

**National Report to the Fourth Session of the
United Nations Forum on Forests**

Serbia and Montenegro

7th November 2003.

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II. Progress and issues related to implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action

General

In the aftermath of the disintegration process of the former Federation of Yugoslavia the latest change has been the disappearance of the name Yugoslavia, followed by a new community of states Serbia and Montenegro, created by a charter in February 2003. The Republic of Serbia incorporates, besides Central Serbia, two autonomous provinces: Vojvodina in the north and Kosovo in the south. Since 1999 Kosovo and Metohija, though legally remaining part of Serbia, is placed under the authority of UNMIK. As a consequence, Kosovo and Metohija has remained outside of all economic policies of the Republic of Serbia.

By the Constitution of the Union State of the Serbia and Montenegro, lots of competences of former federal state were relegated on the republics decision level.

In 2002 a new Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment was established in Serbia. It took over the responsibilities of the former Ministry of Health and Environmental Protection. At the same time, the Directorate of Forestry was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management to the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment and was incorporated in the structure of the new ministry. This move could be an indication to emphasise the policy of promoting the protective role of the forests in Serbia. Accordance to that, in Montenegro, situation was without changes and forestry is still at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management.

The governments are engaged in a major structural reform involving all major administrative systems, including the decentralisation of responsibilities and financial resources. At the same time, the capacity of public authorities is to be strengthened in order to be able to deliver services more efficiently and accountably, i.e. to move away from the old bureaucratic approaches towards transparent and accountable procedures.

The extended period of political instability and constant changes at the governmental level have made it difficult to make any new formulation of forest policies. The Forest Law in Serbia dates back to the year 1991 and is in need of renewal. A new constitution is under preparation, the results of which may have effect on the forestry sector as well. In Montenegro, several laws are already updated, like Law on Forests (2000) and Law on Hunting (1999). So far, no forest policy statement as such has been made, although policy issues have been dealt with in some documents. The lack of the general framework within the forestry sector has contributed to a situation where planning for the future is difficult if not impossible. This situation will be alleviated by the initiative of the Ministry for Protection of National Resources and Environment-Directorate of forests with FAO support to launch a project of Institutional Development and Capacity Building for the National Forest Programme in Serbia, which will eventually deal with drafting a forest policy document adapted to the present situation and future aspirations within the forestry sector.

It will also include considerations of the IPF/IFF proposals for action and national actions in the context of the outcome of the UNFF. National implementation of international agreement would be a significant element of the Serbia and Montenegro national forest policy. A systematic assessment of the IPF/IFF proposals for action will initiate in the near future important components for the creation of the national forest programme.

Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to thematic issues of UNFF 4

Social and cultural aspects of forests

Due to the economic and political sanctions imposed in the middle of 1992, utilization of natural resources intensified during the last decade, including those under special protection. This posed a greater threat to natural and cultural resources and reduced the society's capacity to invest in environmental protection measures. NATO bombing in 1999 caused additional environmental degradation.

A great biodiversity of autochthonous plants and animals species in Serbia and Montenegro, not only in regional - Balkan, but also in European proportions, has been verified by numerous scientific material proofs. Unfortunately, it is evident that in the past several decades, different, primarily inadequate external and internal anthropogenic activities and pressures seriously endangered a huge and unique biodiversity, which also includes the cultivated, i.e. autochthonous domestic species.

The scientific-research institutions in the period 1989 – 1992 kept 58 collections with about 32,000 samples. Based on the previous collections, Yugoslav Plant Gene Bank took over 5,228 samples, i.e. 3,016 seed samples and 2,212 samples of plant species for conservation *in-situ* with the data on the degree of processing. In the meantime, the collection and acquisition of some samples from active collections of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Institutes was continued, so that the National Collection of Plant Gene Bank now has 3,793 seed samples and 1,408 other samples (*ex-situ* and *in-situ*). It is important to emphasize that all samples are situated on different locations, and in the different institutions, because the National Plant Gene Bank doesn't have appropriate building for all different collections.

The creation of cultivars and hybrids in breeding processes is based on a great number of wild relatives of cultivated species and wild species from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro. For numerous cultivated species, the Balkans is the centre of origin or domestication. All the above mentioned species show a high degree of genetic variability.

Although, forest species in Serbia and Montenegro comprise 205 autochthonous tree and shrub species of which 32 are in the group of endangered species of the first, second and third degree of risk. The accession to the European program for forest genetic resources (EUFORGEN) was done with the decision to conserve the genetic potential of forest tree and shrub species and to enhance their utilization in Serbia and Montenegro.

Around 1,600 wild plant and animal species considered internationally significant species live on the territory of Serbia and Montenegro. The exceptional richness of plant and animal species and their communities also includes 4,182 species of higher plants, around 1,400 species of freshwater algae, 1,500 species of marine algae, 565 species of mosses, 516 species of lichens, and 650 species of macromycetes¹⁰. A certain number of plant species from the flora of the Serbia and Montenegro are included in the Red Lists of European and World Flora, such as *Ramonda serbica* and *R. nathaliae*, rare living representatives of the Tertiary tropic -subtropic flora that inhabited the Mediterranean and Europe over 500,000 year ago.

Among rich dendroflora, there are three sorts of crab apples (*Ius*), four sorts of common pear tree (*Pyrus*), and seven sorts of cherry tree (*Prunus*), which represent important genetic resources in pomiculture. The richness and peculiarity of the fauna in many caves in the Karst region (Eastern Serbia, Montenegro, etc.) are to be seen not only in numerous endemic species, but also in endemic genera and families.

The forestry sector is not offering women sufficient opportunities to fully use their educational capacity or professional experience. In Public Enterprises the share of women among employees is about 18 %.

Although there are a few exceptions, women are mostly employed in assisting jobs and non-core activities, which will be the first ones to be externalized in the restructuring process. It is likely that it will be mostly women who would face the consequences of privatization, including eventual unemployment.

Current regulations i.e. the *Forest Law of the Republic of Serbia* (1991), prescribe that "... forests as public welfare must be maintained, regenerated and utilised in such a way that their values and multiple benefits are conserved and increased, sustainability and protection is ensured, and increment and yield are permanently increased" (Art. 2). In this aim, forest regions were formed by the same Law "...to carry out rationally the measures of management in forests, woodland and other forest potentials in a defined territory" (Art. 5). They include both state-owned and private forests (Art. 21). In this way, all forest management operations and tasks must be equally implemented in all forests, disregarding the category of ownership.

Directorate of Forests is within its tasks related to private forests, authorized for:

- Bringing a programs of management of private forests (temporary annual management plans), with previously given opinion of an analyst;
- Financing of professional operations in private forests;
- Financing of afforestation of bare-land, forests silviculture, melioration in private ownership within a program of protection and improvement of forests.

In a description of tasks related to *officer for private forests*, in a rulebook for systematization, the following tasks are included:

- Making up a necessary documentations about those forests, following of changes, making information, reports and analysis related to forests in private ownership;
- Following and analyzing of a state in management of private forests, giving guidance and instructions regarding the measures of sustainable forest management of those forests.

In order to perform a prescribed tasks related to *private forests* successfully in Directorate of Forests, the following is required:

- for monitoring of production of a plan documentation and giving a consent for documents, first of all those documents should be made (programs of management of private forests, general forest management plans etc.), and than submitted to Forest Management Unit, in order to monitor and analyze execution of professional operations in private forests. All Public enterprises to which these works are entrusted should submit such reports, in accordance with instructions from Forest Management Unit;
- for afforestation of bare land in private property, it is required to have a clear and realistic plan, according to which a preparations should be done in time;
- for collecting the data about the condition of forests in private property, those forests should be first of all with forest management plans, which requires elaborated cadastre and defined ownership relations.

In addition, from the aspect of *legal regulations* it is required:

- to help forest owners to organize associations and to become actively involved in management of forests and forest land;
- to bring a regulations in the field of protection and improvement of forests, i.e. tasks that are financed or subsidized out of budget;
- to define clearly a field of professional operations in private forests (which in practice most often includes only marking and wood documentations);

The land ownership structure is probably the main obstacle to the appropriate management of private forests. Forest holdings are very small, on the average only 0.3 hectares or less. Owners have only a little, if any cooperation and many of them live away from their forest properties. State support in private forestry is inadequate and difficult to arrange at a reasonable unit cost considering the small areas to be dealt with, but only for this year, in Serbia, the State (Directorate of Forests) provided about 4 mill. of free seedlings and other planting material for private forest owners in Serbia. This clearly shows high interest of the State to improve cooperation and help to the private forest owners. Similar activities are in the Montenegro as well.

There has never been a survey of the private forests; hence reliable data on their condition, usage and owners is missing. It is estimated, however, that the greatest production potential in Serbia and in Montenegro, as well is actually in the private forests, having an estimated total area of 1.2 million hectares (50 % of the total forest area in Serbia and 34 % in Montenegro) and an annual increment of 2.8 million cubic meters. However, probably most of these forests have been degraded into low value coppice forests due to continuous harvesting during many generations. In their current state, most of these forests have value only as sources of fuel wood.

Management of natural and environmental resources in Serbia and Montenegro was given high priority in bilateral and multilateral development assistance and forest measures will be having a central role. In this context, a challenge will be to harmonise forest-related measures of the development assistance policy with the outcomes of the international forest dialogue.

Serbia and Montenegro is actively involved in the Convention on Biological Diversity, among other ratified environmental conventions (64).

Traditional forest-related knowledge

Due to recent political and socio-economic changes, a new urgent requirement has arisen, namely the establishment of a system of forestry extension and consultancy to ensure that the basic principles of sustainable management are observed and applied in the practice of private forestry in accordance with the Forest Law. The organs and organisations of the public forest sector will provide extension services according to their particular professional competence. These will include technical guidance and advice, market information, supply of services needed by owners, training and publication of manuals for use by private forest owners dealing with correct field practices, forest policy, legislation and other relevant issues related to private forestry. Attention will be paid to the special needs of private forest owners. Employers will be responsible for further training of forest workers that will be provided mostly on a self-financing basis.

The development and enhancement of forestry and hunting is realized by the implementation of plan documents in the ten-year period. Along with these plan documents (Hunting and Wildlife Management Plan and Forest Management Plan¹), there are also Spatial Plans of the Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro, which provide the directives for forest management on the entire territory of the Serbia and Montenegro, as well as the Republic Laws on Forests and Republic Laws on Hunting².

¹ Law on Forest (1991, 2000) put under an obligation elaboration of this documents.

² Country Profile of the FR of Yugoslavia, Chapter 11, Decision-Making (The following laws still regulate forestry issue in the Union of Serbia and Montenegro: the Resolution on Biodiversity Protection Policy in FR Yugoslavia (1994); the Federal Law on Admission of Agricultural and Forest Plant Varieties (1998); the Federal Law on GMO (2001)).

At the republican level the pertinent legislation include:

Although, the Forest Laws includes different regulations, which make the sustainable forest management possible, there are some regulations, which disable it or make it difficult. In addition, there are problems with other laws, which related to forests and forestry and are not completely harmonised with the Forest Laws.

Scientific forest-related knowledge

Professional education in Serbia and Montenegro is given at the *Faculty of Forestry* in Belgrade and technical education at the 3 high schools, in *Forestry School* in Kraljevo, *High School for Nourishment, Forestry and Chemistry* in Sremska Mitrovica (Serbia) and *Forestry School* in Berane (Montenegro).

Faculty of Forestry of Belgrade University provides forestry education at professional level. The faculty has a four years course, which may be followed by postgraduate courses for Master and Ph.D. levels. There are four different courses given; (a) general forestry, (b) landscape architecture, (c) wood processing, and (d) soil conservation and erosion control.

The objective of forestry policy in education is to prepare qualified employees for the forestry sector capable of carrying out their tasks efficiently and effectively. These tasks are aimed at sustainable management and development of forest resources, with due consideration being given to environmental, social, cultural and economic impacts. The state will be responsible for the development, organisation and maintenance of the national forestry education and training system. It will create suitable conditions for the education and training of the requisite number of qualified employees for all forms of forest ownership.

The curricula of the forestry schools at all levels, professional, technical and vocational, should be adapted to the needs of forestry practice in the changing socio- economic, scientific and technological conditions, particularly with regard to acquisition of new knowledge in ecology, social and cultural functions of forests, forestry legislation, economics, forest business management, competition in international timber trade labour market, and forest products.

Some international projects have been started in order to fulfil the above goals. They have a financial and expert support by the world institutions and by the Governments of West European countries:

a) *Institutional Development and Capacity Building for the National Forest Programme of Serbia*, is activated on initiative of Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment-Directorate of Forests, like request for assistance in forestry sector to FAO. Project is supported by FAO, financially and technically with leading and control by Directorate of Forests. The expected results are: the definition of the national forest policy and strategy, revision and innovation of forestry legislature, creation of the institutional framework capable of ensuring the sustainable development of the forestry sector (including

Serbian Laws

The Law on Forests (1991); the Law on Hunting (1993); the Law on Expropriation (1995); the Law on Environmental Protection (1991); the Law of National Parks (1993); the Law on Agricultural Land (1992); the Law on Planning and Organization of Space and Settlements (1995); the Law on Seeds and Seedlings (1993) and the Spatial Plan of Serbia (1996) as the strategic document.

Montenegrin Laws

The Law of National Parks (1991), the Law on Hunting (1999), the Law on Forests (2000); the Law on Nature Protection (1989). Strategic documents for the creation of National Policy in this area are: the Declaration on the Ecological State of Montenegro (1991) and the Spatial Plan of Montenegro (1988).

the development of private forestry sector), national capacity building for the development of forest policy and program;

b) Program for forestry sector in Serbia, supported by the Norwegian Government. The development of forestry sector in Serbia stagnated in the past period because of the war, isolation and lack of finances. It is necessary to improve the forestry practice, to be able to apply the modern approaches in sustainable utilisation of natural resources. In the realization of project participate by NFG (Norwegian Forestry Group) in cooperation with Faculty of Forestry, Belgrade University and Institute of Forestry, Belgrade.

c) Public Relation Strategy - the project for creating the PR strategy of Directorate of Forests-Republic of Serbia has been prepared in cooperation with the Canadian agency CESO. The expected results are well-trained forestry professional in PR and established plan for future training of forestry professionals in PR.

d) FODEMO Project (Forestry Development in Montenegro), which has been realised in cooperation with the Government of Luxemburg (Lux Development Company). The main aims of the project are improvement of management and planning system in forestry, as well as improvement of seed and nursery production.

e) Introduction of GIS in forestry in Montenegro, with support and cooperation of the UNDP.

f) Several project proposals in Montenegro are in the preparation processes, like: *Forest Certification* and *Project of development and recovery of the wood industries in Montenegro*.

Along with the above projects, it should be mention the participation of the Ministry representatives at the Ministerial Conference in Vienna this year, where the Vienna Living Forest Summit Declaration was signed. Also, the signing and ratification of the Convention on the European Forest Institute (EFI) is in the procedure.

Numerous activity were attribute last few years³ especially very intensive cooperation with many international organisations and institutions, like FAO, CIC, MCPFE, UNDP, UNECE (Timber Committee), OSCE, UPOV, IPGRI, EUFORGEN, UNESCO, IUCN, IUFRO, EFI, UNU and World Bank, as well as with government representatives of Norway, Finland, Sweden, Luxemburg and Japan. Also, numerous institutes and individuals are members of IUFRO different divisions and EFI.

The system of forest management and protection is organized and synchronized by the specialized services in public enterprises for forest management, by the Ministries, Institutes and through legal regulations to prevent all inappropriate influences on forest.

Monitoring, assessment and reporting, concepts, terminology and definitions

The present forest condition in Serbia and Montenegro can be characterized as unsatisfactory because of the insufficient growing stock, unfavorable age structure, unsatisfactory stocking, density and forest percentage, unfavorable stand condition with a high percentage of stands with broken canopy and weeded areas, and unsatisfactory health condition.

The latest forest resource inventory in Serbia and Montenegro was taken in 1979. Its aim was to collect data for the needs of enterprises in the field of forestry and the timber industry, and make it possible to deal with forestry problems in a scientific manner. The obtained data are the foundation for pursuing a

³ Country profile of the FR of Yugoslavia, Chapter 11, Cooperation

policy in this field and for the long-term planning of forestry development, as well as of the development of the dependent timber industry.

The data on the growing stock obtained in 1979 were gathered on the basis of a common methodology drawn up by the Statistical Bureau.

One of the priority needs of multi-purpose forest resource management planning is a sound and reliable database. Presently this is, to a great extent, is lacking. The existing forest resource database is old and incomplete. This is true with regard to the state forest, whereas for private forest, data as such is completely unreliable. It is a prerequisite that a comprehensive forest information system developed and established. The system should respond not only to forest resource base data but also all other data that would facilitate planning. It is further important that the new system should be in harmony with the European Forestry Information and Communication System.

The above mentioned Program for Forestry Sector in Serbia will be carried out in two parts: Pilot Project "National Inventory of Forests", which should identify the methodology and propose the implementation of the national inventory of forests, and "Introduction of GIS to forest planning and management", which should organise and functionalise the information system, with the necessary information for the sustainable management of forests and hunting resources.

Also, very similar project was prepared in Montenegro "Introduction of GIS in forestry", supported by UNDP.

A new approach to multi-purpose forest resource management and planning would call for a capacity building, and an appropriate institutional and organizational restructuring that would be required to respond to new emerging operational environment. Present institutions and organizations would be required to adopt a way, which would enable to respond to these new requirements. In this respect, in addition to the administrative and management institutions, the educational institutions, both the Faculty of Forestry and Forestry Schools, may also need to reorient their education and training, for which new curricula development may become necessary. All these institutions appear to have limited instruments and suffer the lack of financial means. Therefore, an external donor support may become highly effective in addressing this issue.

National Focal Centre of International Cooperative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests) is the Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment (Directorate of Forests) in Serbia and Institute of Forestry from Podgorica in Montenegro.

The experience on carrying out the monitoring of the forest desiccation according to the Handbook on Methods and Criteria for Harmonised Sampling, Evaluation, Monitoring and Analysis of the Influence of Air Pollution upon the Forests (UN/ECE) indicate partial results and monitoring of the Level I and II. For purpose of obtaining the relevant data it is performed a revision of the bioindicator points damaged or having disappeared by felling of the dry trees, as well as inauguration of the monitoring of all the parameters at I, II, III and IV levels.

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

The entire forest ecosystem is a very important resource of international significance, so the management and protection of forest ecosystems must be assessed globally and in conformity with the commitments undertaken by our country within the ratification of international conventions on the protection and enhancement of forest biodiversity.

Since 1992, the international community has been engaged in a policy dialogue on the actions that are required to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) facilitated these intergovernmental deliberations by establishing the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). In 2000 the deliberations of the IPF and IFF, resulted with establishment of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF).

The IPF/IFF proposals for action focus on country level action to be undertaken by national government and relevant stakeholders from the private sector and society in cooperation with international forest-related organisations, instruments and institutions. The proposals are meant to promote multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral action and to elaborate upon the Forest Principles and Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 adopted by the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), with regard to implementation, the proposals are tools for strengthening existing forest-related policy processes like MCPFE Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management; different national and international projects leading by FAO, NFG and other organisations.

Also, it can be emphasise an apparent inadequate application of the IPF/IFF proposals for action, as well as the MCPFE Criteria & Indicators because of the nonexistent forest management plans with incorporated proposals for action, or C&I on the national level. It will be the next steps to create national project for implementation C&I for SFM and IPF/IFF proposals for action in Serbia and in Montenegro as well.

III. Preparation of the Report

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List of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action Related to Each of the Thematic Issues on the Agenda of the Fourth Session of UNFF

The proposals for action listed below have been identified as being those most relevant to each of the thematic issues on the agenda of UNFF 4. To facilitate reporting, the proposals for action have been clustered and a summary of each cluster has been provided. These summaries are by no means meant to replace the proposals for action.

Social and cultural aspects of forests

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | IPF | IFF |
| Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources Promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources | | 56 (j) |
| The role of women in sustainable forest management Involve women in national forest programmes (NFPs), and enhance their role in sustainable forest management | | 56 (m), 56 (n), 66 |
| Enhanced role of local communities in sustainable forest management Develop and implement programmes for sustainable forest management. Support local communities by funding sustainable forest management projects, capacity-building, information dissemination and participation. | 17 (a), 17 (f), 77 (f), 131 (b), | 56 (f) 66, 121 (b) |
| Common Item: Monitoring, assessment and reporting on social data | | 121 (b), 129 (a) |
| <i>Common item: Promoting public participation</i> | 89 (h) | |

Traditional forest related knowledge

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | IPF | IFF |
| Advance use of TFRK for SFM. With the participation of local communities who possess TFRK inventory, catalogue, retrieve and apply TFRK for sustainable forest management. | 40h, 40i, 40j, 40k, 40n, | |
| Develop intellectual property rights for TFRK and promote equitable benefit sharing. Develop ways and means to promote effective protection of TFRK and work with relevant international organizations and conduct studies to help to develop common appreciation and understanding of relationship between TFRK and intellectual property rights and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from TFRK, including consideration of payments. | 40c, 40f, 40o, 40p, 40q, 40r, | 74a, 74b, 74c, 74d |
| Means of implementation Technology transfer and capacity building: as an integral part of national forest programmes, taking account of local TFRK | 17g | |

Scientific forest related knowledge

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | IPF | IFF |
| Functional interaction between science and policy Improve linkages between scientific research and policy processes and involve guidance from all the interested parties. | | 96c, 98b |
| Setting the research priorities and addressing the knowledge gaps Set research needs and priorities nationally, regionally and globally, address knowledge gaps, and promote and strengthen research efforts in support of SFM. | 46g, 94a(i), 94b, 94d, 104c, 50b, | 96d, 96a, 98a, 97d |
| Promote efficient sharing of information and strengthen networks Make results and information available for all users to support decision making, develop new and innovative means of disseminating information and technologies and promote and make use of existing networks, institutions and mechanisms in efficient sharing of information. | 58b(vii), 94a (ii), 94a(iii), | 97c, 98c |
| Means of implementation Mobilize funding for forest research: examine new ways to mobilize funding for forest research to accomplish its objectives and build capacity at the national, regional and global levels) | 94a(iv), 94c, | 96b, 97a, 97b |
| Common items Public participation: apply participatory mechanisms to involve research into planning process | 17e | |

Monitoring, assessment and reporting, and concepts, terminology and definitions

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | IPF | IFF |
| Collection and dissemination of national information on forests Improve national forest resource assessments and make information related to sustainable forest management widely available | 46b, 89b | 17a, 17b |
| Improved and streamlined international reporting and information systems on forests Develop improved and streamlined reporting and information systems to assist in the collection, verification, synthesis, interpretation and dissemination of information on progress in sustainable forest management and financial resources for SFM | 89d, 89e, 115e, 78a, 78b, 78c, 89g | 18, 19a, 30d, 142c |
| Concepts, terminology and definitions Formulate an internationally acceptable set of definitions of key terms used in forest resource assessment and criteria and indicators of SFM, including for low forest cover, planted forests and categories of protected areas | 58a, 89f, (115d) | 89, 122a |
| Means of implementation Capacity-building and financial resources: to assist countries efforts in national reporting | | 17e, 19b, 17a |

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

| Type of action called for | Proposal(s) for action | |
|--|----------------------------|-----|
| | IPF | IFF |
| <p>Develop, test and implement criteria and indicators at national, subnational and operational levels Develop, field test and promote the use of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, including by integrating them into national forest programmes and national forest assessments and using them to monitor trends and promote best forest management practices</p> | 17d, 89a, 115a, 115b, 115c | 17d |
| <p>Promote the use of criteria and indicators at regional and global levels Support international and regional initiatives to achieve a common international understanding of concepts, terms and definitions related to criteria and indicators, mutual recognition among sets of criteria and indicators, and methods for the measurement of indicators and the collection and dissemination of data</p> | 115d | |
| <p>Further develop biodiversity indicators Encourage, within the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the development of biodiversity indicators that are consistent and complementary to existing forest criteria and indicators</p> | 115f | |
| <p>Means of implementation Technical and financial resources: donor countries and multilateral organizations to provide adequate technical and financial assistance to countries for further development, field testing and implementation of C&I</p> | 115c | |
| <p>Common items Public participation: encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators of SFM with full participation of all interested parties</p> | 115a, 115b | |