonstration projects and activities may focus on sustainable forest management, restoration of degraded forests and rehabilitation of degraded forest lands to help avoid deforestation, reduce degradation and to realize the benefits of environmental services with the involvement of local communities, protected areas and buffer zone management in a participatory way. Demonstration activities should consider approaches such as:

(a) Sustainable forest management planning and implementation within the context of multiple use and environmental services;

(b) Implementation of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests;

(c) Implemementation of the ITTO Guidelines for the restoration, management and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests;

(d) Participatory approaches involving indigenous and other local groups in planning and implementing forest management including benefit sharing from compensation schemes for forest environmental services;

(e) Design and implementation of pilot projects to develop successful cases of payments

[23] Nasi, R., D. Brown, D. Wilkie, E. Bennett, C. Tutin, G. van Tol, and T. Christophersen. 2008. Conservation and use of wildlife-based resources: the bushmeat crisis. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, and Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor. Technical Series no.33, 50 pages.

for environmental services including market-based and other financing mechanisms;

(f) Establishment, improvement, and management of trans-boundary protected areas; and

(g) Measures for preventing, eradicating, controlling, and containing invasive alien species in tropical forests.

## 5. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The measures to guarantee the sustainability of the results of each project are to be described in their specific project documents. They will be regularly assessed during annual project monitoring and evaluations. Continued funding will be dependent on successful reporting and achievement of clear objectives and deliverables. While there are risks associated with any funding of projects, the Initiative has measures in place that substantially reduce these possibilities (Table 2).

Projects might include activities to facilitate access to PES schemes such as Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD-plus). This would include private (market based), public, or public-private PES, and would help to ensure financial sustainability of projects. Project implementers will also be encouraged to seek synergies with relevant funding schemes for possible follow-up projects, or projects to scale up relevant approaches, e.g. through the GEF Sustainable Forest Management Strategy in the fifth replenishment period (2010-2014), and the World Bank Forest Investment Programme.

Each project will be listed in ITTO project portfolio, and in the CBD projects database, with a view to include successful projects as examples into good practice guidelines, such as the CBD/IUCN Good Practice Guide for Biodiversity and Livelihoods: Sustainable Forest Management. Thus, successful projects will serve as models for demonstration and replication.

**Table 2. Risk assessment**

| Assumption | Risk | Mitigation Measure |
|---|---|---|
| Participating countries are ready to start project implementation | Delay in putting projects into practice due to difficulties at EA level.<br><br>Sufficient technical expertise is lacking | Pragmatic approach to be adopted by ITTO, in supporting individual EA to prepare for project start.<br><br>ITTO will provide expertise in some areas. |
| Funding flows adequately | Delay of donor country to provide funds for the ITTO/CBD Initiative<br><br>Delay in accounting of projects may delay project implementation and delivery | Funding requests will be timely generated with all relevant supporting documentation<br><br>Regular audit reports will be asked for with sufficient advance to guarantee adequate adminstrative, accounting and funding management |
| Engagement of local stakeholders | Projects fail to engage local stakeholders in its implementation and benefit sharing | Support local community organization and participatory mechanisms in the project area of influence |
| Effective collaboration between CBD National Focal Points (or their associated forest experts), ITTO national contact points, and project implementers | Lack of communication and coordination at national level for effective project management | Targeted information from the Secretariats to National Focal Points; awareness raising of ITTO/CBD collaboration (including this project) in regular CBD workshops related to forests and in ITTO relevant events |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Effective collaboration among national participants for transboundary projects | Lack of communication and coordination at international level resulting in gaps and duplication of efforts | ITTO/CBD will act as liaison among countries |

## 6. BENEFICIARIES

The ITTO/CBD Initiative addresses the link between conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity resources. The expected change is reduced loss of biodiversity by involving local people, communities and the private sector in the conservation and sustainable use of forests in the tropics, while promoting their living in harmony with nature. Hence, the ultimate beneficiaries of the country projects are the local communities of the project development areas.

The ITTO/CBD Initiative is an instrument to promote putting policies into practice. Another effect will be strengthened collaboration and harmonization of policy implementation for the conservation and sustainable use of forest resources in the participating countries. A stronger link between the participating agencies at global (ITTO and CBD Secretariats and constituencies) and national levels is expected, including strengthening the collaboration among ITTO and CBD country focal points.

Finally, this Initiative can contribute to other programmes e.g. those related to forests and climate change owing to the careful consideration of biodiversity and social safeguards that are crucial to the success of any REDD+ Initiative. It is essential, if projects are to reduce emissions from forests, to begin to design forest management in a manner consistent with the protection of social, cultural and biological values, a key objective of the CBD FPOW.

## 7. WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

### ***Work Plan***

A general indicative work plan is given in Table 3.

**Table 3. General work plan**

| Actions | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Initiative launching, requests to funders, and promotion | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Development of project proposals | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Programme Steering Committee meetings | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Project implementation | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Annual reports and illustration of adaptive changes made | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Review and evaluation of the Initiative by the ITTC and CBD COP | | | | | | | | |

***Budget estimate***

The following budget is notional and depends fully on donor country support.

**Table 4. Notional budget.**

| Activity | Years 1-4 (annual ,$000s) | Total ($000s) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Biodiversity conservation in tropical timber production forests | 750 | 3,000 | 20.0 |
| B. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded and secondary tropical forests | 500 | 2,000 | 13.3 |
| C. Biodiversity conservation in protected areas incl. transboundary conservation areas | 1,250 | 5,000 | 33.3 |
| D. Safeguarding biodiversity in forestry projects, including in climate mitigation projects | 500 | 2,000 | 13.4 |
| E. Participatory forest management for biodiversity conservation | 375 | 1,500 | 10 |
| **SUBTOTAL** | | 13,500 | 90 |
| Programme Management | | 1,500 | 10 |
| **Grand total** | | 15,000 | 100 |

*Donor Contributions*

| | |
|---|---|
| Pledged | US$ 2,000,000 |
| Balance | US$ 13,000,000 |
| Total | US$ 15,000,000 |

## Annex 1 - MOU ITTO/CBD

## Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Secretariat of the International Tropical Organization (ITTO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (2010-2014)

Convention on Biological Diversity

ITTO

**Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
**(2010-2014)**

**1. Preamble**

The Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), (hereafter called the Secretariats);

Recalling the adoption of the CBD expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (CBD POW) adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2002 in decision IV/22, and also recalling COP decision IX/5 of May 2008 in which Parties are urged to strengthen implementation of the programme of work;

Welcoming the adoption of the resolution by the United Nations Economic and Social Council establishing the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), and recommending the formation of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF);

Recalling the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (Forest Instrument) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Resolution 62/98 on 17 December 2007, which offers an integrated framework for national action and international cooperation to implement sustainable forest management (SFM);

Recalling the critical inter-relationship between the condition of tropical forests and the environmental threats such as climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and desertification;

Recalling ITTC decisions 13(XXIX) and 7(XXX) in which the International Tropical Timber Council requested the Executive Director of the ITTO to explore options for a work plan with targeted joint activities with international organizations, including the CBD Secretariat;

Further recalling the direct relevance to the ITTO of activities of forest-related international organizations and processes to address conservation and sustainable use of tropical forests;

Recalling CBD decision IX/5, at which the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to carry out thematic and/or regional workshops to support Parties' efforts in implementing the programme of work on forest biodiversity, based on the findings of the in-depth review of the programme of work (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/3) and that such workshops should be carried out, among others, in close cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and other members of the CPF;

1

Recognizing the advantage in identifying a basic format for collaboration and cooperation, focused on guiding principles and fundamental elements, in accordance with the respective mandates and activities of the two Secretariats;

Bearing in mind that the successful implementation of this MoU is subject to the availability of appropriate resources;

Noting that a joint framework for cooperation between the Secretariats would enhance the support that could be provided towards the efforts of governments in implementing sustainable tropical forest management and the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in tropical forests;

Have reached the following understanding:

**2. Objective**

This MoU is aimed at facilitating the implementation of activities linked to the conservation and sustainable use of tropical forest biodiversity within the ITTO Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011 and subsequent Work Programmes, the ITTO Thematic Programmes, the ITTO Action Plan 2008 – 2011 and any successor Action Plan; and the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in the context of the new CBD Strategic Plan and multi-year programme of work.

**3. Purpose**

The key purpose of this MOU over the next four years is to:

a. Identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities on forests and biodiversity between the Secretariats, with involvement of other relevant organizations, including for instance the development of an ITTO support programme for the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in ITTO producer member countries.
b. Facilitate information exchange between the Secretariats.

**4. Focus of the work on tropical forests and biodiversity**

Over the long term, areas of focus related to biodiversity conservation and tropical forests could include the following:

- Continue to organize joint activities under several different modalities
- Promoting cooperation with other sectors
- Supporting regional collaboration and South-South cooperation
- Examining opportunities for harmonized reporting on sustainable use and conservation of tropical forests

**5. Resource mobilization**

The Secretariats should regularly consult with each other to determine the availability of resources required for implementing the activities under this MoU and the most equitable way of

meeting such expenditures, if any. If resources are not available, the Secretariats will consult on the most appropriate ways to obtain the necessary resources, including opportunities for joint fundraising.

**6. Duration and timeline**

The MoU will end on 31 December 2014, with possible extension if mutually agreed, subject to availability of funds. Concrete activities for 2010 and 2011 are listed in Annex 1. The annexed list of activities would be jointly reviewed and updated as deemed necessary.

A report on the first year of implementation (2010) will be presented to the ITTC at its forty-sixth session (in December 2010). The report on the second year of implementation will be presented to the ITTC at its forty-seventh session (in 2011).

The Secretariats will review the effectiveness of this arrangement on an annual basis and decide on necessary steps to keep it dynamic and effective.

This MoU shall become effective on the date of signature.

**Signature:**

**Ahmed Djoghlaf**
**Executive Secretary, CBD**
**Date: 2 March 2010**

**Emmanuel Ze Meka**
**Executive Director, ITTO**
**Date: 2 March 2010**

Convention on Biological Diversity

ITTO

**Annex 1: Activities 2010 – 2011**

Between date of signature and 31 December 2011, joint activities would include (subject to the availability of financial resources):

1. The development and implementation of joint activities in the context of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) and the 2011 International Year of Forests (IYF), including collaboration on the seamless bridging of the closing of the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010, and the launch in 2011 of the International Year of Forests;

2. Organization of an International Conference on Biodiversity Conservation in Transboundary Tropical Forests (14-17 July 2010, Quito, Ecuador);

3. Promote the development, use and dissemination of publications of common interest, including the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests, and the CBD/IUCN Good Practice Guide on Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods;

4. Develop a support programme for the implementation of the CBD programme of work on forest biodiversity in ITTO producer member countries, similar to the ITTO programme for support of implementation of CITES Decisions related to tropical timber species.

## Annex 2 - ITTC Decision 6(XLVI)

**INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER COUNCIL**

Distr.
GENERAL

ITTC(XLVI)/21
18 December 2010

Original: ENGLISH

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION
13-18 December 2010
Yokohama, Japan

**DECISION 6(XLVI)**

**ITTO/CBD COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE TO CONSERVE TROPICAL FOREST BIODIVERSITY**

The International Tropical Timber Council,

Taking note of the achievements of the International Year of Biodiversity 2010 in raising public awareness for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for present and future generations;

Noting with concern the increasing loss of biodiversity in tropical forests;

Recalling the ITTO Action Plan 2008-2011, which calls for ITTO to identify opportunities for the development of schemes to promote environmental services that complement tropical timber production, to monitor the impacts of conservation, protection and transboundary areas and their relationships to achieving SFM, and to establish, in close collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies, areas dedicated to biodiversity conservation;

Also recognizing the importance of the application in ITTO member countries of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests (ITTO Policy Series 17);

Underscoring the need to further strengthen ITTO's support to members in their efforts to conserve, manage and monitor the biodiversity in their tropical forests;

Further noting the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Decision X/2 on the new Strategic Plan of the CBD for the period 2011-2020, in the framework of the International Decade of Biodiversity;

Welcoming CBD Decision X/36 on Forest Biodiversity, that recommends the development of collaborative actions between the CBD and ITTO Secretariats to strengthen the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity;

Recognizing the common issues addressed by the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity and the objectives of the International Tropical Timber Agreements, 1994 and 2006, to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and sustainable forest management (SFM) in support of poverty alleviation and overall sustainable development;

Reaffirming the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Secretariats of CBD and ITTO that aims to strengthen implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity in ITTO producer member countries;

Decides to:

1. Further develop the collaborative initiative between CBD and ITTO with a focus on the following work areas:

    a. Enhanced biodiversity conservation in production forests and rehabilitation of secondary forests, including the promotion and application of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests;
    b. Improved conservation and management of protected areas in relation to SFM, including transboundary conservation areas;

/ . . .

c. Enhanced provision of environmental services from tropical forests through SFM, thereby promoting synergies with biodiversity conservation and other associated ecosystem services; and
d. Improved welfare of indigenous and local communities, based on the sustainable management and conservation of tropical forests and the sustainable use of their biodiversity.

2. Request the Executive Director to promote the collaborative initiative for the benefit of ITTO members, including the development of a programme document to provide guidance for possible joint activities and request members to approve the programme document subject to a time-bound, electronic no-objection procedure with an approval period of not less than thirty(30) days;

3. Invite ITTO members, Parties to the CBD, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the framework of this Decision; and

4. Regularly review progress in promoting tropical forest biodiversity conservation in ITTO member countries under this collaborative initiative.

* * *

**Annex 3 - CBD COP 10 Decision on Forest Biodiversity**

UNEP

**CBD**

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/36
29 October 2010

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Tenth meeting
Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010
Agenda item 6.3

*DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS TENTH MEETING*

## *X/36. Forest biodiversity*

*The Conference of the Parties*,

***Cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) Secretariat***

*Recalling* the in-depth review of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity and decision IX/5 of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Welcomes* resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests on forests in a changing environment, enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination, regional and subregional inputs; and *also welcomes* opportunities for collaboration in celebrating the International Year of Forests in 2011;

2. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests signed on 15 December 2009, which, *inter alia*, aims to identify, develop and implement targeted joint activities; *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the Memorandum of Understanding as outlined in this decision, and *invites* Parties to provide funding for a joint staff position and activity funds through the appropriate voluntary trust fund of the Convention. Subject to available funds, this joint staff will be tasked with implementing activities under the Memorandum of Understanding;

3. *Welcomes and supports* the Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) as signed on 2 March 2010, which aims to strengthen implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity in tropical forests, and *invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support joint activities under the Memorandum of Understanding;

4. *Takes note* of the importance of collaboration with all relevant regional and international bodies mandated to promote conservation and sustainable use of all types of forests, including those in countries with low forest cover;

*Targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)*

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary based on priorities identified in its decision IX/5 and taking into account recent developments, in particular resolution 8/1 of the United Nations Forum on Forests, to identify and implement, in consultation with the Director of the United Nations Forum on Forests, targeted joint activities between the secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Forum on Forests to support Parties, in particular developing countries, in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, including through:

(i) Further capacity-building on how forest biodiversity and climate change could be better addressed in national biodiversity and forest policies, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and in sustainable forest management practices, building on the UNFF/CBD subregional capacity-building workshop on forest biodiversity and climate change[24] held in Singapore, from 2 to 5 September 2009, taking into account current discussions, without pre-empting any future decisions taken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(ii) Further collaboration with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and other cooperation mechanisms on restoring forest ecosystems, paying particular attention to genetic diversity;

(iii) Streamlining forest-related reporting, based on the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting, including by organizing, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a meeting of the Task Force, prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to investigate whether there are inadequacies in forest biodiversity reporting and monitoring, aware of the need to follow up decision IX/5, paragraph 3(g), with the objective of further improving the biodiversity component of the Global Forest Resources Assessment and other relevant processes and Initiatives;

and report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

*Cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and relevant organizations*

6. *Welcomes* the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in compiling the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, which will provide updated and expanded information on forest biodiversity;

7. *Takes note* of the findings of the *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010*, and *encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue its work towards improved monitoring of forest biodiversity;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of forest genetic diversity for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity, including in the context of addressing climate change and maintaining the resilience of forest ecosystems; and in this context *welcomes* the preparation by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the country-driven report *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*;

[24] The report of the meeting is available as document UNEP/CBD/WS-CB-FBD&CC/1/2 at http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/for/wscb-fbdcc-01/official/wscb-fbdcc-01-02-en.doc.

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to support the preparation of the country-driven first *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* report, including with the aim of ensuring the quality of national reports; this may include preparation of country reports and reports from international organizations, noting that capacity-building and technical and financial assistance should be provided to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, where and when appropriate;

10. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the preparation of *The State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*, including by participating in relevant sessions of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources;

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore, together with the Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCC) Secretariat, the possibility for developing a workplan, including identification, development and implementation of targeted joint activities to support Parties, in particular developing countries with low forest cover, in the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity;

*Cooperation with Collaborative Partnership on Forests*

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to develop a module of the TEMATEA tool on international commitments related to forest biodiversity;

13. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to further improve coordination and collaboration, based on identified needs, at national and regional levels between national focal points of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and involve relevant sectors and stakeholders to implement all relevant decisions, including the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity (decisions VI/22 and IX/5, and other relevant decisions);

14. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and other relevant organizations and processes to closely collaborate in implementing the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity and the targets concerning forest biodiversity agreed upon in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

15. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant organizations and processes to exchange information on measures that promote forest law enforcement and address related trade to increase mutually supportive application of such measures and contribute to the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity.

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## Annex 4 – The ITTO/IUCN Guidelines and the CBD FPOW

**Direct application of the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests; and its contribution to the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity**

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have developed and field-tested "Guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical timber production forests" (2009). The Guidelines are designed to assist forest stakeholders in reducing their impacts on biodiversity in tropical production forests, and can in many cases, be equally applied to other types of forest ecosystems. Indeed, the 11 Principles and 46 guideline statements complement the Goals, Objectives and Activities of the CBD Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity as well as complement 12 Principles of the Ecosystem Approach adopted under the CBD.

The following provides the eleven guidelines from the *ITTO/IUCN Guidelines,* with each principle being accompanied by a set of guidelines. Each principle is cross referenced with Goals and objectives contained within the CBD Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity as well as well with the relevant Principles of the Ecosystem Approach adopted under the CBD. Each of the ITTO/IUCD Guidelines as contains priority actions that, when taken, will help uphold the principle and put the guideline into effect. **The guidelines would be expected to be applied in any of the funded projects.**

***ITTO/IUCN* eleven principles and associated guidelines for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical production forests.**

**Principle 1: Sovereignty and societal choice**

The rights to and responsibilities for biodiversity lie primarily with the states and societies within whose territories it is located. Therefore, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are a matter of societal choice and should reflect national and local goals. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 4, Objective 3 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work,* as well as *Principle 1 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 1:** National, regional and local biodiversity strategies, plans and regulations that are based on national and local priorities should be reflected in the management of tropical production forests.

- ✓ **Guideline 2:** Biodiversity goals and targets for tropical production forests should be developed with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders with particular attention to the needs and priorities of local communities.

**Principle 2: International commitments**

Many countries have entered into legally and non-legally binding intergovernmental agreements to conserve biodiversity, with implications for arrangements for the management of production forest landscapes within their territories. The presence in or adjacent to tropical production forests of species, populations of species, or species' assemblages that are subject to international conservation agreements may signal the need for special management measures. *Complements: Element 1, Goal 3, Objectives 2 and 3 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work.*

- ✓ **Guideline 3:** International commitments for the conservation of genes, populations, species and assemblages of species or habitats should be reflected in the legal and regulatory frameworks guiding the allocation and use of land for production forestry.

- ✓ **Guideline 4:** Special measures will often be required when species and populations that are internationally recognized as rare, threatened or endangered occur in or adjacent to forest management areas.

**Principle 3: Political commitment, policies and laws**

Strong commitment from decision-makers and adequate national policies, laws and regulations are needed to ensure that forest management addresses biodiversity issues at the scale of the forest management unit as well as at the landscape and national levels. *Complements: Element 2, Goal 1, Objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work* and *Element 2: Goal 3, Objective 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work.*

- ✓ **Guideline 5:** The value of biodiversity as a vital component of ecosystems and a key element of local livelihoods should be demonstrated and communicated to all stakeholders, including decision-makers.

- ✓ **Guideline 6:** Appropriate policies, laws and regulations should be developed and implemented to ensure that biodiversity interests are adequately addressed in the management of tropical production forests.

**Principle 4: Land use and spatial planning**

Achieving biodiversity objectives in production forests requires that land allocation to different sectors and spatial planning within and outside the forest sector take biodiversity objectives into account. This, in turn, requires collaboration between sectoral institutions at the national or sub-national scale and negotiation among local land-users at the landscape scale. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work;* as well as *Principle 7 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 7:** National land-use planning processes and forest and environmental laws should explicitly address issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in forests at all spatial scales.

- ✓ **Guideline 8:** Inconsistent or contradictory land-use policies and laws at national and subnational levels that conflict with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use or do not support SFM in general should be identified, reviewed and modified.

**Principle 5: Decentralization, forest tenure and natural resource access rights**

Decentralized management and improved institutional arrangements and governance can assist the achievement of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals in tropical production forests by improving both the large-scale allocation of land and the resource access and land tenure rights of local people. *Complements: Element 1: Goal , objective 3 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work and Element 2: Goal 1;* as well as *Principle 2 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 9:** Local communities should have the right to use biodiversity to meet their economic and cultural needs and should be involved in its management and protection. Clearly demarcated and defined tenure and resource use rights might benefit biodiversity by providing local people with incentives for conservation and sustainable use.

- ✓ **Guideline 10:** Arrangements regarding forest ownership and use at the landscape scale should be favourable for the conservation of forest biodiversity.

**Principle 6: Incentives**

Society at large benefits from biodiversity conservation, but the costs of conservation fall mainly on local forest owners and managers. Incentives will often be required to encourage forest owners

and managers to take special measures for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. *Complements: Element 2: Goal 2, Objective 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work;* as well as *Principle 4 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 11:** Managers of tropical production forests should be compensated for the incremental costs of biodiversity conservation measures.

- ✓ **Guideline 12:** Independent voluntary forest certification should be recognized as a way of encouraging biodiversity conservation in production forests.

- ✓ **Guideline 13:** Where they do not distort international trade, subsidies and credits should be made available to offset the costs of biodiversity conservation in tropical production forests. Subsidies and credits that favour deforestation or forest degradation should be identified and progressively eliminated.

- ✓ **Guideline 14:** Governments should make use of international payment/financial mechanisms to support and offset the incremental costs of conserving biodiversity values and use these as an incentive to encourage biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in tropical production forests.

**Principle 7: Knowledge, learning, technology transfer and capacity building**

Learning, experimentation, the dissemination of information and the transfer of technology are all important for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical production forests. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 4, Objective 4 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work; Element 2: Goal 1, Objective 1; Element 3: Goal 1, Objectives 1 and 3, and Goal 4, Objective 1;* as well as *Principle 8 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 15:** Relevant government agencies, forest managers, universities, research agencies and other organizations should collaborate in the development of systems for the collection, storage and processing of, and improved access to, existing and new data on biodiversity in tropical production forests.

- ✓ **Guideline 16:** Governments, universities, research agencies and conservation NGOs should collaborate to produce manuals, guides and other material for communicating the underlying concepts, objectives and values of biodiversity in tropical production forests to forest managers and field personnel, key stakeholders and the media in language that is understandable, relevant and useful for all stakeholder groups.

- ✓ **Guideline 17:** Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the complex ecological, social and economic settings that frequently characterize tropical production forests require skills in adaptive management based on sound data and knowledge of forest conditions derived from monitoring and communication with all stakeholders.

- ✓ **Guideline 18:** The successful dissemination and uptake of innovative approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in tropical production forests requires alliances and partnerships between organizations with complementary knowledge and skills.

- ✓ **Guideline 19:** Low-cost monitoring programs for biodiversity in tropical production forests that serve the needs of forest managers should be developed and conducted in ways that facilitate learning and adaptive management and that make information on achievements and failures widely available. Parataxonomists can provide valuable support to biodiversity assessment and monitoring.

- ✓ **Guideline 20:** More capacity for biodiversity conservation in tropical production forests is needed in technical agencies, planning departments and timber companies and among local forest owners and managers.

**Principle 8: Managing tropical production forests at a landscape scale**

Tropical production forests and other components of landscapes have complementary but differing roles in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 1 Objective 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work;* as well as *Principle 7 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 21:** The management of different types of production and plantation forest within the larger landscape has a major influence on biodiversity in that landscape.

- ✓ **Guideline 22:** The restoration of native vegetation on degraded sites should be planned to provide a diversity of successional vegetation types, increase the connectivity of forest patches, and allow the dispersal of plants and animals, thereby helping to ensure the viability of populations at landscape and forest management unit scales.

- ✓ **Guideline 23:** Private and community forest owners need technical support to ensure that their activities are consistent with biodiversity conservation objectives.

**Principle 9: Biodiversity considerations at the forest management unit level**

An effective forest management planning process, in which economic, social and environmental objectives are balanced in accordance with societal needs and priorities, is essential for setting and achieving biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 1 Objectives 1 and Goal 2 Objective 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work; Element 2: Goal 1, Objective 2 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work;* as well as *Principle 6 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 24:** Biodiversity should be given a prominent place at all stages of the preparation and implementation of forest management plans.

- ✓ **Guideline 25:** All forest management activities affect biodiversity. Forest management must ensure that changes do not impact negatively on biodiversity features identified as having special value.

- ✓ **Guideline 26:** Forest management plans should include information on the presence and conservation status of plants, animals and habitats of special conservation concern.

- ✓ **Guideline 27:** Actual, potential and emerging threats to biodiversity must be anticipated and contingency plans prepared to ensure that, when needed, technically sound responses can be put rapidly into place.

- ✓ **Guideline 28:** Biodiversity conservation objectives should be clearly and explicitly identified for each area of forest under management. These objectives should recognize and reflect the biodiversity values and possible tradeoffs amongst key stakeholders, including local communities.

- ✓ **Guideline 29:** The preparation of harvesting plans, including stock maps at the compartment level, should take into consideration the local occurrence of species or habitats of special conservation concern.

- ✓ **Guideline 30:** Reduced impact logging should be used in tropical production forests.

- ✓ **Guideline 31:** Special precautionary measures are required to protect populations, and maintain the within-species variability, of the most valuable timber species.

- ✓ **Guideline 32:** Hollow trees, although generally of low commercial value, should be retained, as they provide important habitats for a wide range of animal species.

- ✓ **Guideline 33:** Unnecessary nutrient losses from the forest ecosystem and impacts on soils should be minimized.

- ✓ **Guideline 34:** Disruption of canopy cover might be important in allowing the regeneration of light-demanding species but this should be balanced by the need to retain canopy connectivity for canopy-dwelling animals and to reduce fire risk and the exposure of open ground to rain and sun.

- ✓ **Guideline 35:** Forestry operations can encourage the introduction and spread of invasive alien species and measures should be taken to minimize this risk.

- ✓ **Guideline 36:** Measures should be taken to avoid unsustainable levels of hunting and the gathering of NTFPs.

- ✓ **Guideline 37:** Forest managers and other stakeholders should take special measures to mitigate increases in human-wildlife conflicts that might arise from logging activities.

**Principle 10: Biodiversity conservation in planted forests**

Planted forests should be managed in ways that benefit biodiversity, both within the planted forest itself and in areas of natural forest that are retained within the planted forest landscape. *Complements: Element 1: Goal 3 Objective 1 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work*

- ✓ **Guideline 38:** Planted forest establishment should focus on previously deforested or other degraded sites and not replace natural forest habitats of conservation concern.

- ✓ **Guideline 39:** Large-scale planted forests can provide a forest matrix within which areas of high conservation value can be protected and managed.

- ✓ **Guideline 40:** Management systems that favour natural processes and native species and enhance the productivity and resilience of the planted forest should be developed.

- ✓ **Guideline 41:** The use of native tree species and species mixes in planted forests enhances the biodiversity value of the stand. When exotic species must be used, choose those which provide the best habitat for local biodiversity.

- ✓ **Guideline 42:** Measures should be taken to ensure that plantation forestry does not facilitate the introduction of invasive species, which could impact negatively on both the planted forest and neighbouring natural forests.

**Principle 11: Maintaining functioning forest ecosystems**

A fundamental goal of SFM is to maintain ecosystem functions at both the stand and landscape scales. Biodiversity plays an important role in ecosystem functioning and its conservation and sustainable use contributes to maintaining yields of timber and other forest products and services over the long term. *Complements: Complements: Element 1: Goal 4 Objectives 1 and 2; Goal 2 Objectives 2,3, 4, 5 and 6 of the CBD-Forest Programme of Work; and Element 3, Goal 3, Objective 1;* as well as *Principles 5 and 8 of the Ecosystem Approach.*

- ✓ **Guideline 43:** Ecological knowledge should be improved and applied to ensure that forest management enhances or maintains biodiversity and thus ensures forest functions such as pollination, seed dispersal and nutrient cycling. The ecology and habitat requirements of species of both commercial and conservation concern need to be understood and addressed in forest management planning.

- ✓ **Guideline 44:** Special management consideration should be given to species that are strongly interactive or play a key role in the ecology of other species or have important influences on the overall ecology of a forest and the survival of other species.

- ✓ **Guideline 45:** Particular sites and areas of forest and other habitats that provide important ecological functions should be identified and special measures taken to ensure their protection.

- ✓ **Guideline 46**: The fire ecology and fire susceptibility of tropical production forests should be understood and biodiversity considerations included in fire management measures.

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## Annex 5: ITTO projects on Transboundary Conservation Areas (TBCA)

| Project Title | Area of influence | ITTO Budget US$ |
|---|---|---|
| PD 2/00 Rev.2 (F)<br>Bi-national conservation and peace in the Condor Range region, Ecuador-Peru: Phase I (Ecuadorian component) | 2.42 million ha | 701,701 |
| PD 238/03 Rev.4 (F)<br>Bi-national conservation and peace in the Condor Range region, Ecuador-Peru: Phase II (Ecuadorian component) | | 577,800 |
| PD 3/00 Rev.2 (F)<br>Bi-national conservation and peace in the Condor Range region, Ecuador-Peru: Phase I (Peruvian component) | | 701,502 |
| PD 237/03 Rev.4 (F)<br>Bi-national conservation and peace in the Condor Range region, Ecuador-Peru: Phase II (Peruvian component) | | 577,800 |
| PD 17/00 Rev.3 (F)<br>Conservation and development in the natural protected areas system of Tambopata (Peru) – Madidi (Bolivia) | 4.20 million ha | 1,253,783 |
| PD 404/06 Rev.3 (F) - Awaiting Financing<br>Conservation and development in the natural protected areas system of Tambopata (Peru) – Madidi (Bolivia) – Phase II (Peru and Bolivia) Awaiting Financing | | - |
| PD 15/00 Rev.2 (F)<br>Management of the Phatam Protected Forests Complex to promote cooperation for transboundary biodiversity conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase I) | 174,000 ha | 629,624 |
| PD 289/04 Rev.1 (F)<br>Management of the Phatam Protected Forests Complex to promote cooperation for transboundary biodiversity conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase II) | | 688,208 |
| PD 577/10 Rev 1(F) “Management of the Emerald Triangle Protected Forests Complex to Promote Cooperation for Transboundary Biodiversity Conservation between Thailand, Cambodia and Laos (Phase III)” | | 2,051,039 |
| PD 105/90 Rev.1 (F)<br>Development of Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a totally protected area – Phase I (Malaysia) | 980 000 ha | 1,750,837 |
| PD 15/95 Rev.3 (F)<br>Development of Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a totally protected area – Phase II (Malaysia) | | 1,261,780 |
| PD 16/99 Rev.2 (F)<br>Development of Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a totally protected area – Phase III (Malaysia) | | 743,775 |
| PD 288/04 Rev.2 (F)<br>Development of Lanjak-Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary as a totally protected area – Phase IV (Final Phase) (Malaysia) | | 512,028 |
| PD 26/93 Rev.1 (F)<br>Development of Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve as a national park – Phase I (Indonesia) | | 1,250,807 |
| PD 44/00 Rev.3 (F)<br>The implementation of a community-based transboundary management plan for the Betung-Kerihun National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Phase II (Indonesia) | | 764,954 |
| PD 38/00 Rev.1 (F)<br>Management of Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) to promote transboundary conservation along the border between Indonesia and Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak – Phase I (Malaysia) | 1.42 million ha | 853,398 |
| PD 4/00 Rev.1 (F)<br>Biodiversity management and conservation in a forest concession adjacent to a totally protected area (Nouabale- | 390,000 ha | 1,022,084 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ndoki National Park), northern Congo - Phase I | | |
| PD 310/04 Rev.2 (F)<br>Biodiversity management and conservation in a forest concession adjacent to a totally protected area (Nouabale-Ndoki National Park), northern Congo – Phase II | | 742,241 |
| PD 66/01 (F)<br>Establishment of the Mengamé-Minkébé Tranboundary Gorilla Sanctuary (MMGS) at the Cameroon-Gabon Border (Cameroon) | 137,000 ha | 789,214 |
| | | |
| | 9.72 million ha | $16,872,575 |

## Annex 6: Actions of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity (COP 6 decision VI/22) relevant in the context of the joint ITTO/CBD Initiative[25]

| Goals and Objectives of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity | Actions of the CBD Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity |
|---|---|
| *Element 1, Goal 2, Objective 1*<br>*Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species* | Develop and implement strategies to prevent and mitigate the impacts of alien invasive species.<br><br>Improve the knowledge of impacts of alien invasive species |
| Element 1, Goal 3, Objective 1<br>Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations | Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.<br><br>Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.<br><br>. |
| Element 1, Goal 4, Objective 1<br>Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity | Support implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests.<br><br>Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems.<br><br>Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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. |
| Element 1, Goal 4, Objective 2<br>Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting | Promote the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities.<br><br>Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources. |

[25] The complete programme of work (Decision VI/22) is available at www.cbd.int

| | |
|---|---|
| of timber and non-timber forest resources | |
| Element 1, Goal 4, Objective 3<br><br>Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity | 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.<br><br>Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity.<br><br>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.<br><br>Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j) of the CBD.<br><br>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.<br><br>(Taking into account the outcome of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity) |
| Element 1, Goal 3, Objective 3<br><br>Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks (including transboundary biodiversity conservation areas - TBCAs) | Based on the national ecological gap analyses[26] carried out under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA), or similar national planning frameworks, 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, with a focus on transboundary conservation areas (TBCAs).<br><br>Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.<br><br>Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.<br><br>Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values. |
| Element 1, Goal 4, Objective 4<br><br>To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression | 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.<br><br>Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes. |

[26] The national ecological gap analyses under the auspices of the CBD programme of work on protected areas have been carried out or are in the process of being completed in over 40 developing countries with the support of UNDP GEF IV Small Grants.

| | |
|---|---|
| | 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.<br><br>To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.<br><br>Promote development of systems for risk assessment and early warning, monitoring and control, and enhance capacity for prevention and post-fire forest biodiversity restoration at the community, national and regional levels.<br><br>Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.<br><br>Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.<br><br>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. |

# CBD PROGRAMME OF WORK ON FOREST BIODIVERSITY

## GOAL 1.1

**Apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests.**

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach to forests.

## GOAL 1.2

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

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity.
2. Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity.
3. Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity.
4. Prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression.
5. Mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.
6. Prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses.

## GOAL 1.3

**Protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity.**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.
2. Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.
3. Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.

## GOAL 1.4

**Promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity.**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity.
2. Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.
3. Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.
4. Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies, and promote implementation of those strategies.

## GOAL 1.5

**Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources.**

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

## GOAL 2.1

**Enhance the institutional enabling environment.**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.
2. Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.
3. Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
4. Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade.

## GOAL 2.2

**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.

## GOAL 2.3

**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.

CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT 2

INSTITUTIONAL AND

3 KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

## GOAL 3.1

**Characterize and analyse forest ecosystems and develop a general classification of forests at various scales, in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity.**

**OBJECTIVES**

1. Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions, and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.
2. Develop national forest classification systems and maps.
3. Develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

## GOAL 3.2

**Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity.**

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators, based on key regional, subregional and national measures.

## GOAL 3.3

**Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.**

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.

## GOAL 3.4

**Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.**

**OBJECTIVE**

1. Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases as required on a global scale.

**For more information, see the CBD website: www.cbd.int**

Convention on Biological Diversity

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