

# ARBEITSBERICHT

Institut für Weltforstwirtschaft

## Vergleich des CBD-Arbeitsprogramms mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen

von

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### **Bundesforschungsanstalt für Forst- und Holzwirtschaft**

und die

Ordinate für Weltforstwirtschaft,  
Holzbiologie und Holztechnologie

der

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## **Vergleich des CBD-Arbeitsprogramms mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen**

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Arbeitsbericht des Instituts für Weltforstwirtschaft 2003 / 3

Hamburg, Mai 2003

**Seit der Konferenz der Vereinten Nationen über Umwelt und Entwicklung (UNCED<sup>1</sup>) im Jahr 1992 in Rio de Janeiro ist die internationale Gemeinschaft in einen Politikdialog über notwendige Aktionen zur Förderung der Bewirtschaftung, Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Entwicklung der Wälder der Erde (all types of forests) eingetreten. Die Kommissionen für nachhaltige Entwicklung der Vereinten Nationen (CSD<sup>2</sup>) förderte diese zwischenstaatlichen Beratungen durch die Einrichtung des Zwischenstaatlichen Waldausschusses (IPF<sup>3</sup>) im Jahr 1995 und des Zwischenstaatlichen Waldforums (IFF<sup>4</sup>) im Jahr 1997. Die Beratungen von IPF und IFF fanden ihren Höhepunkt im Jahr 2000 durch die Einrichtung<sup>5</sup> des Internationalen Übereinkommens über Wälder (IAF<sup>6</sup>), das das Waldforum der Vereinten Nationen (UNFF<sup>7</sup>) und die Gemeinsame Partnerschaft über Wälder (CPF<sup>8</sup>, s. Kasten nächste Seite) umfasst.**

In diesen 5 Jahren untersuchten IPF und IFF eine Vielzahl walddrelevanter Fragen und verabschiedeten schließlich 250 Handlungsvorschläge<sup>9</sup> für die Umsetzung auf internationaler, regionaler, nationaler und sub-nationaler Ebene. Diese Handlungsvorschläge bedeuten einen erheblichen Fortschritt in Hinblick auf das Ziel der Erreichung nachhaltiger Waldbewirtschaftung weltweit. Mit der Waldgrundsatzerklärung (UNCED 1992) sind sie eines von zwei Instrumentarien, über die bisher im Forstpolitikbereich ein Konsens auf internationaler Ebene erreicht wurde.

Die Umsetzung der IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge ist ein vorrangiges Ziel des UNFF. Die Rolle der CPF ist es, die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den internationalen Organisationen und globalen Instrumenten zu verbessern. Das Mehrjahres Arbeitsprogramm (MYPOW<sup>10</sup>) und der Aktionsplan (PoA<sup>11</sup>) des UNFF sowie das Arbeitsprogramm der CPF unterstreichen die Bedeutung der Umsetzung dieser Handlungsvorschläge und heben die Bedeutung für Monitoring, Erfassung und Berichterstattung (MAR<sup>12</sup>) hervor.

Im Rahmen von UNCED wurde auch das Übereinkommen über die biologische Vielfalt<sup>13</sup> verabschiedet. Für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist es am 21. März 1994 in Kraft getreten<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

<sup>2</sup> Commission on Sustainable Development

<sup>3</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Forests

<sup>4</sup> Intergovernmental Forum on Forests

<sup>5</sup> ECOSOC resolution E/2000/35 established the UNFF and the CPF. The UNFF constitutes a UN body under the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with universal membership.

<sup>6</sup> International Arrangement on Forests

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Forum on Forests

<sup>8</sup> Collaborative Partnership on Forests

<sup>9</sup> The original text of the proposals for action are contained in the Report of the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, 1997 (E.CN.17/1997/12) and the Report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, 2000 (E.CN.17/2000/14)

<sup>10</sup> Multi Year Programme of Work

<sup>11</sup> Plan of Action

<sup>12</sup> Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting

<sup>13</sup> Convention on Biological Diversity/CBD

<sup>14</sup> In der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wurde hierzu das Gesetz zu dem Übereinkommen vom 05. Juni 1992 über die biologische Vielfalt vom 30. August 1993 (BGBl. II S. 1741) erlassen.

Wesentliches Ziel des Übereinkommens ist die Erhaltung und nachhaltige Nutzung der biologischen Vielfalt auf drei Ebenen:

- a) Vielfalt der Ökosysteme,
- b) Vielfalt zwischen den Arten (Artenvielfalt) sowie
- c) Vielfalt innerhalb der Arten (genetische Vielfalt).

Für die Erhaltung und nachhaltige Nutzung der biologischen Vielfalt in Deutschland spielen die Wälder eine besonders wichtige Rolle.

The CPF, chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), consists of international organizations, institutions and instruments: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (CCD); Global Environment Facility (GEF); International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and the World Bank.

## 1. Auftrag

Im April 2002 verabschiedete die 6. Vertragsstaatenkonferenz des Übereinkommens über die biologische Vielfalt (COP<sup>15</sup> 6 der CBD) u.a. das Arbeitsprogramm über die biologische Vielfalt in Wäldern<sup>16 17</sup>(Entscheidung VI/22). In der in Rede stehenden Entscheidung VI/22, Ziff 11, werden die Vertragsstaaten aufgefordert, die Umsetzung des Arbeitsprogramms im Kontext ihrer nationalen Prioritäten und Bedürfnisse zu betreiben. Die Prüfung der Relevanz der einzelnen Komponenten des Arbeitsprogramms für die deutschen forstlichen Verhältnisse wurde im Dezember 2002 im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (BMVEL) von der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Forst- und Holzwirtschaft (BFH) durchgeführt (Arbeitsbericht des Instituts für Weltforstwirtschaft 2003/2).

Ergänzend hat das BMVEL die BFH beauftragt, einen Vergleich des auf der COP 6 der CBD beschlossenen Arbeitsprogramms mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen durchzuführen. Der Vergleich soll auf der o.g. Relevanzanalyse des Arbeitsprogramms sowie den durch die BFH bereits durchgeführten Relevanzanalysen (die im Rahmen des Runden Tisches für ein Nationales Waldprogramm für Deutschland 1999 und 2001 vorgelegt wurden) zu den Handlungsempfehlungen der VN-Ad hoc-Ausschüsse zu Wäldern, IPF und IFF, aufbauen, um einen Vergleich der waldrelevanten Handlungsempfehlungen des VN-„Waldprozesses“ mit denen der CBD/COP6 zu ermöglichen.

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<sup>15</sup> Conference of the Parties

<sup>16</sup> Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity

<sup>17</sup> The decision is contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/6/20.

## 2. Vorbemerkungen

Das Arbeitsprogramm der CBD sowie die IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge sind vor dem Hintergrund weltweiter Waldprobleme entstanden. Man kann ihnen dreierlei Ziele unterstellen:

- Sie sollen mögliche Probleme benennen und Abhilfemöglichkeiten auf nationaler Ebene aufzeigen;
- Sie sollen eine Verbesserung der internationalen Zusammenarbeit zur Lösung dieser Probleme bewirken;
- und sie sollen die Akzeptanz der vorgeschlagenen Maßnahmen dadurch stärken, daß auch Länder, die weniger an einzelnen Problemen leiden, sich den vorgeschlagenen Maßnahmenkatalog zu eigen machen.

Die Handlungsvorschläge beider Prozesse (im Arbeitsprogramm der CBD „activities“, im Rahmen von IPF/IFF „Proposals for Action“ genannt) sind an verschiedene Adressaten gerichtet, das Arbeitsprogramm der CBD hauptsächlich an die Vertragsparteien. Das Arbeitsprogramm ist jedoch für die Vertragsparteien nicht rechtlich bindend. Gleichwohl besteht im Rahmen der rechtlich verbindlichen Vorgaben des Übereinkommens eine hohe politische Verpflichtung zur Umsetzung. Ähnliches gilt für die IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge.

Neben den Konferenzen der Vertragsparteien der Konvention über die biologische Vielfalt war und ist Deutschland an etlichen weiteren inter- (z.B. UNFF<sup>18</sup>, FCCC<sup>19</sup>, ITTO<sup>20</sup>) und supranationalen (z.B. MCPFE<sup>21</sup>, Baltic 21) Prozessen beteiligt, die den Schutz der Wälder zum Ziel haben. Eine Koordination dieser Prozesse ist notwendig, um für alle Prozesse auf eine einheitliche Strategie zurückgreifen zu können, Widersprüche zwischen den einzelnen Prozessen zu vermeiden und unnötiger Doppelarbeit zu begegnen.

Sowohl das Arbeitsprogramm als auch die IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge können nicht sämtliche für ein Land wie Deutschland relevanten Probleme der nationalen Forstpolitik adressieren. Als alleinige Basis zur Formulierung einer nationalen Forstpolitik für Deutschland wären sie daher unzureichend. Zudem sind das Arbeitsprogramm und die IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge – als Ergebnis einer internationalen Konsenssuche - oft wenig konkret, teilweise werden sie unterschiedlich interpretiert. Dies mag darauf zurückzuführen sein, dass sie im „VN-Englisch“ formuliert sind und vielfach Kompromissformulierungen darstellen und daher für Außenstehende oft nur schwer verständlich sind.

## 3. Vergleich des Arbeitsprogramms der CBD mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen

### 31. PROFOR-Studie und CBD-Zuordnung

Im Rahmen des internationalen Forstregimes sind bisher zwei Ansätze erfolgt, um das Arbeitsprogramm der CBD in die Ergebnisse der laufenden forstpolitischen Verhandlungen – insbesondere in Hinblick auf die Arbeit des UNFF - einzubinden. Zum Einen erfolgte im Rahmen einer PROFOR<sup>22</sup>-Studie eine Zuordnung der *activities* mit den IPF/IFF-

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<sup>18</sup> United Nations Forum on Forests

<sup>19</sup> Framework Convention on Climate Change

<sup>20</sup> International Tropical Timber Organisation

<sup>21</sup> Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe

<sup>22</sup> Programme on Forests (PROFOR) at the World Bank

Handlungsvorschlägen auf Grundlage der 16 Elemente des MYPOW von UNFF, zum Zweiten erfolgte im Vorfeld von CBD/COP 6 ein Zuordnung der elements, goals und objektives – **aber nicht der activities** - mit dem MYPOW von UNFF.

<p><b>Zuordnung der activities im Rahmen von PROFOR</b></p> <p>Ein Vergleich des Arbeitsprogramms mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen erfolgte in dem Draft-paper <i>Implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action: Fostering National-Level Assessments and Action Summary of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action and Assessment Methodology for In-Country Support to National Forest Programmes</i><sup>23</sup>.</p> <p>Die einzelnen IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen sind dort innerhalb der 16 Elemente des UNFF-MYPOW<sup>24</sup> thematisch zu Oberthemen gebündelt, wobei oft eine Handlungsempfehlung sowohl verschiedenen Oberthemen als auch Elementen zugeordnet wird. Die CBD-Aktivitäten wurden dann den zusammengefassten Oberthemen zugeordnet. Dadurch ergeben sich vielfältige Überschneidungen zwischen Aktivitäten und Handlungsempfehlungen.</p> <p><b>Zuordnung des Arbeitsprogramms der CBD mit dem MYPOW im Rahmen von COP 6 der CBD</b></p> <p>Ein Vergleich der elements, goals und objectives des Arbeitsprogramms mit dem MYPOW des UNFF wurde im Vorfeld von COP 6 der CBD erarbeitet. Allerdings erfolgt dieser Vergleich ohne Berücksichtigung der IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen und nicht auf der Ebene der „activities“. Für die weitere Diskussion ist dieser recht grobe Ansatz wenig geeignet.</p>
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### 32. Direkter Vergleich der activities des CBD-Arbeitsprogramms mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen

In dem Vergleich wurde jede einzelne IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlung auf Übereinstimmung mit den CBD-Aktivitäten überprüft. Etwa die Hälfte aller IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen konnte einer, in Einzelfällen auch mehreren, CBD-Aktivitäten zugeordnet werden. Einige wenige Handlungsempfehlungen sind so allgemein formuliert, dass sie eher einem CBD-Ziel als einer Aktivität entsprechen. 57 der insgesamt 130 CBD-Aktivitäten und 11 CBD-Ziele sind mit IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen verknüpft. Der von uns durchgeführte Vergleich ist in Anhang 1 dargestellt<sup>25</sup>. In Anlage 1a sind alle die IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen aufgeführt, für die kein direkter Bezug zu den CBD-Aktivitäten gefunden werden konnte.

Festzustellen ist, dass ein derartiger Vergleich – auf Grundlage der Formulierung - nicht zielführend ist. Aus dem Vergleich könnte theoretisch die Forderung abgeleitet werden, dass noch ein erheblicher Handlungsbedarf zur Umsetzung der activities und der IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge besteht. **Dies ist aber in der Realität nicht der Fall.** Aus den von der BFH durchgeführten Relevanzanalysen der IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge und der CBD-Aktivitäten für Deutschland wird deutlich, dass ein Großteil bereits umgesetzt ist bzw. in Umsetzung begriffen ist.

Erfolgversprechender erscheint der Ansatz in der PROFOR-Studie, der sowohl die CBD-Aktivitäten als auch die IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge zu Oberthemen bündelt. In der PROFOR-Studie erfolgte dies anhand der 16 Elemente des MYPOW des UNFF.

<sup>23</sup> Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Australia Programme on Forests (PROFOR) at the World Bank

<sup>24</sup> Multi Year Programm of Work

<sup>25</sup> Anlage 1b ist die Durchnummerierung der CBD-Aktivitäten von 1 bis 130 zu entnehmen.

#### 4. Schlussbemerkung

Wie vom IPF/IFF beschlossen und vom UNFF erneut bekräftigt, sollte die Umsetzung der IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge auf nationaler Ebene mit einer systematischen Erfassung der Handlungsvorschläge und der Entwicklung eines Planes für ihre Umsetzung beginnen. In Deutschland ist dies inzwischen durch die Erarbeitung des Nationalen Waldprogramms erfolgt. Die systematische Erfassung der IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschläge erfolgte im Vorfeld durch eine Relevanzanalyse, die im Auftrag des damaligen BML von der Bundesforschungsanstalt für Forst- und Holzwirtschaft durchgeführt wurde. Die Relevanzanalyse des CBD-Arbeitsprogramms für Deutschland – die ebenfalls von der BFH durchgeführt wurde - ergab, dass die für Deutschland relevanten CBD-Aktivitäten im wesentlichen umgesetzt oder in Umsetzung begriffen sind und durch die nationale „Biodiversitätsstrategie“ weitgehend abgedeckt werden.

Eine Überprüfung des Arbeitsprogramms der CBD mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen ist außerdem im Rahmen von *Decision VI/22*, Kapitel „*Collaboration with other bodies/enabling environment*“ selbst vorgesehen (s. Kasten).

*In collaboration with the Coordinator and Head of the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, Collaborative Partnership on Forests members, and other relevant bodies, institutions and processes to undertake an assessment of the relationship between the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the activities of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity. The purpose of this assessment is to enable better implementation of common objectives in the context of national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The assessment should consider, inter alia, the existing national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and the way countries promote their implementation in an integrated manner. This should lead to more effective and cost-efficient implementation, with better synergies between sectors concerned with the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity. **This assessment should be reported to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its fourth session for information and be disseminated through the clearing-house mechanism.***

Es ist zu erwarten, dass die PROFOR-Studie Grundlage dieser vorgeschlagenen Erfassung sein wird. Trotz gewisser Schwächen bei der Zuordnung der activities zu den IPF/IFF-Handlungsvorschlägen hat diese Studie schon weite Verbreitung gefunden und ist Grundlage zahlreicher entwicklungspolitischer Workshops zur Erarbeitung von Nationalen Forst(Wald)programmen. Es wäre daher wenig förderlich, wenn Deutschland ein weiteres Papier in den internationalen forstpolitischen Dialog einspeisen würde oder für die nationale Ebene ein Konzept erarbeiten würde, dass wesentlich von der PROFOR-Studie abweicht.

**Anhang 1:** Vergleich der CBD-Activities mit den IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen

**Anhang 1a:** IPF/IFF-Handlungsempfehlungen ohne direkten Bezug zu den CBD-Aktivitäten

**Anhang 1b:** Durchnummerierung der CBD-Aktivitäten von 1 bis 130

**Anhang 1:** Vergleich der Aktivitäten des Arbeitsprogramms der CBD mit den IPF/IFF-Prosopals for Action

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1. CONSERVATION, SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING</b>		
	<b>GOAL 1</b> To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests		
	<b>Objective 1</b> 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.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
1	a. Clarify the conceptual basis of the ecosystem approach in relation to sustainable forest management.		
2	b. Develop guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems.		
3	c. Identify key structural and functional ecosystem elements to be used as indicators for decision-making and develop decision-support tools on a hierarchy of scales.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
4	d. Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems.		<p>Forests in environmentally critical areas: IPF 46a Undertake integrated and coordinated actions to address dryland forest issues at the international, national and local level IPF 46b Analyze past experiences and monitor trends in dryland forests, incl. biophysical, social, economic and institutional factors IPF 46d Support education, training, extension systems and participatory research in order to develop resource management approaches that reduce pressure on forests in fragile ecosystems Needs and requirements of countries with low forest cover: IPF 58b Seek long term security of forest goods/services through the development of an NFP for SFM taking into account the particular conditions of the country, eventually define a permanent forest estate as a policy goal i) Plan and manage forest plantations, preferring native species, avoid replacing high value natural ecosystems ii) Promote regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas iii) Analyse and take into account the related social, economic and environmental implications and costs and benefits when considering non-wood substitutes or imports iv) Establish and expand networks of protected areas v) Part. in developing countries and in countries with economies in transition, embark on capacity-building programmes at national, subnational and local level vi) Develop adequate research and information systems based on reliable evaluations and periodic assessments incl national-level C+Is IPF 58c Developed countries with low forest cover, but with suitable land and climate, should take action towards reforestation, afforestation and forest conservation; those with unsuitable conditions should assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, esp. those with low forest cover, to expand their forest cover</p>

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
5	e. Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in ecosystem-level planning and management.		
6	f. Develop an informal international network of forest areas for piloting and demonstrating the ecosystem approach and exchange related information through the clearing-house mechanism.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 88 Cooperate in developing methodologies assessing conditions and management effectiveness in existing protected forest areas	
7	g. Hold workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach.		
8	h. Promote research and pilot projects to develop understanding of the functional linkages between forest biological diversity and agriculture with the aim to developing practices that could improve the relations between forest management and other land use methods. Promote assessment of functional linkages between mining, infrastructure and other development projects and forest biodiversity, and develop best practice, guidelines for such development projects to mitigate adverse impacts on forest biodiversity.		
9	i. Promote activities that minimize the negative impacts of forest fragmentation on forest biodiversity, including afforestation, forest restoration, secondary forest and plantation management, and agroforestry, watershed management and land use planning aimed at providing a combination of economic and environmental goods and services to stakeholders.		Forest Research: IPF 94d Extend on-site research and enhance its prioritization and the application of its results

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 2</b> To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biological diversity		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
10	a. Reinforce, develop and implement strategies at regional and national level to prevent and mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, including risk assessment, strengthening of quarantine regulation, and containment or eradication programmes taking into account the guiding principles on invasive alien species if adopted at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.		
11	b. Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>Objective 2</b> Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity		Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 27a Prepare in-depth studies of underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation at the national and international levels IPF 27b Analyse the historical perspective of underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and other causes, incl. transboundary economic forces IPF 27c Provide new factual information on transboundary pollution
	<b>Activities</b>		
12	a. Increase the understanding of the impact of pollution, e.g., acidification and eutrophication, and other pollutants (such as mercury and cyanide) on forest biodiversity; at genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape levels.		Impact of airborne pollution on forests: IPF 50b Strengthen international cooperation for building scientific knowledge and cooperate in activities related to the impact of air-borne pollution on forest health incl. provision of access to data IPF 50c Continue and extend regional programmes monitoring impacts of air pollution on forest health
13	b. Support monitoring programmes that help evaluate the impacts of air, soil and water pollution on forest ecosystems, and address the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.		Impact of airborne pollution on forests: IPF 50d Develop assessment and monitoring methods of national-level C+Is for airborne pollutants in the context of SFM
14	c. Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.		Impact of airborne pollution on forests: IPF 50a Adopt a preventative approach to the reduction of damaging air pollution in national strategies for sustainable development
15	d. To promote the reduction of pollution levels that adversely affect forest biodiversity and encourage forest management techniques that reduce the impacts of changing environmental conditions on forest ecosystems.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>Objective 3</b> Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity		
	<b>Activities</b> Taking into account the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Climate Change and Biodiversity:		
16	a. Promote monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere;		Forest Research: IPF 94d Extend on-site research and enhance its prioritization and the application of its results
17	b. Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global, regional and national levels;		
18	c. Promote the maintenance and restoration of biodiversity in forests in order to enhance their capacity to resist to, and recover from and adapt to climate change;		
19	d. Promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;		
20	e. Assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change.		
	<b>Objective 4</b> To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression	Forests in environmentally critical areas: IFF 129c Use planted forests and other means such as agroforestry as options for rehabilitation degraded lands esp. in countries with low forest cover <sup>129</sup>	Forests in environmentally critical areas: IPF 46a Undertake integrated and coordinated actions to address dryland forest issues at the international, national and local level IPF 46b Analyze past experiences and monitor trends in dryland forests, incl. biophysical, social, economic and institutional factors IPF 46d Support education, training, extension systems and participatory research in order to develop resource management approaches that reduce pressure on forests in fragile ecosystems

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>Activities</b>		
21	a. Identify policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires, often associated with land clearing and other land use activities.		
22	b. Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes.		
23	c. Develop and promote the use of fire management tools for maintaining and enhancing forest biological diversity, especially when there has been a shift in fire regimes.		
24	d. To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.		
25	e. 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.		
26	f. To advise on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires.		
27	g. Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.		
28	h. Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
29	i. Develop mechanisms, including early warning systems, for exchange of information related to the causes of forest biodiversity loss, including fires, pests and diseases, and invasive species.		
	<b>Objective 5</b> To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
30	a. Develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods.		
	<b>Objective 6</b> To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses		
	<b>Activities</b>		
31	a. Encourage the creation of private reserves and private conservation methods where appropriate, respecting the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.		International organizations, regional organizations, multilateral institutions and instruments: IPF 146a Support international and regional organisations and agencies and relevant instruments in their work on forest-related issues
32	b. Establish ecological corridors on a national and regional basis.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 86 Countries that share ecologically important or unique transboundary forests should establish joint protected areas incl. Corridors	
33	c. Promote cost-benefit analysis of development projects that might lead to the conversion of forest into other land uses incorporating the impacts on forest biological diversity.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
34	d. Implement policies, practices and measures aimed at addressing the causes and reducing impacts on forest biological diversity resulting from human-induced uncontrolled clearing or other uncontrolled land-use activities		
	<b>GOAL 3</b> To protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 85a Commit to the protection, conservation and representativeness of all types of forests through a range of conservation mechanisms IFF 85b Develop and implement strategies for the protection of the full range of forest values IFF 85c Develop and implement forest management mechanisms that provide for partnership and participation in support of forest conservation initiatives IFF 85d Develop financial support mechanisms to engage all interested parties in the management of protected forest areas; recognize protected forest areas under the stewardship of private owners or communities IFF 85e Develop and apply criteria based on the adequacy, consistency and effectiveness of protected areas; consider corridors and buffer zones in order to form networks IFF 85f Develop and implement innovative mechanisms for financing and encouraging forest conservation IFF 85g Contribute to a global and regional assessment of the current status of forest protected areas	

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	Objective 1 Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.	Forests in environmentally critical areas: IFF 129c Use planted forests and other means such as agroforestry as options for rehabilitation degraded lands esp. in countries with low forest cover	
	<b>Activities</b>		
35	a. Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach		
36	b. Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.		
37	c. Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.		
	<b>Objective 2</b> Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
38	a. Determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.		
39	b. Develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.		
	<b>Objective 3</b> Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
Activities			
40	a. Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 88 Cooperate in developing methodologies assessing conditions and management effectiveness in existing protected forest areas	
41	b. Establish (in accordance with Article 8(j)) with the full participation and with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders, comprehensive, adequate, biologically and geographically representative and effective networks of protected areas.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 86 Countries that share ecologically important or unique transboundary forests should establish joint protected areas incl. Corridors	
42	c. Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.		
43	d. Revise in a similar manner and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and efficacy of existing protected area networks.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 89 Develop guidelines for consistency in the interpretation and use of existing IUCN categories of protected areas in a national context and develop a global approach for assessing effectiveness of protected areas management	
44	e. Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.		
45	f. Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values;		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 4</b> To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64g Promote and enhance forest resources through SFM practices and creation of new resources esp. in countries with low forest cover or fragile ecosystems	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 28a Assess long-term trends in supply and demand for wood, promote sustainability with emphasis on investment in SFM and strengthening of institutions
	<b>Activities</b>		
46	a. Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.		Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40e Promote and provide opportunities for the participation, inter alia, of indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK and forest owners in national forest policies and programmes IPF 40f Work with all interested parties to gather experiences of the approaches that work in practice IPF 40g Support efforts to enhance capacity of people who possess TFRK to participate IPF 40h Recognize and support traditional resource use systems incorporating TFRK IPF 40i Work with communities and build on their knowledge to establish stronger linkages between traditional and emerging SFM systems IPF 40j Identify ways to inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK, examine opportunities to apply TFRK, work out a methodological framework of compatibility between TFRK and new technologies IPF 40k,l Promote research on TFRK in national and regional institutions IPF 40l Incorporate TFRK in forest management training and consider TFRK when developing C+Is for SFM, NFPs and certification schemes IPF 40m Support countries to assist financially and otherwise existing networks that promote the sharing of TFRK on mutually agreed terms

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
47	b. Develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41a Contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products/services from sustainable managed forests 122 a	
48	c. Support regional cooperation and work on sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products and services, including through technology transfer and capacity-building within and between regions.	Technology transfer and capacity building: IFF 56 j Promote fair sharing of benefits from forest genetic resources	
49	d. Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.		
50	e. Promote cooperative work on the sustainable use of forest products and services and its relation to biodiversity conservation with the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.		
51	f. Encourage implementation of voluntary third-party credible forest certification schemes that take into consideration relevant forest biodiversity criteria and that would be audited, taking into consideration indigenous and local community rights and interests.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41b Undertake further cooperative work on voluntary certification/labelling schemes, seek to enhance their international comparability, consider their equivalence, ensure transparency and non-discrimination, ensure that they are no obstacle to market access	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IPF 133a Consider supportive relationship between SFM, trade and voluntary certification/labelling schemes
52	g. Set up demonstration sites that would illustrate forest conservation and on-ground delivery of goods and services through sustainable forest management, which are also representative of various types of forest, themes and regional needs, through case-studies.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41a Contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products/services from sustainable managed forests	

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
53	h. Facilitate and support a responsible private sector committed to sustainable harvesting practices and compliance with domestic laws through effective development and enforcement of laws on sustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber resources.	Financial assistance: IFF 30c Encourage private investment into SFM by providing the environment within a regulatory framework that also encourages reinvestment of revenues Future supply of and demand for wood and non-wood forest products and services: IFF 122b Recognize the role of the private sector in producing forest products/services. This role may need to be supported by policies, incentives and regulations	
	<b>Objective 2</b> Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.		Financial assistance: IPF 70b Continue to develop and employ market-based and other economic instruments and incentives to increase rent capture and mobilize domestic financial resources for SFM, reduce social costs and negative environmental impact due to unsustainable practices
	<b>Activities</b>		
54	a. Establish a liaison group with an associated workshop to facilitate development of a joint work plan with relevant members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to bring harvesting of non-timber forest products (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:	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41a Contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products/services from sustainable managed forests	

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
541	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;		
542	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;		
543	iii. Provide advice on appropriate alternative sustainable livelihood technologies and practices for the affected communities;		
544	iv. Provide advice on appropriate monitoring tools.		
55	b. Promote projects and activities that encourage the use and supply of alternative sources of energy to prevent forest degradation due to the use of firewood by local communities.	Technology transfer and capacity building: IFF 56I Pursue actions that facilitate the transfer, development and application of environmentally sound technologies for SFM and analyse the implications of the use of by-products from forest industry for domestic and industrial purposes, esp. for energy Future supply of and demand for wood and non-wood forest products and services: IFF 122c Incorporate the supply of fuelwood and wood energy as well as efficient wood energy technologies as a crucial part of policy and planning exercises within the forestry, agriculture and energy sectors, assess more accurately the impacts of fuelwood collection	
56	c. Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
57	d. Solicit input from Parties, other countries and relevant organizations on ways and means to encourage and assist importing countries to prevent the entry of unsustainably harvested forest resources, which are not covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and consider this information as a basis for further steps on this issue.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41a Contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products/services from sustainable managed forests IFF 41e Improve market transparency to help promote responsible producer and consumer choices in supply and demand for forest products/services and their substitutes IFF 41f Consider appropriate national-level actions and promote international cooperation to reduce the illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products incl. biological resources with the aim of its elimination	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IPF 135b Provide an assessment and share relevant information on the nature and extent of illegal trade in forest products and consider counter-measures
	<b>Objective 3</b> Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.		
	<b>Activities</b> 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:		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
58	a. Strengthen the capacity of, and provide incentives for, indigenous and local communities to generate opportunities for sustainable use of forest biodiversity and for access to markets;		Financial assistance: IPF 70c Enhance community financing and facilitate local investment into SFM Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IPF 128b Improve market access for forest goods/services, incl. reduction of barriers, promote a mutually supportive relationship between environment and trade IPF 131a Support efforts to gather more information and conduct more independent market and economic studies of competition between wood and non-wood substitutes, analyse costs and benefits, and the impacts on SFM IPF 131b Support developing countries to increase their productivity and efficiency consistent with policies for SFM and support community-based processing of forest products
59	b. Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity;		
60	c. Encourage the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity by indigenous and local communities through their development of adaptive management practices, using as appropriate traditional forest-related knowledge;		Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40f Work with all interested parties to gather experiences of the approaches that work in practice IPF 40m Support countries to assist financially and otherwise existing networks that promote the sharing of TFRK on mutually agreed terms Technology transfer and capacity building: IPF 77f Consider supporting of forest-dependent people and communities by funding SFM-projects, capacity building and information dissemination, support direct participation of all interested parties in forest policy

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
61	d. Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity as an instrument to enhance forest biological diversity;		
62	e. Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j);		Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40j Identify ways to inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK, examine opportunities to apply TFRK, work out a methodological framework of compatibility between TFRK and new technologies
63	f. Create an environment that fosters respect, and stimulates, preserves and maintains traditional knowledge related to forest biological diversity, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IFF 74c Develop common understanding of the relationship between intellectual property rights and the CBD with view to protect knowledge from inappropriate use	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40a Promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in SFM IPF 40b Collaborate with indigenous and forest-dependent people who possess TRFK to promote international understanding IPF 40f Work with all interested parties to gather experiences of the approaches that work in practice
	<b>Objective 4</b> 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.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
64	a. Develop, harmonize and assess the diversity of forest genetic resources, taking into consideration the identification of key functional/keystone species populations, model species and genetic variability at the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) level.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
65	b. Select, at a national level, the most threatened forest ecosystems based on the genetic diversity of their priority species and populations and develop an appropriate action plan in order to protect the genetic resources of the most threatened forest ecosystems.		
66	c. Improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation in situ, in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations.		
67	d. Provide guidance for countries to assess the state of their forest genetic resources, and to develop and evaluate strategies for their conservation, both in situ and ex situ.		
68	e. Develop national legislative, administrative policy measures on access and benefit-sharing on forest genetic resources, taking into account the provisions under Articles 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in conformity with future decisions of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.		
69	f. Monitor developments in new biotechnologies and ensure their applications are compatible with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity with respect to forest biological diversity, and develop and enforce regulations for controlling the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) when appropriate.		
70	g. Develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, subregional and global levels.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
71	h. Implement activities to ensure adequate and representative in situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic forest species and complement the in situ conservation with adequate ex situ conservation of the genetic diversity of endangered, overexploited and narrow endemic species and species of economic potential.		
	<b>GOAL 5</b> Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilization of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IFF 74b Promote fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of TFRK Technology transfer and capacity building: IFF 56j Promote fair sharing of benefits from forest genetic resources	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40r Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with local and indigenous communities
	<b>Activities</b> 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):		
72	a. Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.		
73	b. Strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements.		
74	c. Promote dissemination of information about benefit-sharing experiences through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENABLING ENVIRONMENT</b>		
	<b>GOAL 1</b> Enhance the institutional enabling environment.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses		Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 31c Support the programme of work for forest biological diversity with respect to analysing measures for mitigating underlying causes of biodiversity loss
	<b>Activities</b>		
75	a. Each Party to carry out, in a transparent and participatory way, thorough analysis of local, regional, national and global direct and underlying causes of losses of forest biological diversity. A distinction should be made between broad socio-economic causes such as demographic growth and more specific causes such as institutional weaknesses and market or policy failures.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64a Study and take measures to address the chains of causality of the underlying causes within each country, incl. impacts of poverty and processes outside the forest sector Economic instruments, tax policies and land tenure: IFF 115c Recognize the actual and potential impacts of economic instruments and tax policies as a means of supporting SFM practices, examine the role of policy failures and policies in other sectors as a contributing factor to unsustainable practices	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 27a Prepare in-depth studies of underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation at the national and international levels IPF 27b Analyse the historical perspective of underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and other causes, incl. transboundary economic forces IPF 29a Formulate and implement national strategies for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation IPF 31a,b Undertake case studies to identify causes of deforestation and forest degradation, test framework as tool and disseminate results; assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in this effort
76	b. Each Party on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations.		Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 29a Formulate and implement national strategies for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
77	c. Parties to report through the clearing-house mechanism of the Secretariat on successful experiences involving control and mitigation of the underlying causes of deforestation, which would make it possible to understand lessons learned.		
	<b>Objective 2</b> Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
78	a. Parties to formulate appropriate policies and adopt sets of priority targets for forest biological diversity to be integrated into national forest programmes, national sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers, related non-forest programmes and national biological diversity strategies and action plans. Ensure that there is coherence and direct interaction between the different programmes.	International organizations, regional organizations, multilateral institutions and instruments: IFF 144 Support forest programmes and integrate forest-related aspects in programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, decreasing population pressure, promoting food security and promoting environmental awareness	Monitoring progress in implementation: IFF 17a Prepare national information on management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests
79	b. Seek ways of streamlining reporting between the different forest-related processes, in order to improve the understanding of forest quality change and improve consistency in reporting on sustainable forest management.	Monitoring progress in implementation: IFF 19a Develop harmonized and comprehensive reporting formats to meet various needs	
80	c. Develop a set of indicators that might be used in assessing progress in implementing the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and relevant work programmes;		Financial assistance: IPF 71b Explore indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of forest programmes and projects at national and local level

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
81	d. Donor bodies and other financial institutions to incorporate forest biological diversity and sustainable use principles and targets into forest and related programmes, including watershed management, land-use planning, energy, transport, infrastructure development, education and agriculture, mineral exploitation, and tourism.		
82	e. Seek to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels in the area of forest biological diversity.		
83	f. Develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations, including adequate resourcing and involvement of indigenous and local communities.		National Forest and Land-Use Programms: IPF 17f Elaborate systems for NFPs that identify and involve a broad participation of indigenous people, forest dwellers, forest owners and local communities in decision making regarding the management of state forest in their proximity
84	g. Parties and donor bodies to develop and implement, strategies, in particular national financing strategies in the framework of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes, and provide adequate financial, human and technical resources.		
85	h. Encourage the Executive Secretary to coordinate and seek synergies between Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Forum on Forests and the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including establishment of memoranda of understanding, as appropriate, between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and recommend such an memorandum of understanding with the International Tropical Timber Organization and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as a first step.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
86	i. Increase emphasis on capacity-building, research and training, public education and awareness, access to and transfer of information and technology, technical and scientific cooperation, with focus on capacities required to address forest biodiversity-related issues.		Technology transfer and capacity building: IPF 77b Assess and identify national technological requirements/capabilities for SFM IPF 77c Strengthen N-S cooperation and promote S-S and N-S-S cooperation in forest-related technology transferIPF 77c Strengthen N-S cooperation and promote S-S and N-S-S cooperation in forest-related technology transfer IPF 77d Formulate policies and incentives that encourage all concerned to develop and use environmentally sound technologies IPF 77e Give greater emphasis on national and local capacity building in development and implementation of NFPs and international programmes as well as in dissemination and adaptation of technologies to national and local conditions IPF 77f Consider supporting of forest-dependent people and communities by funding SFM-projects, capacity building and information dissemination, support direct participation of all interested parties in forest policy
	<b>Objective 3</b> 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.	Forest conservation and protected areas: IFF 90 Improve coordination of policies and programmes that affect forest conservation	
	<b>Activities</b>		
87	a. Develop appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
88	b. Seek to resolve land tenure and resource rights and responsibility, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders including for indigenous and local communities, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64b Create procedures to promote effective participation of all interested parties in decision making about forest management IFF 64c Define clearly land ownership and the rights of indigenous and local communities and forest owners for the sustainable use of forests Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM): IPF 115d Achieve a common international understanding on concepts, terms and definitions used in developing C+Is for SFM...	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 29c Formulate policies aiming at securing land tenure for local communities and indigenous people and aiming at benefit sharing
89	c. Encourage Parties and countries to ensure that forest and forest-related laws adequately and equitably incorporate the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.		
90	d. Implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools.	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IFF 74d Develop or strengthen and implement at the national level policies on TFRK	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40c Explore options for policies, institutional and legal frameworks and protection systems for TFRK, benefit sharing and possibly agreements for its assessment
91	e. Develop legislation, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing for forest genetic resources, taking into account the draft Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization.		Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40c Explore options for policies, institutional and legal frameworks and protection systems for TFRK, benefit sharing and possibly agreements for its assessment

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
92	f. Invite Parties, Governments and other relevant organizations to submit case-studies and research on the role of performance bonds in forest concessions, in the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity; and request the Secretariat to make these available.		
93	g. Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders to develop mechanisms and processes to work toward good governance to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.		
94	h. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods as appropriate prior to land-conversion decisions.		
	<b>Objective 4</b> Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade		
	<b>Activities</b>		
95	a. Invite Parties, Governments and relevant organizations to provide information on a voluntary basis to enable a better comprehension of the effects of unsustainable harvesting, exploitation of other forest resources and associated trade, as well as on the underlying causes, on forest biological diversity. On the basis of dissemination of this information countries may decide to take relevant measures such as enforcement actions.		
96	b. Evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.		
97	c. Develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
98	d. Develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.		Financial assistance: IPF 69a Encourage efforts by the private sector to formulate and implement voluntary codes of conduct aimed at promoting SFM
99	e. Encourage and support the development and implementation of tracking and chain-of-custody systems for forest products to seek to ensure that these products are legally harvested.		Financial assistance: IPF 69b Explore mechanisms to encourage the private sector to act consistently with SFM and to invest financial resources generated from forest-based activities in actions that support SFM
100	f. Invite Governments and relevant organizations to develop and forward to the Secretariat case-studies and research on the impacts of unsustainable timber and non-timber harvesting and related trade.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41f Consider appropriate national-level actions and promote international cooperation to reduce the illegal trade in wood and non-wood forest products incl. biological resources with the aim of its elimination	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IPF 135b Provide an assessment and share relevant information on the nature and extent of illegal trade in forest products and consider counter-measures
	<b>GOAL 2</b> Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
101	a. Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
102	b. Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits.	Valuation of forest goods and services: IFF 107a Improve collection of quantitative data to enumerate and develop physical accounts of the full range of forest goods/services and impacts of changes in forest use on the environment, incl. substitute non-wood materials IFF 107b Develop rapid and low-cost valuation methods incl. approaches that incorporate a wide range of values, identify costs and benefits of SFM and ways to internalize externalities IFF 107c Develop and test rapid valuation methods that are policy relevant and efficient IFF 107d Assist developing countries in building capacity for development and application of valuation methods	Valuation of forest goods and services: IPF 104a Use available methodologies to provide improved estimates of the value of all forest goods/services and allow for more informed decision making taking into account that the wide range of forest benefits are not adequately covered by present valuation methodology IPF 104b Prepare comprehensive documents on available forest valuation methods and data sets required, part. for goods/services that are not traded IPF104c Promote research to further develop forest valuation methodologies related to deforestation, forest degradation, erosion, C+Is
103	c. Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies.		
104	d. Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64h Identify and measure internalization of externalities, introduce positive incentives to combat deforestation, esp. in countries with fragile forests	
105	e. Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64h Identify and measure internalization of externalities, introduce positive incentives to combat deforestation, esp. in countries with fragile forests	

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
106	f. Provide market and other incentives for the use of sustainable practices, develop alternative sustainable income generation programmes and facilitate self-sufficiency programmes of indigenous and local communities.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64h Identify and measure internalization of externalities, introduce positive incentives to combat deforestation, esp. in countries with fragile forests IFF 64i Support local community programmes , facilitate access to markets, esp. ...	
107	g. Develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production.		Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 28a Assess long-term trends in supply and demand for wood, promote sustainability with emphasis on investment in SFM and strengthening of institutions
108	h. Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.		
109	i. Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 3</b> Increase public education, participation, and awareness.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.	Forests in environmentally critical areas: IFF 129d Engage in raising awareness of the ecological, social, cultural and economic roles that planted and natural forest might fulfil in the rehabilitation and SFM in environmentally critical areas	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IPF 30a Provide information on underlying causes and on multiple role of forests as foundation for public understanding and decision making
	<b>Activities</b>		
110	a. Increase broad-based awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns.	Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation: IFF 64e Support capacity building in communities and create awareness in the society at large on the importance of issues related to deforestation and degradation	Assessment of multiple benefits of all types of forests: IPF 89h Start a consultation process with all interested parties at the national, subnational and local levels to identify the full range of benefits that society derives from forests
111	b. Promote consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products.	Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IFF 41a Contribute to achieving trade in wood and non-wood products/services from sustainable managed forests	
112	c. Increase awareness amongst all stakeholders of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IFF 74a Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain TFRK in SFM incl forest biological resources	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40a Promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in SFM IPF 40e Promote and provide opportunities for the participation, inter alia, of indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK and forest owners in national forest policies and programmes
113	d. Develop awareness of the impact of forest-related production and consumption patterns on the loss of forest biological diversity and the goods and services it provides.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
114	e. Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions.		
115	f. Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain traditional forest-related knowledge and values in forest-related laws and forest planning tools, in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IFF 74a Implement effective measures to recognize, respect, protect and maintain TFRK in SFM incl forest biological resources IFF 74b Promote fair sharing of benefits arising from the use of TFRK IFF 74c Develop common understanding of the relationship between intellectual property rights and the CBD with view to protect knowledge from inappropriate use IFF 74d Develop or strengthen and implement at the national level policies on TFRK	Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40a Promote activities aimed at advancing international understanding on the role of TFRK in SFM IPF 40b Collaborate with indigenous and forest-dependent people who possess TRFK to promote international understanding IPF 40c Explore options for policies, institutional and legal frameworks and protection systems for TFRK, benefit sharing and possibly agreements for its assessment IPF 40e Promote and provide opportunities for the participation, inter alia, of indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK and forest owners in national forest policies and programmes IPF 40e Promote and provide opportunities for the participation, inter alia, of indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK and forest owners in national forest policies and programmes IPF 40f Work with all interested parties to gather experiences of the approaches that work in practice IPF 40g Support efforts to enhance capacity of people who possess TFRK to participate IPF 40h Recognize and support traditional resource use systems incorporating TFRK IPF 40i Work with communities and build on their knowledge to establish stronger linkages between traditional and emerging SFM systems IPF 40j Identify ways to inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK, examine opprtunities to apply TFRK, work out a methodological framework of campatibility between TFRK and new technologies IPF 40j Identify ways to inventory, store, catalogue and retrieve TFRK, examine opprtunities to apply TFRK, work out a methodological framework of campatibility between TFRK and new

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
			technologies IPF 40k,l Promote research on TFRK in national and regional institutions IPF 40l Incorporate TFRK in forest management training and consider TFRK when developing C+Is for SFM, NFPs and certification schemes IPF 40m Support countries to assist financially and otherwise existing networks that promote the sharing of TFRK on mutually agreed terms IPF 40n Promote, in collaboration with indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK, digital mapping eventually combined with social mapping IPF 40r Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits with local and indigenous communities
116	g. Develop awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms.		Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services: IPF 128c Encourage efforts by the private sector to formulate and implement voluntary codes of conduct for promoting SFM for forest owners, developers and international investors to improve trade and to ensure that external trade policies take into account community rights
	<b>PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: KNOWLEDGE, ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING</b>		
	<b>GOAL 1</b> 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.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> 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.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>Activities</b>		
117	a. Review and adopt a minimum forest classification for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities.		
118	b. Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years.		
119	c. Review and contribute (from the biodiversity point of view) to standard forest definitions in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to be used in global and regional reporting to the scale of forest types.		
	<b>Objective 2</b> Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).	Monitoring progress in implementation: IFF 17a Prepare national information on management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests IFF 18 Consult with countries regarding collection and synthesis of national information with a view to verification, feedback and dissemination	
	<b>Activities</b>		
120	a. Review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps.		
121	b. Develop and apply national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps that include key components of forest biological diversity to be used in assessment reports on forest types including socio-economic and cultural aspects.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
122	c. Use adapted technology, for example geographic information system, to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity.		Traditional forest-related knowledge: IPF 40n Promote, in collaboration with indigenous people, forest dependent people who possess TFRK, digital mapping eventually combined with social mapping
	<b>Objective 3</b> To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
123	a. To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 2</b> Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information.	Forest Research: IFF 98a Explore ways and means of improving priority setting and support for national, regional and international research efforts Future supply of and demand for wood and non-wood forest products and services: IFF 121a Increase the extent, quality and comparability of inventory data on forest resources, incl. wood and non-wood products/services IFF 121b Give attention to reporting on the use of a broad range of non-wood products, incl quantities, ownership rights IFF 121c Collect and report on information on source and use of wood fuels IFF 121d Provide timely, useful and comparable data on prices of wood and non-wood products and their substitutes	Forest Research: IPF 94b The Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions are called to promote research and analysis undertaken by those Conventions and to address knowledge gaps Technology transfer and capacity building: Technology transfer and capacity building: IPF 78a Review and initiate development of an improved information system for better coordination and data-sharing
	<b>Objective 1</b> 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.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
124	a. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.		Financial assistance: IPF 71b Explore indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of forest programmes and projects at national and local level

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
125	<p>b. Develop and select international, regional and national criteria and where appropriate quantifiable, indicators for forest biological diversity, taking into account, as appropriate, existing work and processes on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management, as well as the knowledge held by indigenous and local communities. Such criteria and indicators should be used for assessment reporting at least 10-year intervals.</p>	<p>Monitoring progress in implementation:            IFF 17d Develop and implement C+Is for SFM and use them as a basis for reporting national trends and progress</p>	<p>financial assistance: IPF 71b Explore indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of forest programmes and projects at national and local level Assessment of multiple benefits of all types of forests: IPF 89a Integrate national-level C+Is for SFM in national forest assessments Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM): IPF 115a Proceed to prepare national-level C+Is for SFM and implement them IPF 115b Promote the use of internationally, regionally and nationally agreed C+Is as a framework for promoting best forest practices, encourage formulation and implementation of C+Is on a cross-sectoral basis and with participation of interested parties, include them in NFP, establish and clarify links between national-level C+Is and subnational-level/operational level, promote compatibility at all levels IPF 115d Achieve a common international understanding on concepts, terms and definitions used in developing C+Is for SFM... IPF 115e Draw on commonalities between C+Is developed in initiatives and use them in order to improve consistency in reporting</p>

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 3</b> Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.		
	<b>Activities</b>		
126	a. Develop and support focused research to improve understanding of the relationship between forest biological diversity and ecosystem functioning, taking into account forest ecosystem components, structure, functions and processes to improve predictive capability.		
127	b. Develop and support research to understand critical thresholds of forest biological diversity loss and change, paying particular attention to endemic and threatened species and habitats including forest canopies.		
128	c. Develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level.		
129	d. Develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land.		

Activity-No.	CBD-Activities	IFF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements	IPF-Proposal for Action sorted by Programme Elements
	<b>GOAL 4</b> Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity.		
	<b>Objective 1</b> 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.		Assessment of multiple benefits of all types of forests: IPF 89b Support countries to improve national forest resource assessment, forest statistics and the capacity to analyse and make proper use of forest resource information IPF 89c Strengthen research on forest inventory and monitoring techniques, expand the scope and improve the quality
	<b>Activities</b>		
130	a. Develop and implement a strategy and a plan of action and facilitate transfer of technology to provide infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases.	Promoting and facilitating the implementation of PfA's: IFF 9g Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition in implementing PfA's Monitoring progress in implementation: IFF 19b Improve effectiveness of coordination and partnership within countries and with international organisations and instruments for building capacities in developing countries for information exchange Technology transfer and capacity building: Technology transfer and capacity building: IFF 56a Initiate action towards broadening and development of initiatives to enhance transfer of technology for SFM from developed to developing countries	Financial assistance: IPF 70e Support developing countries in capacity building in SFM

## Anlage 1a: IFF/IPF-Proposals for Action ohne direkten Bezug zu CBD-Activities

### Promoting and monitoring progress of implementation

#### *Promoting and facilitating the implementation of PfA's*

PfA	abbreviated summary of content /legislation
IFF 9b	Promotion of an integrated approach by countries through their NFPs to the implementation of IPF-PfA's
IFF 9c	Create and strengthen initiatives, approaches and partnerships to encourage long-term commitment, donor support, participation; recognize the special role of ODA
IFF 9d	Undertake a systematic assessment of the IPF-PfA's and planning of their implementation
IFF 9e	Implement PfA's in the context of NFP/national forestry framework in a coordinated manner and with participation of all interested parties
IFF 9f	Establish a focal point in each country to guide the implementation process
IFF 139a	Identify practical means for mobilizing strengths and capabilities to support country-level efforts for implementing, enhance participation of all parties concerned

#### *Monitoring progress in implementation*

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IFF 17b	Make forest-related information for reviewing, monitoring and reporting progress in implementation of SFM widely available and accessible to policy maker and interest groups
IFF 17c	Report on the implementation of PfA's to CSD
IFF 17e	Encourage the donor community to assist developing countries in preparing costly national forest-related information

### National Forest and Land-Use Programms

PfA	abbreviated summary of content/legislation
IPF 17b	Improve cooperation in support of SFM and use NFPs as basis for international cooperation
IPF 17c	Cooperate on international level in the adequate provision of ODA and funding from GEF and other sources for the NFPs
IPF 17d	Integrate C+Is for SFM in NFP
IPF 17e	Develop, test and implement participatory mechanisms for integrating multidisciplinary research into all stages of the planning cycle
IPF 17g	Include capacity building as an objective of NFP, taking account of TFRK, esp. in developing countries and countries with economies in transition
IPF 17h	Establish sound national coordination strategies among all interested parties to promote the implementation of NFPs
IPF 17i	Further develop the concept and practice of partnership in the implementation of NFPs
IFF 9a	Provide increased financial resources to support NFPs in developing countries, incl. countries with low forest cover and part. least developed countries

## Underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation

IPF 28b	Enhance the role of plantations as an important element of SFM complementary to natural forests
IPF 28c	Support the convening of a global workshop on deforestation
IPF 29b	Develop mechanisms such as environmental impact assessments to improve policy formulation and coordination through an open participatory process
IPF 30b	Assist developing countries in promoting an integrated approach towards formulation and application of policy frameworks and in analysing the impacts of existing policies on forests
IFF 64d	Develop mechanisms to improve land access and forest use on a sustainable basis
IFF 64f	Support and promote community involvement in SFM through technical guidance, economic incentives and legal frameworks
IFF 64j	Analyze the impact of foreign debt on deforestation and explore innovative schemes for helping countries to promote SFM, esp. ...
IFF 65	International financial institutions are invited to strengthen transparency in decision making in financing and ensure that their policies support SFM
IFF 67	ITFF member organisations are encouraged to support the elaboration of a study on land tenure issues related to deforestation

## Traditional forest-related knowledge

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 40d	Take measures to rehabilitate and protect TFRK in the implementation of NFPs
IPF 40p	Undertake additional pilot studies on the relationship between intellectual property rights systems and TFRK at the national level
IPF 40q	Contribute to a compilation of instruments and legislation concerning TFRK by the Secr. CBD
IFF 75	COP of CBD is invited to include options for collecting, recording, applying and locating TFRK ...

## Forests in environmentally critical areas

IPF 46c	Establish protected areas to safeguard forest and related ecosystems in areas affected by drought
IPF 46e	Strengthen and further develop partnerships between local communities, governments, NGOs and other major groups to promote SFM and regeneration in ecosystems affected by desertification and drought
IPF 46 f	Develop efficient and coordinated programmes of international cooperation and action on forests in dryland ecosystems
IFF 129b	Place rehabilitation and SM of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas as a higher priority on national development agendas
IFF 129 e	Strengthen support and collaboration with international programmes, incl. financial resources and technology transfer

## Impact of airborne pollution on forests

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 50e	Consider entering into international agreements on the reduction of long-range transboundary air pollution

## Needs and requirements of countries with low forest cover

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 58a	Support FAO in developing a definition of low forest cover
IPF 58d	Improve international cooperation to support SFM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition with low forest cover
IPF 58e	Assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition with low forest cover in building capacity to monitor their forests

## Forest conservation and protected areas

IFF 87	Provide financial and other support to developing countries related to forest conservation and management of protected areas
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## International cooperation in financial assistance and technology transfer

### *Financial assistance*

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 67 a	Provide new financial resources to developing countries
IPF 67b	Increase ODA contribution to programmes supporting SFM (recipient countries are urged to prioritize forest activities)
IPF 67c	Work with developing countries on the basis of NFP to identify their needs, estimate and identify resources needed
IPF 67d	Use NFPs as framework for support and coordination of forest-related activities
IPF 67e	Support forest-related activities in international organizations and international financial institutions
IPF 67f	Support UNDP and the Bretton Woods institutions in exploring innovative ways for financing SFM
IPF 67g	Continue to implement solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of particularly the poorest countries incl. environmentally oriented debt reduction programmes
IPF 69c	Explore mechanisms to encourage reinvestment of revenues generated from forest goods/services back into the respective forest
IPF 69e	Formulate and create incentives to encourage the private sector to invest in SFM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition
IPF 70a	Support national initiatives to create NFPs in developing countries
IPF 71a	Enhance coordination among bilateral and multilateral donors and instruments related to forests
IPF 71c	Enhance community financing as an important strategy to promote SFM and establish mechanisms and instruments that facilitate local investment by indigenous groups and forest owners

IFF 30a	Increase and improve the effectiveness of financial resources for SFM and use NFPs as basis for increasing assistance in developing countries
IFF 30b	Give special attention to developing countries in financial cooperation to meet their needs for forest products/services sustainably
IFF 30d	Collect systematically and analyse financial flows data in the forest sector to enable rational policy decisions
IFF 30e	Explore the feasibility of operationalizing an investment promotion entity

### *Technology transfer and capacity building*

IPF 77 a	Promote, facilitate and finance access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries on favourable terms
IPF 78b	Establish mechanisms to assist the dissemination of information relevant to SFM to those who have difficulties in assessing international information
IPF 78c	Facilitate the provision of a better flow to policy and operational level of synthesized information on programme progress ...
IFF 56b	Develop an enabling policy, legal and institutional framework that encourage public and private sector investment in environmentally sound technologies for SFM
IFF 56d	Recognize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, incl. human and institutional capacity building, as an integral part of the process of investment and sustainable development, recognize the importance of combining transfer with training
IFF 56e	Take measures to promote and facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, mobilize further support for the development and application of appropriate technologies and corresponding know-how
IFF 56f	Consider practical measures to promote diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to end-users, part. in local communities in developing countries
IFF 56g	Enhance partnerships in respect of the transfer, development and application of environmentally sound technologies
IFF 56h	Promote transfer of environmentally sound rehabilitation technologies for SFM in environmentally critical areas, promote sharing of technologies within and between countries
IFF 56i	Assist developing countries with low forest cover and with fragile ecosystems in their efforts of capacity- building
IFF 56 m	Ensure equal opportunities for women, esp. indigenous women and women in rural areas, to become beneficiaries of environmentally sound technology, know-how and extension services
IFF 56n	Strengthen outreach programmes targeted at women in the areas of education, training and microcredit
IFF 56o	Use data disaggregated by gender in sectoral surveys and studies used in the development of technologies for SFM

## Assessment of multiple benefits of all types of forests

IPF 89 d,e,f,g	Support FAO with respect to the FRA 2000 and information systems
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## Forest Research

IPF 94 a	Support CIFOR with respect to forest research improvement
IPF 94c	Examine the need to expand the capacity of existing research institutions at the regional and subregional levels
IFF 96a	Improve national efforts to strengthen forest research by formulating policies, programmes and strategies within the context of NFPs
IFF 96b	Examine new ways for mobilizing funding for forest research, incl. changes to the charters of research institutions and research agendas
IFF 96c	Improve linkage between forest science and forest policy processes at the national and subnational levels
IFF 96d	Ensure that national forest research has prior consent of the country concerned
IFF 97a	Contribute to fund forest research in developing countries
IFF 97b	Examine new ways for mobilizing funding for forest research, strengthen networks and build capacity at the national, regional and global level
IFF 97c	Enhance access to forest-related information by all parties making best use of existing systems
IFF 97d	Foster joint ventures in forest research involving public and private sector
IFF 98b	Explore options for providing guidance for forest science initiatives, strengthening linkages between science and policy and mobilizing resources
IFF 98c	Work with IUFRO in exploring possibilities for a global forest information service

## Criteria and indicators for SFM

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
PF 115c	Provide adequate assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enable them to participate in further development of C+Is at the national, subnational and operational level

## Trade and environment in relation to forest products and services

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 128a	Study the environmental, social and economic impacts of trade-related measures affecting forest products and services
IPF 132a	Promote lesser used forest species in domestic and international markets
IPF 132b	Producer countries should implement policies that are compatible and consistent with SFM for the utilization of lesser used species
IPF 132c	Transfer and support adaptation of technologies for increasing utilisation of lesser used species
IPF 134a	Explore ways and means to establish full cost internalization to both wood products and non-wood substitutes, undertake market and economic analyses of their implications for forest management incl. costs and benefits of improved efficiency and sustainability at all levels of

	forest industry
IPF 134b	Share information concerning the implementation of full cost internalization and its application to SFM and relevant policy mechanisms
IPF 135a	Expand work on market transparency for trade in forest products/services, incl. possible development of a global database
IFF 41c	Analyse the implications of full-cost internalisation on forest management and economic development and implement strategies for forest products/services and substitutes
IFF 41d	Undertake further work on full life-cycle analysis of the environmental impacts of forest products/services, Council Directive 85/377 on the effects of projects on the environment
IFF 41g	Develop strategies for SFM with a long-term perspective to minimize negative affects of short-term market changes
IFF 41h	Recognize the special importance of forest product imports for countries with low forest cover and fragile ecosystems to satisfy their needs, assist them in expanding their forest cover

### Economic instruments, tax policies and land tenure

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IFF 115a	Assess the potential scope and effective combination of economic instruments and tax policies as tool for promoting SFM
IFF 115b	Recognize and use a combination of regulations and economic instruments for achieving the policy objectives incl. use of charges and forest revenue collection
IFF 115e	Undertake an up-to-date review of contemporary forest revenue collection systems for the use of forest products/services
IFF 115f	Provide general and specific advice to countries on design and administration of economic instruments and tax policies to promote SFM
IFF 115g	Countries are encouraged to develop macroeconomic policies that contribute to SFM; international financial institutions are requested to consider mitigating the impacts of macroeconomic adjustment programmes on forests

### Future supply of and demand for wood and non-wood forest products and services

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IFF 122d	Develop and implement policies to promote sustainable production of forest goods and services, ensure that the benefits of their commercialization contribute to improved forest management and are equally distributed to people who protect and provide them
IFF 122e	Review policies that effect the price of forest products and their substitutes, initiate studies to market behaviour
IFF 122f	Undertake studies on cost and benefits of using renewable forest products as opposed to non-renewable substitutes

## International organizations, regional organizations, multilateral institutions and instruments

PfA	abbreviated summary of content
IPF 145	Continue work in accordance with mandate, ITTF is encouraged to further coordinate and explore means for collaboration at the international, regional and country levels
IPF 146b	Clarify the mandates of relevant international institutions and organisations through their respective governing bodies
IPF 146c	Call on their respective governing bodies to eliminate waste and duplication
IPF 146d	Guide relevant international and regional institutions and those administering instruments, through their governing bodies, to accelerate incorporation of the forest-related results of UNCED and follow-up into their working programmes
IPF 146e	Support activities related to the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests
IFF 139b	Foster synergies among international and regional organisations and instruments and encourage participation in the forest policy dialogue
IFF 139c	Clarify the roles and work to be carried out by international and regional organisations and instruments
IFF 140a	Utilize the expertise provided by international and regional organisations and instruments in the formulation of NFPs
IFF 140b	Establish and strengthen effective national arrangements to provide coordinated and effective guidance to multilateral organisations
IFF 142a	Encourage NGOs to cooperate in creating public awareness of direct and indirect benefits derived from forests at national, subregional, regional and global level
IFF 142b	Encourage NGOs to cooperate in facilitating inter-institutional consultation on cross-sectoral forest policies, planning and programmes for SFM
IFF 142c	Encourage NGOs to cooperate in enhancing cost-effective data systems for timely dissemination of information on progress in SFM
IFF 143	Consider needs and requirements of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with special attention to low forest cover countries

**Anhang 1b:** Durchnummerierung der Aktivitäten des Arbeitsprogramms der CBD  
von 1 bis 130

**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.
2. Develop guidance for applying the ecosystem approach in forest ecosystems.
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.
4. Develop and implement guidance to help the selection of suitable forest management practices for specific forest ecosystems.
5. Develop and implement appropriate mechanisms for the participation of all stakeholders in ecosystem-level planning and management.
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.
7. Hold workshops to train and familiarize decision makers and managers with the foundations, principles and modalities of the ecosystem approach.
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.
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.

**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**

10. 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.

11. Improve the knowledge of the impacts of invasive alien species on forest ecosystems and adjacent ecosystems.

## **Objective 2**

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

#### **Activities**

12. 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.
13. 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.
14. Encourage the integration of forest biodiversity consideration into strategies and policies to reduce pollution.
15. 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.

## **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:

16. Promote monitoring and research on the impacts of climate change on forest biological diversity and investigate the interface between forest components and the atmosphere;
17. Develop coordinated response strategies and action plans at global, regional and national levels;
18. 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;
19. Promote forest biodiversity conservation and restoration in climate change mitigation and adaptation measures;
20. Assess how the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity can contribute to the international work relating to climate change.

## **Objective 4**

### **To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression**

#### **Activities**

21. 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.
22. Promote understanding of the role of human-induced fires on forest ecosystems and on species, and of the underlying causes.
23. 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.
24. To promote practices of fire prevention and control to mitigate the impacts of unwanted fires on forest biological diversity.

25. 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.
26. To advise on fire-risk prediction systems, surveillance, public education and other methods to minimise human-induced uncontrolled/unwanted fires.
27. Develop strategies to avoid the negative effects of sectoral programmes and policies which could induce uncontrolled forest fires.
28. Develop prevention plans against devastating fires and integrate them into national plans targeting the biological diversity of forests.
29. 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.

### **Objective 5**

**To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.**

#### **Activities**

30. Develop and promote management methods that restore or mimic natural disturbances such as fire, wind-throw and floods.

### **Objective 6**

**To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses**

#### **Activities**

31. Encourage the creation of private reserves and private conservation methods where appropriate, respecting the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.
32. Establish ecological corridors on a national and regional basis.
33. 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.
34. 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

## **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**

35. Promote the implementation of systems and practices for restoration in accordance with the ecosystem approach
36. Promote restoration of forest biological diversity with the aim to restore ecosystem services.
37. Create and improve where appropriate international, regional and national databases and case-studies on the status of degraded forests, deforested, restored and afforested lands.

## **Objective 2**

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

### **Activities**

38. Determine status and conservation needs of endemic or threatened species and the impacts of current forest management practices on these species.
39. Develop and implement conservation strategies for endemic and threatened species for global or regional application, and practical systems of adaptive management at national level.

## **Objective 3**

**Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.**

### **Activities**

40. Assess the comprehensiveness, representativeness and adequacy of protected areas relative to forest types and identify gaps and weaknesses.
41. 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.
42. Establish, in a similar manner, restoration areas to complement the network of protected areas where needed.
43. Revise in a similar manner and ensure the comprehensiveness, adequacy, representativeness and efficacy of existing protected area networks.
44. Assess the efficacy of protected forest areas for the conservation of biological diversity.
45. Ensure that relevant protected areas are managed to maintain and enhance their forest biodiversity components, services and values;

## **GOAL 4**

**To promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity**

### **Objective 1**

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

### **Activities**

46. Support activities of indigenous and local communities involving the use of traditional forest-related knowledge in biodiversity management.
47. Develop, support and promote programmes and initiatives that address the sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest products.
48. 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.
49. Improve forest management and planning practices that incorporate socio-economic and cultural values to support and facilitate sustainable use.
50. 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.
51. 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.
52. 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.

53. 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.

## **Objective 2**

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

#### **Activities**

54. 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:
  541. 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;
  542. 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;
  543. Provide advice on appropriate alternative sustainable livelihood technologies and practices for the affected communities;
  544. Provide advice on appropriate monitoring tools.
55. 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.
56. Develop any necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources.
57. 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.

## **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:

58. 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;
59. Strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity;
60. 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;
61. Provide incentives for the maintenance of cultural diversity as an instrument to enhance forest biological diversity;
62. Develop and implement education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biological diversity in accordance with Article 8(j);

63. 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.

#### **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**

64. 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.
65. 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.
66. Improve understanding of patterns of genetic diversity and its conservation in situ, in relation to forest management, landscape-scale forest change and climate variations.
67. 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.
68. 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.
69. 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.
70. Develop a holistic framework for the conservation and management of forest genetic resources at national, subregional and global levels.
71. 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.

#### **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):

72. Establish mechanisms to facilitate the sharing of benefits at local, national, regional and global levels.
73. Strengthen capacity of indigenous and local communities to negotiate benefit-sharing arrangements.
74. Promote dissemination of information about benefit-sharing experiences through the clearing-house mechanism and appropriate means at the local level.

## **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**

75. 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.
76. Each Party on the basis of the above analysis to implement their recommendations.
77. 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.

#### **Objective 2**

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

##### **Activities:**

78. 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.
79. 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.
80. 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;
81. 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.
82. Seek to harmonize policies at regional and subregional levels in the area of forest biological diversity.
83. Develop strategies for effective enforcement of sustainable forest management and protected area regulations, including adequate resourcing and involvement of indigenous and local communities.
84. 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.
85. 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.

86. 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.

### **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**

87. Develop appropriate measures and regulations to secure a permanent forest area sufficient to allow for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
88. 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.
89. 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.
90. Implement effective measures to protect traditional knowledge and values in forest laws and planning tools.
91. 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.
92. 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.
93. 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.
94. Develop and apply environmental and socio-economic impact assessment methods as appropriate prior to land-conversion decisions.

### **Objective 4**

**Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade**

#### **Activities**

95. 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.
96. Evaluate and reform, as required, legislation to include clear definition of illegal activities and to establish effective deterrents.
97. Develop methods and build capacity for effective law enforcement.
98. Develop codes of conduct for sustainable forest practices in logging companies and the wood-processing sector to improve biodiversity conservation.
99. 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.
101. 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.

## **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**

102. Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels.
103. 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.
104. Incorporate forest biological diversity and other forest values into national accounting systems and seek to estimate such figures for subsistence economies.
105. Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use.
106. Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.
107. 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.
108. 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.
109. Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
110. Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.

## **GOAL 3**

**Increase public education, participation, and awareness.**

### **Objective 1**

**Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.**

#### **Activities**

111. Increase broad-based awareness of the value of forest biological diversity through international, national and local public awareness campaigns.
112. Promote consumer awareness about sustainably produced forest products.
113. Increase awareness amongst all stakeholders of the potential contribution of traditional forest-related knowledge to conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.
114. 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.
115. Increase awareness of the value of forest biological diversity amongst public authorities and decision makers through specific information and training actions.
116. 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.

117. Develop awareness of the value of forest biological diversity among forestry workers, owners of forest land, logging contractors, and consulting firms.

### **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**

118. 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.
119. Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years.
120. 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.

##### **Objective 2**

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

##### **Activities**

121. Review existing national forest ecosystem classification systems and maps.
122. 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.
123. Use adapted technology, for example geographic information system, to develop a baseline for assessing levels of deforestation and impacts on biodiversity.

##### **Objective 3**

**To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.**

##### **Activities**

124. To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.

## **GOAL 2**

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

### **Objective 1**

**Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.**

#### **Activities**

125. Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key measures within the framework of sustainable forest management.
126. 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.

## **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**

127. 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.
128. 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.
129. Develop and apply forest ecosystem restoration techniques to address biodiversity loss at the ecosystem level.
130. Develop and support research on impact of current forest management practices for forest biodiversity within forests and on adjacent land.

## **GOAL 4**

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

### **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**

130. 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.