

VOLUNTARY REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF WORK
ON FOREST BIODIVERSITY

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report.

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Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report.

The Danish Ministry for Environment, Forest and Nature Agency has prepared this report in co-operation with the main forest sector research organisation. A broad range of stakeholders (see list below) has been invited to a meeting to comment on the report. The relative few comments received has been incorporated in the attached report.

The Danish consultation group for international environmental matters.

The Danish Society for Nature Conservation
The Danish Outdoor Council
WWF- Denmark
Nepenthes
Danish Ornithological Association
Greenpeace
Danish local authorities
SID, a Danish labor Union
92 Group, an association of 20 environment and development organisations
Forest Owners Association
Danish Timber Trade Federation
Forest and Landscape Research Centre
Royal Veterinary and Agriculture University

Among literature used in the process are the Danish National Forest Program from 2002, which can be found at <http://www.sns.dk/internat/dnf-eng.pdf> and Biological Diversity in Denmark -Status and Strategy from 1995 <http://www.sns.dk/udgivelser/2003/mangfoldighed/defaulteng.htm> .

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Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity

Annex to Decision VI/22

1. Has your country identified priority goals, objectives and activities included in the expanded programme of work for implementation at the national level?	
a) no (please specify the reasons)	
b) yes (please provide a list of priorities identified)	X
Further comments on identification of priority goals, objectives and activities	
<p>The Danish priorities has been laid down mainly in the National Forest Programme, a process that was initiated before the decision VI/22 of April 2002 and finalised shortly after, in June 2002. Further basis for the priorities arises from The National Biodiversity Strategy, and the National Biodiversity Action Plan, which recently has been revised and fully co-ordinated with the NFP.</p> <p>The attached priority list indicates the Danish priorities either in terms of actions already undertaken or in terms of decisions on future action soon to be undertaken.</p>	
2. From the list of priorities, did some or all of them produce the expected impacts after their implementation (i.e. a success)?	
a) no (please specify the reasons)	
b) yes (please specify success stories)	X
Further comments on impacts of implementation of priority activities	
<p>Programme element 1, Goal 2, Objective 6: To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses.</p> <p>Denmark has, as a low forest cover country, over centuries promoted afforestation programmes for various reasons, and they have changed over time. Since 1989 the programme has been intensified and based on an integrated land use planning taking into account both economic, social/recreational and environmental concerns and opportunities. This has been done both through state forest plantations and, mainly, incentives provided to private landowners. Mitigation of negative impacts of fragmentation of forest land and other significant nature sites is an important criteria for the selection of locations, and for the more detailed planning of the establishment of the new forest and nature landscapes.</p> <p>Another contribution is the establishments of wind mantles on arable land.</p> <p>In both programmes incentives is given for the use of domestic species and for the establishment of a mixture of species, which benefits biological diversity.</p> <p>The impact of the programmes has been a significant improvement for the wild flora and fauna, including those important for forest biological diversity. These efforts has partly, but not fully, compensated the negative impacts of the reduction and fragmentation of forests and nature sites in the open land.</p> <p>Programme element 1, Goal 4, Objective 4: Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.</p> <p>Areas reserved for <i>in situ</i> conservation of priority species has been identified. Germplasm has been collected and breeding programmes are taking place. The incentives and regulations on the use of species and provenances will further expand the area of prioritized forest genetic resources.</p> <p>International Denmark has provided technical and financial support to the development of regional status and action plans for the use and conservation of forest genetic resources for the following regions: Sahelian Africa, East and South Africa (SADC), the Pacific region and Central America.</p>	
3. Were there any challenges/impediments to the implementation of priority activities that could have negatively affected their chance of success?	
a) yes (please specify the activities and the main challenges/impediments)	X
b) no	

Further comments on challenges/impediments to implementation of priority activities	
Resources are limited which makes it necessary to prioritize. This is a common problem for state forest and private owned forests. For private owned forests a constraint could be owners management objective in case it does not put high priority on forest biological diversity.	
4. Is your country collaborating with other Governments and regional and international organizations and processes to implement regional or international activities in the expanded programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes, limited collaboration (please provide details)	
c) yes, significant collaboration (please provide details)	X
Further comments on collaboration with other Governments and regional and international organizations and processes to implement regional or international activities in the expanded programme of work	
Denmark participates actively in the MCPFE-process (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe), which recently adopted Vienna resolution no. 4 on Forest Biological Diversity in which the forest ministers from the signatory states commits themselves to strive for implementation of the CBD work programme on forest biological diversity.	
Denmark participates furthermore in a number of international fora in which improvement of forest biological diversity either is a key issue in itself or is taken into due consideration as an integral part of other sector strategies and action plans etc.	
At present, important fora for such dialogue include the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. Denmark is also actively participating in discussions in the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and in various programmes within the context of for instance the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) which among other things includes research institutions dealing with forestry, agroforestry and plant genetic resources, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) which finances projects related to conservation of forest biological diversity. As a member state of the European Union Denmark is coordinating with the other EU member states in international negotiations on forest, and Denmark is actively participating in forest policy activities within the context of the EU. Furthermore, Denmark actively participates in the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Baltic 21 Forest Sector as well their jointly established Consultation Committee for Agriculture and Forestry. At the regional scale Denmark furthermore participates actively in the Environment for Europe and the PEBDLS process (Pan European Biodiversity and Landscape Strategy).	

Programme Element 1: Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-sharing

5. Has your country developed practical methods, guidelines and/or indicators to apply the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management?	
a) no (please specify the reasons)	
b) relevant methods, guidelines and indicators under development	X
c) some methods, guidelines and indicators developed (please provide details)	
d) a comprehensive set of methods, guidelines and indicators developed (please provide details)	
Further comments on the practical methods, guidelines and indicators to apply the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management	
Danish guidelines for forest management as outlined in the National Forest Programme from 2002 comply with sustainable forest management as defined by the Ministerial Conferences for Protection of Forests in Europe. Indicators for these guidelines (criteria) are being developed. This is intended to also comply with the principles outlined in the Ecosystem approach.	
Denmark supports international efforts to establish consistency between the concepts of "ecosystem approach" and "sustainable forest management".	
6. Has your country taken any measures to prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biodi-	

iversity in accordance with international law?	
a) no	
b) relevant measures under development	
c) yes, some measures taken (please outline the measures)	X
d) yes, comprehensive measures taken (please outline the measures)	
Further comments on the measures taken	
<p>Alien invasive species are not a big problem in Danish forests but some preventive action has been taken. State forest favor native species and also subsidies for private forest owners favor native species. For some special protected forests the authorities have rights to remove alien species. A network including a website for controlling and combating alien species has recently been developed. Many local authorities have set up plans for / are implementing plans for combating alien species.</p>	
7. Has your country taken any measures to mitigate the impact of pollution on forest biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) relevant measures under development	
d) yes, some measures taken (please provide details)	X
e) yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details)	
Further comments on the measures taken to mitigate the impact of pollution on forest biodiversity	
<p>Research is taking place to increase the understanding of the impact of pollution on forest health. Denmark has participated in the previous European forest health monitoring system and will also participate in the new, Forest Focus, as well as conducting a national forest inventory (NFI) which include forest health monitoring with systematic surveillance in a 2 x 2 km net covering the country. Both systems address forest health questions related to pollution as well as climate change. The NFI is furthermore in accordance with the Pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management. General environmental policies are in place to reduce/prevent pollution from sources such as industry, energy production, vehicles, agriculture etc. Current policies are aiming at a conversion of forest management practices towards sustainable forest management based on near-to-nature principles. This will entail more diverse forests of different species at different ages. In general, this type of forest will be less sensitive to stress factors caused by pollution, climate change, diseases etc. Similar measures have been applied when forests were re-established after a major wind-fall disaster in December 1999.</p>	
8. Has your country taken any measures to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) relevant research and monitoring programmes under development	
c) some research and monitoring activities being undertaken but no measures taken	
d) yes, some measures taken (please outline the measures)	X
e) yes, comprehensive measures taken (please outline the measures)	
Further comments on the measures taken to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity	

<p>Research is taking place to increase the understanding of the impact of climate change on forest health. Denmark has participated in the previous European forest health monitoring system and will also participate in the new, Forest Focus, as well as conducting a national forest inventory (NFI) which include forest health monitoring with systematic surveillance in a 2 x 2 km net covering the country. Both systems address forest health questions related to pollution as well as climate change. The NFI is furthermore in accordance with the Pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management.</p> <p>As explained above (item 7) conversion to sustainable forest management based on near-to-nature principles is expected to provide for more stable forests, less sensitive to various stress factors, including climate change.</p>	
<p>9. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression (where fire is a natural disturbance agent)?</p>	
a) no	X
b) relevant measures being considered	
c) relevant measures under development	
d) yes, some measures undertaken (please specify)	
e) yes, many measures being undertaken (please specify)	
<p>Further comments on the measures to prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression</p>	
<p>Forest fires occur in Denmark, and normal fire emergency measures are in place throughout the country. However, it is not a major problem, and no specific forest policy measures are needed. Exotic conifer species are presently dominating, but native deciduous species are gaining ground. This development is supported by Government policies. Deciduous forests will be less susceptible to fire as compared to conifer forests.</p>	
<p>10. Is your country mitigating effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur?</p>	
a) no	
b) monitoring and assessment of effects ongoing	
c) potential measures identified	
d) yes, some adopted and being implemented (please provide details)	X
e) yes, comprehensive measures adopted and being implemented (please provide further details)	
<p>Further comments on measures adopted to mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur</p>	
<p>Sudden natural disturbances are limited to windfall, which still occur.</p> <p>A former subsidy scheme including subsidy to ditching and drainage has been stopped. Focus is now on reestablishing wet areas in forests.</p>	
<p>11. Is your country preventing and mitigating losses of forest biodiversity due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses?</p>	
a) no	
b) potential measures identified	
c) yes, some measures undertaken	
b) yes, comprehensive measures undertaken	X

Further comments:	
<p>Danish forest legislation provides for a very restrictive forest reserve system. It is difficult to convert forest to other land-uses and it only rarely occurs. In such cases converted forest has to be compensated with establishment of new forest – often with an area far exceeding the forest converted and with the same or better quality in terms of location and suitability for forest management.</p> <p>An afforestation programme is in place based on public afforestation efforts and provision of financial incentives for private afforestation. Afforestation activities are located in compliance with spatial and regional planning procedures, thus also taking into consideration the coherence and structure of the landscape.</p> <p>Also incentives are available for establishment of shelter-belts, which could also have a function as ecological corridors in the landscape.</p>	
12. Is your country restoring forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes?	
a) no	
b) potential measures identified	
c) yes, some measures implemented in some areas (please provide details)	X
d) yes, comprehensive measures implemented in major areas (please provide details)	
Further comments on the measures to restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes	
<p>Guidelines are available for the Danish afforestation program holding provisions for choice of species, silvicultural practice, location etc. These guidelines aim i.a. at new forests with a potential for rich biodiversity. Financial incentives are only provided subject to compliance with the guidelines.</p> <p>Policies – including incentives – are in place to promote forest management regimes, which are beneficial for development and protection of biological diversity.</p> <p>A new forest act is presently being drafted, which will contain provisions for protection of forest biodiversity and facilitate conversion to near-to-nature forest management principles. An action plan on near-to-nature forest management will be implemented in the state forests.</p>	
13. Is your country promoting forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species?	
a) no	
b) relevant forest management practices under development	
c) yes, some practices adopted and promoted (please provide details)	
d) yes, some practices being implemented (please provide details)	X
Further comments on the forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species	

The status of threatened species are being monitored and listed on a red list.

Conversion to near-to-nature forest management is expected to lead to richer biodiversity and provide for better protection of threatened species in forest.

A range of measures, including incentives for private forest owners and specific initiatives/guidelines in the state forests, are in place in order to protect forest areas of particular high value or vulnerability in terms of biodiversity or other nature values.

A Strategy for Natural Forests was drafted in 1992, and this has been followed-up by protection of a number of particularly valuable forest areas in both private and public forests.

In 1994 a “Strategy for Conservation of Genetic Resources of Species of Tress and Bushes in Denmark” was drafted, and subsequently implemented mainly through *in situ* conservation, but also to a certain extent through *ex situ* conservation.

Afforestation is primary taking place using native species supported through Government policies, including financial incentives, and recent statistics indicate that native species are gaining ground ahead of exotic species. This will also benefit threatened and endemic species.

In a few instances, very valuable forests have been protected through legal procedures enacted in the Danish Nature Protection Act.

14. Is your country ensuring adequate and effective protected forest area networks?	
a) no	
b) networks of protected areas being planned	
c) some protected areas established but networks not in place	
d) networks of protected areas taking shape	X
e) major networks of protected areas established	

Further comments:

The Strategy for Natural Forests (1992) has been implemented. It secures areas of untouched forest and areas with traditional management regimes to support prioritised forest ecosystems.

The forestry part of the European Natura 2000-network is expected to be implemented in the near future.

15. Is your country promoting sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) relevant policy and programme under development	
c) yes, some policies and programmes in place (please provide details)	X
d) yes, comprehensive policies and programmes in place (please provide details)	

Further comments on the policies and programmes for promoting sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biodiversity

<p>Financial incentives for action to promote biodiversity is in place, e.g. conversion of exotic conifer species to native broadleaf species.</p> <p>Also the National Forest Programme from 2002 contains a number of measures to promote a richer biodiversity, e.g.</p> <p>A) to set aside 10% of the national forest area having biodiversity as the most important management objective by 2040.</p> <p>B) A set of guidelines for sustainable forestry has been set up in co-operation between authorities, NGO's and forest owners.</p> <p>C) All state owned forests are in a process of conversion to near-to-nature forest management, which put more emphasis on native species, natural regeneration, less drainage, which leads to natural water levels.</p>	
<p>16. Is your country preventing losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources?</p>	
a) no	
b) potential measures identified	X
c) some measures undertaken (please provide details)	
d) comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details)	
<p>Further comments on the measures to prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timbering forest resources</p>	
<p>Timber The first Danish National Forest Act saw the light of day in 1805. Since then the details in the forest legislation has changed a number of times, most recent in 1996. However, the main principle has been unchanged i.e. that areas preserved as forest reserves must permanently be used for forestry purposes. Areas preserved as forest reserves cover 85 % of the total forest cover in Denmark (according to the latest forest resources assessment, year 2000).</p> <p>For some special protected forest areas, clear cuttings are not allowed. Generally Danish forests are rather small and fragmented, and large clear cuttings are not common (>5 ha).</p> <p>Non-timber: For private use the nature Protection Act allows the public to collect mushrooms, berries etc. in public forests. Collection for commercial use is only allowed for the forest owner. The Hunting and Game Management Act protects all wildlife from unsustainable harvesting.</p>	
<p>17. Is your country taking any measure to enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity?</p>	
a) no	
b) not applicable	
c) relevant policy and programme under development	X
d) yes, some policies and programmes in place (please specify)	
<p>Further comments on the policies and programmes to enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity</p>	
<p>An advisory group of forest users is in place for each state forest district. They participate in the forest planning to ensure that users of the forest are heard.</p> <p>A new forest law expected in 2004 will create further possibilities for different types of forest management systems.</p>	
<p>18. Has your country developed effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promoted implementation of those strategies for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity?</p>	
a) no	
b) relevant information system and strategy under development	

c) relevant information system in place	
d) relevant strategies in place (please provide details)	X
e) relevant information system and strategies in place (please provide details)	
Further comments on the strategies for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity	
<p>Research takes place to identify genetic variability for important tree species. Most of this work is co-ordinated on EU-level or within EUFORGEN, European Forest Genetic Resources Programme. For more information see: http://www.ipgri.cgiar.org/networks/euforgen/euf_home.asp</p> <p>The Strategy for the Conservation of Genetic Resources of Trees and Shrubs in Denmark was adopted in 1994. The Strategy is closely linked to the Strategy for Natural Forests and Other Forest Types of High Conservation Value in Denmark (adopted in 1992).</p> <p>The strategy for genetic resources covers 75 different trees and shrubs, indigenous as well exotic species. The strategy is based on a combination of <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation, with defined objectives for each species. The <i>ex situ</i> conservation is under implementation as part of the breeding programmes. The <i>in situ</i> conservation will be implemented in the Danish State forests autumn/winter 2003/04.</p> <p>Danida Forest Seed Centre (DFSC) has in close collaboration with international partners such as FAO, IPGRI, ICRAF, developed guidelines for <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation of forest genetic resources and provided assistance to a number of countries through tree seed programmes.</p> <p>Assistance has also been provided for the development of regional status and action plans for the use and conservation of forest genetic resources.</p> <p>Furthermore technical and financial support to specific programmes on <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> conservation has been provided e.g. case studies on <i>in situ</i> conservation of <i>Acacia senegal</i> in Burkina Faso, <i>Tectona grandis</i> and <i>Pinus merkusii</i> in Thailand and <i>Baikea plurijuga</i> in Zambia as well as a number of <i>ex situ</i> conservation stands established within the framework of an FAO/UNEP project in the 1980s, with a view to develop methodologies for <i>ex situ</i> conservation, and to conserve and manage germplasm of a number of valuable provenances of tree species used in forest plantation establishment.</p> <p>More information can be found on: http://www.dfsc.dk/index.htm</p>	
19. Is your country promoting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) relevant policies and programmes under development	x
c) some policies and programmes in place (please specify)	x
d) comprehensive policies and programmes in place (please specify)	
Further comments on the policies and programmes for promoting the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	

Denmark has no policies and programmes dealing specifically with forest genetic resources.

In 2000, the following provision was inserted in a statutory order under the Danish Patent Act:

"If an invention concerns or makes use of biological material of vegetable or animal origin, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of the material, if known. If the applicant does not know the geographical origin of the material, this shall be indicated in the application. Lack of information on the geographical origin of the material or on the ignorance hereon does not affect the assessment of the patent application or the validity of the rights resulting from the granted patent".

Breach of this provision could imply a violation of the obligation in the Danish Penal Code (para 163) to provide correct information to a public authority.

The aim of the provision is to trace compliance with the prior informed consent given by the country of origin of the genetic resources and the mutually agreed terms.

Denmark is in the process of preparing its policy with regard to *"the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization"*.

If your country wishes to provide additional information on implementation of this programme element, please do this in the following space.

Programme Element 2: Institutional and Socio-economic Enabling Environment

20. Is your country improving the understanding of the various causes of forest biodiversity losses?	
a) no	
b) a limited analysis being undertaken	
c) a thorough analysis being undertaken	
d) yes, some analyses completed and results available (please outline some findings from these analyses)	X
e) yes, comprehensive analysis completed and results available (please provide some findings from these analyses)	
Further comments on the analysis of the various causes of forest biodiversity losses	
<p>Examples of analyses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of drainage and planting on bogs and ponds in Danish forests • Effect of change from broadleaves to conifers on vegetation and time needed for reestablishment • Influence of afforestation on vegetation • Importance of woody debris and large old trees in relation to fungal communities. • Influence of pesticides and soil treatment on fauna (mainly insect) diversity. • Effect of forest grazing on biodiversity • Lichens and mosses in relation to air pollution. 	
21. Has your country integrated biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) yes, integrated into policies and programmes in some sectors (please provide details)	X
d) yes, integrated into policies and programmes in major sectors (please provide details)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes	
<p>In 2002 a National Forest Program was drafted based on consultations and dialogue with all national stakeholders. It also aimed at a cross-sectoral approach. In particular legislation on agriculture, spatial planning and nature protection are highly relevant in a forest policy context, and new legislation on these issues are being drafted simultaneously with the new Forest Act, which is expected to enter into force in 2004. These processes are well co-ordinated and forest issues are duly taken into account, while also nature protection and biodiversity are highly important within the context of the National Forest Program and the forest legislation. The previous Forest Act entered into force on 1. January 1997.</p> <p>Forestry is also integrated into national strategies, policies and action plans on spatial development, sustainable development and biological diversity. These issues – and forestry - are all under the same ministry.</p> <p>In the Danish development assistance environment is a crosscutting issue including forest biological diversity when applicable.</p>	
22. Has your country developed good governance practices, reviewed and revised and implemented forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) review under way	

c) review and revision completed	
d) some good governance practices and related laws developed and implemented (please provide details)	X
e) a comprehensive set of practices and laws developed and implemented (please provide details)	
Further comments on the practices and laws developed and implemented to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity	
<p>The current Forest Act has provisions for multiple use forest management practices. A new Forest Act is being drafted, which will enter into force in 2004. This act will hold provisions for protection of forest nature and biodiversity, including implementation of the EU Natura2000 network. The previous Forest Act entered into force on 1. January 1997.</p> <p>A "Windfall Act" entered into force in 2000. This act provides for reestablishment of forests after major windfall disasters. Also this act takes biodiversity in the reestablished forests duly into consideration.</p> <p>Also new legislation on spatial planning, nature protection and agriculture are being drafted. Forests, nature and landscape will be duly considered in this legislation.</p> <p>Voluntary national guidelines for sustainable forest management based on near-to-nature principles were drafted and agreed upon in 2001. These will now be made subject to dissemination activities, while they are being implemented in the state forests through an action plan for near-to-nature forest management.</p>	
23. Is your country promoting forest law enforcement and addressing related trade?	
a) no	
b) review under way	
c) potential measures identified	
d) yes, some measures in place to strengthen law enforcement and address related trade	
e) yes, comprehensive measures in place to strengthen law enforcement and address related trade	X
<p>Further comments on promoting forest law enforcement and addressing related trade.</p> <p>The first Danish National Forest Act saw the light of day in 1805. Since then the details in the forest legislation has changed a number of times, most recent in 1997. However, the main principle has been unchanged i.e. that areas preserved as forest reserves must permanently be used for forestry purposes. Areas preserved as forest reserves cover 85 % of the total forest cover in Denmark (according to the latest forest resources assessment, year 2000).</p> <p>It is generally considered that illegal logging, illegal conversion of forestland to other land uses or other violations to forest law are very rare in Denmark. Those few cases that do occur are followed up promptly and effectively, and if necessary pursued with proceedings.</p> <p>Abroad, capacity building to enhance law administration is a key pillar in Danish strategies and programmes for development assistance and environmental co-operation, including strategies and programmes in the field of forestry and natural resource management.</p> <p>On trade, Denmark in co-operation with the EU partners, has build up a well developed CITES administration and furthermore co-operates multilaterally and bilaterally on the fight against trade related to illegally harvested forest products. Denmark has furthermore, in June 2003, launched a new set of guidelines on public procurement of tropical wood - aiming at ensuring that public procurement is based on wood from legal and sustainable production.</p>	
24. Is your country mitigating the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) review under way	

c) potential measures identified	
d) yes, some measures taken (please provide details)	X
e) yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details)	
Further comments on the measures taken to mitigate economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biodiversity	
<p>Perverse incentives, such as for instance subsidies for drainage, have been abandoned. Some tax-relief is in place for land with untouched forest, and state forests and some private forests practices green accounting.</p> <p>The present economic crisis in the private forest sector may constitute a constraint for development toward forests, which contain more biodiversity and nature values.</p>	
25. Is your country increasing public support and understanding of the value of forest biodiversity and its goods and services at all levels?	
a) no	
b) relevant programme under development	
c) yes, some programmes in place	
d) yes, comprehensive programmes in place	X
<p>Further comments,</p> <p>Several networks are established and/or under developing.:</p> <p>The nature guides. More than 260 nature guides are organised in a network, where all activities are co-ordinated, education of nature guides are organised and developing of new methods takes place.</p> <p>”Skoven i Skolen” (Forest in School) is a project to motivate and help teachers and pupils in primary and secondary school to integrate the forest in the teaching. ”Skoven i Skolen” is a part of the European network ”Leaning about Forests”.</p> <p>naturnet.dk is a website to give inspiration nature activities, including trips to nature forests.</p> <p>Skovens Dag (Forest Day). An ”open day” with activities and information about forest and forestry, including forest biodiversity is arranged every year in May in both private and public forests.</p> <p>Outdoor facilities: Facilities to support the understanding of the value of forest biodiversity are still being established in the state forest districts and in many private forest districts. Examples are, simple campsites information boards, visitor centres and bird watching towers. There will be special focus on facilities for disabled persons.</p> <p>In the National Forest Programme Social Objectives are defined and one of these is to ”strengthen the opportunities for experiencing nature in the forests”.</p>	

If your country wishes to provide additional information on implementation of this programme element, please do this in the following space.

Programme Element 3: Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring

26. Has your country reviewed and adopted a minimum forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biodiversity elements?	
a) no	
b) review under way	X
c) review completed	
d) a forest classification system adopted	
27. Has your country developed national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps that use agreed international standards and protocols?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes, classification systems in place	
28. Has your country developed specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) relevant surveys being planned	X
d) relevant surveys completed (please provide details)	
e) results of relevant surveys available (please provide details)	
Further comments on the surveys of specific forest ecosystems in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity	
<p>Surveys are planned or currently carried out in a number of forest areas :</p> <p>Suserup Forest, Draved Forest, Strødam Forest, Høstemark Forest, Jægersborg Dyrehave (fungi).</p>	
29. Is your country advancing the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) relevant programme under development	
c) some criteria and indicators developed (please provide details)	
d) comprehensive indicators developed (please provide details)	X
Further comments on the development and implementation of criteria and indicators	
<p>Denmark join the process of the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) under which a comprehensive set of regional C&I has been developed. The first set was adopted and endorsed by the signatory states at the Lisbon conference in 1998. Later, in Vienna 2002 - 2003 an improved set of C&I was adopted and endorsed.</p> <p>Those C&I have proven to be comprehensive and useful also at the national level, and they have thus formed the basis for the development of national guidelines for sustainable forest management at management unit level in Denmark. Those guidelines were included in the National Forest Programme of 2002.</p> <p>In the framework of Nordic Council of Ministers there is at present an ongoing discussion on the need for further development of C&I's at subregional level in the Nordic region.</p>	
30. Has your country conducted key research programmes on the role of forest biodiver-	

sity and ecosystem functioning?	
a) no	
b) research programs under development	X
c) yes, some research programs conducted	
d) yes, comprehensive research programs conducted	
31. Is your country enhancing and improving the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biodiversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the Clearing House Mechanism of CBD?	
a) no	
b) capacity building programme under development	
c) yes, some programmes in place (please provide details)	X
d) yes, comprehensive programmes in place (please provide details)	
Further comments on the programmes to enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biodiversity	
The Danish electronic CHM is still under construction and still not open to public use.	

If your country wishes to provide additional information on implementation of this programme element, please do this in the following space.

Annex to question 1. List of priority goals, objectives and activities

PROGRAMME ELEMENT, Goal, Objective and Activity	Priority		Comment
	High	Low	
PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1. CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING			
GOAL 1			
To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests			
Objective 1			
Develop practical methods, guidelines, indicators and strategies to apply the ecosystem approach adapted to regional differences to forests both inside and outside protected forest areas as well as both in managed and unmanaged forests.			
Activities			
1. Clarify the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management.		x	
2. Develop guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems.		x	
3. Identify key structural and functional ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making and develop decision-support tools on a hierarchy of scales.	x		
4. Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems.	x		
5. Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in ecosystem-level planning and management.	x		
6. Develop an informal international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach and exchange related information through the clearing-house mechanism.		x	
7. Hold workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach.		x	
8. Promote research and pilot projects to develop understanding of the functional linkages between forest biological diversity and agriculture with the aim to developing practices that could improve the relations between forest management and other land use methods. Promote assessment of functional linkages between mining, infrastructure and other development projects and forest biodiversity, and develop best practice, guidelines for such development projects to mitigate adverse impacts on forest biodiversity.		x	
9. Promote activities that minimize the negative impacts of forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity, including afforestation, forest restoration, secondary forest and plantation management, and agroforestry, watershed management and land use planning aimed at providing a combination of economic and environmental goods and services to stakeholders.	x		
GOAL 2			
To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity			
Objective 1			

Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.

Activities

1. Reinforce, develop and implement strategies at regional and national level to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, including risk assessment, strengthening of quarantine regulation, and containment or eradication programmes taking into account the guiding principles on invasive alien species if adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.

x

x

Objective 2

Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity

Activities

1. Increase the understanding of the impact of pollution, e.g., acidification and eutrophication, and other pollutants (such as mercury and cyanide) on forest biodiversity; at genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape levels.
2. Support monitoring programmes that help evaluate the impacts of air, soil and water pollution on forest ecosystems, and address the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.
3. Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.
4. To promote the reduction of pollution levels that adversely affect forest biodiversity and encourage forest management techniques that reduce the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.

x

x

x

x

Objective 3

Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity

Activities

Taking into account the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity:

1. Promote monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere;
2. Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global, regional and national levels;
3. Promote the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity in forests in order to enhance their capacity to resist to, and recover from and adapt to climate change;
4. Promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
5. Assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change.

x

x

x

x

x

Objective 4

To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression			
Activities			
1. 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.		x	Fire belts in plantations.
2. Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes.		x	
3. 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.		x	Most relevant on heather sites adjacent to forests
4. To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.	x		
5. 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.		x	
6. To advise on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires.		x	
7. Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.	x		Awareness raising targetting the public
8. Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.	x		Fire belts.
9. 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.		x	
Objective 5			
To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.			
Activities			
1. Develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods.	x		
Objective 6			
To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses			
Activities			
1. Encourage the creation of private reserves and private conservation methods where appropriate, respecting the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.	x		
2. Establish ecological corridors on a national and regional basis.		x	
3. Promote cost-benefit analysis of development projects that might lead to the conversion of forest into other land uses incorporating the impacts on forest biological diversity.		x	

4. Implement policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled clearing or other uncontrolled land-use activities

x

No big problem in DK

GOAL 3

To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity

Objective 1

Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.

Activities

1. Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach

x

2. Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.

x

3. Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.

x

Objective 2

Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.

Activities

1. Determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.

x

2. Develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.

x

Objective 3

Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.

Activities

1. Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.

x

2. 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.

x

3. Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.

x

4. Revise in a similar manner and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and efficacy of existing protected area networks.

x

5. Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.

x

6. Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values;

x

GOAL 4

To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity

Objective 1

Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity

Activities

- 1. Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management. x
- 2. Develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products. x
- 3. 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. x
- 4. Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use. x
- 5. Promote cooperative work on the sustainable use of forest products and services and its relation to biodiversity conservation with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. x
- 6. Encourage implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that take into consideration relevant forest biodiversity criteria and that would be audited, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests. x
- 7. Set up demonstration sites that would illustrate forest conservation and on-ground delivery of goods and services through sustainable forest management, which are also representative of various types of forest, themes and regional needs, through case-studies. x
- 8. Facilitate and support a responsible private sector committed to sustainable harvesting practices and compliance with domestic laws through effective development and enforcement of laws on sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber resources. x

Objective 2

Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.

Activities

- 1. Establish a liaison group with an associated workshop to facilitate development of a joint work plan with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFP)s, with a particular focus on bush meat, to sustainable levels. This group should have a proportionate regional representation, giving special consideration to subregions where bush meat is a major issue and representation of relevant organizations such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The mandate of this group is to: x
 - (i) Consult in a participatory manner with key stakeholders to identify and prioritize major issues pertaining the unsustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products, particularly of bushmeat and related products;
 - (ii) Provide advice on the development of policies, enabling legislation and strategies that promote sustainable use of, and trade in, non-timber forest products, particularly bushmeat and related products;

(iii) Provide advice on appropriate alternative sustainable livelihood technologies and practices for the affected communities;		
(iv) Provide advice on appropriate monitoring tools.		
2. Promote projects and activities that encourage the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities.	x	Firewood is abundant in DK forests
3. Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources.	x	
4. Solicit input from Parties, other countries and relevant organizations on ways and means to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of unsustainably harvested forest resources, which are not covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and consider this information as a basis for further steps on this issue.	x	
Objective 3		
Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.		
Activities		
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:		
1. 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;	x	Key priority in Danish overseas development programmes, but not relevant in DK forests
2. Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity;	x	
3. 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;	x	
4. Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity as an instrument to enhance forest biological diversity;	x	
5. Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j);	x	
6. 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.	x	
Objective 4		
Develop effective and equitable information systems and strategies and promote implementation of those strategies for in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic diversity, and support countries in their implementation and monitoring.		
Activities		

1. Develop, harmonize and assess the diversity of forest genetic resources, taking into consideration the identification of key functional/keystone species populations, model species and genetic variability at the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) level.
2. Select, at a national level, the most threatened forest ecosystems based on the genetic diversity of their priority species and populations and develop an appropriate action plan in order to protect the genetic resources of the most threatened forest ecosystems.
3. Improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation in situ, in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations.
4. Provide guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest genetic resources, and to develop and evaluate strategies for their conservation, both in situ and ex situ.
5. Develop national legislative, administrative policy measures on access and benefit-sharing on forest genetic resources, taking into account the provisions under Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in conformity with future decisions of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.
6. Monitor developments in new biotechnologies and ensure their applications are compatible with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity with respect to forest biological diversity, and develop and enforce regulations for controlling the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) when appropriate.
7. Develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, subregional and global levels.
8. Implement activities to ensure adequate and representative in situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic forest species and complement the in situ conservation with adequate ex situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic species and species of economic potential.

		x	
	x		
	x		
	x		
	x		
	x		Following EU directives
	x		
	x		
GOAL 5			
Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources			
Objective 1			
Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge			
Activities			
Based on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting(48):			Benefit sharing with local and indigenous communities is not relevant in Denmark
1. Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.		x	
2. Strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements.		x	
3. Promote dissemination of information about benefit-sharing experiences through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level.		x	

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

GOAL 1

Enhance the institutional enabling environment.

Objective 1

Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses

Activities

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Each Party to carry out, in a transparent and participatory way, thorough analysis of local, regional, national and global direct and underlying causes of losses of forest biological diversity. A distinction should be made between broad socio-economic causes such as demographic growth and more specific causes such as institutional weaknesses and market or policy failures. | x | | |
| 2. Each Party on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations. | x | | |
| 3. Parties to report through the clearing-house mechanism of the Secretariat on successful experiences involving control and mitigation of the underlying causes of deforestation, which would make it possible to understand lessons learned. | | | Has not yet decided how to proceed. |

Objective 2

Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.

Activities:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and action plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programmes. | x | | |
| 2. Seek ways of streamlining reporting between the different forest-related processes, in order to improve the understanding of forest quality change and improve consistency in reporting on sustainable forest management. | x | | |
| 3. Develop a set of indicators that might be used in assessing progress in implementing the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant work programmes; | x | | |
| 4. Donor bodies and other financial institutions to incorporate forest biological diversity and sustainable use principles and targets into forest and related programmes, including watershed management, land-use planning, energy, transport, infrastructure development, education and agriculture, mineral exploitation, and tourism. | x | | |
| 5. Seek to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels in the area of forest biological diversity. | x | | |
| 6. Develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations, including adequate resourcing and involvement of indigenous and local communities. | x | | |
| 7. Parties and donor bodies to develop and implement, strategies, in particular national financing strategies in the framework of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources. | x | | |

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 8. Encourage the Executive Secretary to coordinate and seek synergies between Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including establishment of memoranda of understanding, as appropriate, between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and recommend such an memorandum of understanding with the International Tropical Timber Organization and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as a first step. | x | | |
| 9. Increase emphasis on capacity-building, research and training, public education and awareness, access to and transfer of information and technology, technical and scientific cooperation, with focus on capacities required to address forest biodiversity-related issues. | x | | |

Objective 3

Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

Activities

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Develop appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. | x | | |
| 2. Seek to resolve land tenure and resource rights and responsibility, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including for indigenous and local communities, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity. | x | | |
| 3. Encourage Parties and countries to ensure that forest and forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. | x | | |
| 4. Implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools. | x | | |
| 5. Develop legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing for forest genetic resources, taking into account the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization. | | x | |
| 6. Invite Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations to submit case-studies and research on the role of performance bonds in forest concessions, in the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity; and request the Secretariat to make these available. | | x | |
| 7. Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop mechanisms and processes to work toward good governance to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. | x | | |
| 8. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods as appropriate prior to land-conversion decisions. | x | | |

Objective 4

Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade

Activities

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Invite Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide information on a voluntary basis to enable a better comprehension of the effects of unsustainable harvesting, exploitation of other forest resources and associated trade, as well as on the underlying causes, on forest biological diversity. On the basis of dissemination of this information countries may decide to take relevant measures such as enforcement actions. | x | | |
|--|---|--|--|

2. Evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.	x		
3. Develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.	x		
4. Develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.	x		
5. Encourage and support the development and implementation of tracking and chain-of-custody systems for forest products to seek to ensure that these products are legally harvested.	x		
6. Invite Governments and relevant organizations to develop and forward to the Secretariat case-studies and research on the impacts of unsustainable timber and non-timber harvesting and related trade.		x	
GOAL 2			
Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.			
Objective 1			
Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.			
Activities			
1. Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels.	x		
2. Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits.	x		
3. Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies.		x	
4. Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use.	x		
5. Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.	x		
6. Provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices, develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes and facilitate self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.		x	
7. Develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production.	x		
8. Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	x		
9. Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.	x		
GOAL 3			
Increase public education, participation, and awareness.			
Objective 1			
Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.			

Activities

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Increase broad-based awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns. | x | | |
| 2. Promote consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products. | x | | |
| 3. Increase awareness amongst all stakeholders of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. | x | | |
| 4. Develop awareness of the impact of forest-related production and consumption patterns on the loss of forest biological diversity and the goods and services it provides. | x | | |
| 5. Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions. | x | | |
| 6. Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge and values in forest-related laws and forest planning tools, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity. | x | | |
| 7. Develop awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms. | x | | |

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

GOAL 1

To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity.

Objective 1

Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements.

Activities

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Review and adopt a minimum forest classification for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities. | x | | |
| 2. Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years. | x | | |
| 3. Review and contribute (from the biodiversity point of view) to standard forest definitions in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to be used in global and regional reporting to the scale of forest types. | x | | |

Objective 2

Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).

Activities

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1. Review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps. | x | | |
|---|---|--|--|

2. Develop and apply national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps that include key components of forest biological diversity to be used in assessment reports on forest types including socio-economic and cultural aspects.	x		
3. Use adapted technology, for example geographic information system, to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity.	x		
Objective 3			
To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.			
Activities			
1. To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.	x		
GOAL 2			
Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.			
Objective 1			
Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.			
Activities			
1. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.	x		
2. Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and where appropriate quantifiable, indicators for forest biological diversity, taking into account, as appropriate, existing work and processes on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management, as well as the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities. Such criteria and indicators should be used for assessment reporting at least 10-year intervals.	x	MPFE	
GOAL 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.			
Activities			
1. Develop and support focused research to improve understanding of the relationship between forest biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, taking into account forest ecosystem components, structure, functions and processes to improve predictive capability.	x		
2. Develop and support research to understand critical thresholds of forest biological diversity loss and change, paying particular attention to endemic and threatened species and habitats including forest canopies.	x		

3. Develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level.

x

4. Develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land.

x

GOAL 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, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale.

Activities

1. Develop and implement a strategy and a plan of action and facilitate transfer of technology to provide infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases.

Has not yet decided how to proceed.