

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

Switzerland

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

General

1. Please provide additional or new information on initiatives taken or lessons learned since 1997 further to the information on forests included in your national reports to UNFF 2 and UNFF 3, the Commission on Sustainable Development, and other international instruments and organizations on the following points:

- **assessment (including of the relevance, priority, status of implementation, planned actions) of the IPF/IFF proposals for action in the national context**

Status of implementation:

Concerning the international dialogue on forests, an assessment of the IPF/IFF proposals for action (PfAs) against the Swiss national context has been conducted in consecutive steps:

- In 1998, the Swiss Forest Agency commissioned a first assessment of the IPF proposals for action in the Swiss forest policy context (national relevance, degree of implementation and follow-up strategy). This expert study was carried out in close collaboration with all federal agencies concerned with the implementation of the IPF proposals for action (expert interviews, workshop and agency review). Main findings of this study were published in a strategic paper defining the priorities of action and responsibilities for the implementation and follow-up of the IPF proposals for action in Switzerland (mainly at national level).
- With the adoption of the IFF proposals for actions in 2000, the Swiss Forest Agency commissioned a second assessment in 2002 to evaluate the degree, nature and form of the implementation of both the IPF and the IFF proposals for action in the Swiss policy context. This complementary study was launched in parallel to the National Forest Programme, which started in December 2001 (see below), as a means to include the IPF/IFF PfAs within the national forest policy process. The aim of this study was (i) to identify IPF/IFF PfAs with respect to their relevance in the Swiss forest policy context; (ii) to define preliminary priorities of action and responsibilities in implementation; (iii) to identify relevant IPF/IFF PfAs to be included in the discussion on the National Forest Programme; (iv) to define the overall strategy to further assess the IPF/IFF proposals for action in Switzerland. This expert study was carried out in close collaboration with all federal agencies concerned with the implementation of the IPF/IFF PfAs in Switzerland (expert interviews and agency review).
- Following the adoption of the CBD Expanded Work Program on Forest Biological Diversity in April 2002, the Swiss Forest Agency decided to include considerations of the CBD Expanded Work Program on Forest Biological Diversity in the ongoing discussions and reflections of the Swiss National Forest Programme. To this end, a preliminary assessment of CBD's forest activities was carried out in a similar way as for the IPF/IFF PfAs (see above). Relevant CBD forest recommendations were identified and included in the national forest policy process. In a second step (to come), the interface between the IPF/IFF proposals for action and the proposed CBD Expanded Work Program on Forest Biological Diversity should be evaluated and gaps in implementation between both processes should be assessed consecutively.

The studies commissioned to assess the degree of implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action in Switzerland, as well as of the CBD Expanded Work Program on Forest Biological Diversity are currently

under way. They have been coordinated with the National Forest Program in order to integrate the latest developments of this process in the analysis. Results are expected in spring 2004.

Experiences

- Coordination of the IPF/IFF and CBD assessment process with the National Forest Programme has been proven as being essential. Identification of IPF/IFF PfAs and CBD forest activities with respect to their national relevance and priority right at the beginning of the process facilitate inclusion of the of IPF/IFF PfAs and CBD forest activities in the discussions on the National Forest Programme. The harmonization between the National Forest Programme and recommendations of the international community was consequently facilitated.
 - For a country like Switzerland, the parallel assessment and implementation of both the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action (over 270 PfAs) and the CBD programme of work on forest biological diversity (130 activities) proved to be a very challenging task. This not only because of the high level of resources that these processes require (see above), but also because of the increasing institutional and sectoral complexity of the implementation process. This situation clearly does not follow the international efforts to develop synergies between IPF/IFF Proposals for Action and the CBD programme of work on forest biological diversity and thus to harmonise the reporting system in order to ease the burden on individual countries to provide too many and often too lengthy reports. As a result, Switzerland reemphasized the need to increase synergies and coordination between IPF/IFF Proposals for Action and the CBD programme of work on forest biological diversity.
- **development and implementation of your national forest programme or similar national policy framework for forests**

National Forest Programme: In 2001, Switzerland launched a Swiss National Forest Programme (SNFP) process. The process is participatory and cross-sectoral, involving public and private stakeholders of various interests and levels. By means of this process long-term visions, specific objectives for the year 2015, strategies and measures for fulfilling the proposed objectives are defined. The six pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management build the basic reference framework of the forest programme. The pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management will among other be used for monitoring progress towards sustainable forest management. The SNFP forms the basis for the future Swiss federal forest policy, for the message to the Swiss Federal Council with recommendations for a revision of the Federal Forest Law, and for Switzerland's report to international fora. The National Forest Programme will be completed by the end of December 2003.

Main actors and instruments used: The Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape/Swiss Forest Agency has the overall lead of the SNFP. Approximately 130 forest owners and representatives of various associations and institutions (including cross-sectoral) actively participated in working groups. The SNFP-Forum was comprised of 28 members of Parliament, directors of other public policy sectors and various associations. The Forum provided additional feedback and political appraisal. At forest summits the general forest public was invited to contribute to the process. Furthermore, all documents were readily available on internet in order to enable the general public to contribute their opinions.

Experiences gained:

- The launching of the Swiss national forest programme gave rise to several other parallel discussions (e.g. at local or regional levels, within associations) on topical forest policy subjects
 - The participation of the various stakeholders is very important; it is an invaluable means for building ownership for a national forest programme process and thus for facilitating its implementation
 - Cross-sectorial issues are discussed and solutions sought. In general, there is a heightened awareness of an increasing number of decisions taken in other political or economic sectors influencing the forest sector.
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- **mechanisms or initiatives to facilitate stakeholder participation, including indigenous and local communities, in forest sector planning, decision-making and/or forest management.**

Policy-making in Switzerland:

Switzerland is a Confederation with a Federal Government, two chambers of parliament and a Federal Court. The territory consists of 26 cantons (states), each of which has its own government, parliament and cantonal courts. Responsibilities are shared between the federal level and the cantons. The policy-making in Switzerland is characterized through:

- the principle of direct democracy which gives citizens direct opportunities to influence government activities through people's initiatives and referendums,
- the federalism system which delegates to the cantons the responsibility of enforcing federal laws within their territory (principle of subsidiarity). This means that unless the legislative power is explicitly attributed to the federal level, the cantons are sovereign, i.e. entitled to legislate in an area of policy;
- tradition of consensus seeking in decision-making at all levels of society.

As a representative democracy with strong formal and informal elements of direct democracy, Switzerland offers a wide range of opportunities for citizens to participate in political activities and influence government decision-making (e.g. democratic procedures and political rights, administrative procedures, contentious procedures, etc.) at all levels (communal, cantonal, federal). All these forms of democratic and administrative procedures have a -- more or less -- substantial influence on forest policy and management activities.

Stakeholder participation in forest policy:

In Switzerland the cantons, political parties and other relevant stakeholders must be consulted when important decrees and other projects with far reaching effects are prepared (Federal Constitution, Art. 147). Thus it is common practice to have relevant stakeholders participating not only in the development of forest policies and programmes but also in any major important forest relevant undertaking. The dialogue with the Cantonal Forest Directors and the Cantonal Senior Foresters is institutionalised, and takes place several times a year. In the process leading to the adoption of a revised Federal Forest Law all relevant stakeholders (e.g. cantons, NGOs, forest owners, associations) must be consulted, as they are entitled to state their positions and propose modifications. The Confederation and the cantons must ensure that the authorities and the population are kept informed on the role of forests, their condition, and general matters to do with forestry and the timber industry (1991, Federal Law on Forests, Art. 34). In this context, the public is entitled to participate in forest planning (1992, Ordinance on Forests, Art. 18).

Public participation in Regional Forest Management Planning:

In the new Swiss Law on Forests, which took effect on 1 January 1993, public participation procedures have been formally introduced in forest management planning at regional level. Article 18, paragraph 3 of the Ordinance on Forests says that when elaborating a regional forest plan which goes beyond the scope of a single forest estate (regional level), cantons need to ensure that the public:

- a) is **informed** about the objectives and the course of the planning process;
- b) is able to **participate** in an adequate way;
- c) is **consulted** on the planning documents.

Regional Forest Plans (RFP) are strategic and management planning documents which set medium and long-term objectives that address society's interests in forests beyond the scope of a single -- public or private -- forest estate. They represent a framework for the future orientation and decisions of forest authorities. They have to be distinguished from "operational" Forest Management Plans (FMP) which lay down short and medium term objectives for forest practice at estate level. However, as public participation at estate level is not required, forest management plans have to take account of long term objectives set out by regional forest plans.

Experiences gained:

- The participation of the relevant stakeholders in forest sector planning, decision-making and/or forest management is very important; it provides invaluable input on one hand and on the other it gives the stakeholders the opportunity to identify themselves with the issues.
- Experiences made in the implementation of Regional Forest Management Plans have demonstrated the interest of stakeholders and the great public to participate in forest sector planning, decision-making and/or forest management.
- However, adequacy of participatory methods and techniques need to be evaluated and improved in order to enhance the quality and effectiveness of public participation in forest sector planning, decision-making and/or forest management.
- An area requiring improvement is the involvement of private (very often small) forest owners, forest industry, weakly articulated groups of interest and the great public (especially in urban areas).

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

Please provide information on: activities undertaken since 1997, progress made, constraints encountered, lessons learned, and issues that have emerged, as well as relevant information related to means of implementation (financing, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and capacity-building) to support the following actions:

social and cultural aspects of forests

2. promoting the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources and addressing the issue of intellectual property rights, including the identification of the origins of forest genetic resources, taking into account work undertaken by the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international agreements

Precondition for the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources is that ownership and rights of use of genetic resources are clearly defined and enforced – if necessary by legal proceedings. Basically Swiss forest owners may make use of their property (including genetic resources) at their discretion, and thus also keep any gains arising from the use – always within the limits of legal order (Art. 641 Civil Code). Yet forest owners are confined to fairly narrow legal limits: They have the obligation to offer the public welfare functions – mostly gratuitously – and thus to place a part of the use of their forest at disposal of the public (social obligations on property). What these social obligations really comprise is increasingly becoming an object of discussion – particularly in the light of receding public financial resources (e.g. Waldwirtschaftsverband Schweiz, Acht Thesen für eine zukunftsfähige Waldwirtschaft, Januar 2003). The results of the Swiss National Forest Programme need to be awaited (including any changes in legislation).

At the international level, Switzerland has been very active in the finding of solutions for the issues arising in the context of access and benefit sharing. Namely, Switzerland has contributed significantly to the development of the voluntary Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising out of their Utilization. Switzerland encourages Contracting Parties of the CBD to fully implement these Guidelines at the national level. Switzerland welcomes the decision taken at the WSSD to negotiate within the framework of the CBD, bearing in mind the Bonn Guidelines, an international regime to promote and safeguard access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. This should be built on the experience gained with the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

Furthermore, Switzerland proposed in the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to amend the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in order to explicitly enable the Contracting Parties of this treaty to require patent applicants to declare in patent applications the source of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge, if an invention is directly based on such resource or knowledge. The full text of the proposals (see WIPO-document PCT/R/WG/5/11) can be found at http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/meetings/reform_wg/pdf/pct_r_wg_5_11_rev.pdf.

3. strengthening the role of women in sustainable forest management, including through capacity building and greater participation in community-based forest management

The Swiss Constitution lays down the equality of gender and forbids any form of discrimination due to gender. At national level this has led to numerous activities in the field. In the forest sector, activities have

been mainly axed on occupational questions: Forestry in Switzerland is still one of the most strongly male dominated fields (98.3% of the entire forestry work force are male). A study was commissioned in 2001 to look into gender equality and career opportunities for women in forestry. The results of this study were published and a working group is currently being set up to discuss the implementation of the measures proposed in the study.

Switzerland has recognized the enhancement of equality of women and men as a means of reducing poverty and of promoting sustainable development. For this reason a particular emphasis is placed on gender equality in Swiss development cooperation: In the Swiss Action Plan of 1999 for the equality of women and men it is laid down that gender aspects must be included in all bilateral and multilateral activities of Switzerland.

SDC and seco, the agencies responsible for development cooperation, have formulated gender policy guidelines which lay down that “every intervention is based on a stock-taking considering gender aspects”. For this reason, staff are trained to improve their competences in gender-related questions. SDC has a special gender unit that has developed a toolkit, enabling staff to implement the strategy in all their activities. A particular focus is placed on the better integration of women in decision-making processes and on their participation in the benefits arising from the sustainable use of natural resources.

4. integrating local and indigenous communities in sustainable forest management programmes, particularly as regards (a) recognition and respect of the customary and traditional rights and privileges of indigeno us and local communities, (b) participation in decision making regarding the management of forests, (c) the attainment of secure land tenure arrangements, (d) capacity building and technology transfer for sustainable forest management directed at indigenous and local communities

Traditional forest rights of indigenous communities play but a minor role in Switzerland today as there are no indigenous communities in Switzerland. This is also due to historical developments: Approximately 100 years ago, the different public rights of use were laid down in legal form. The Civil Code of 1907 explicitly permitted general access to the forest and the right of use of wild fruit, mushrooms and such according to local custom (Art. 699 Civil Code). The first two forest acts of 1876 and 1902 prohibited any damaging side-effects arising from customary and traditional rights. Of all these rights, only the right of free access is of importance these days.

The federal structure of Switzerland (Art. 47: Cantons and Art. 50: Communes of the Federal Constitution) and the principle of subsidiarity, together with the principle of direct democracy ensure that the rights of local communities are sufficiently ensured. There is at present no need for any strengthening of the rights of participation.

Based on its own experiences as a decentralized state, Switzerland attaches great importance to empowerment and thus to the strengthening of local communities in development cooperation. Local government and decentralisation is one of Switzerland’s priority areas. Accordingly, development projects include aspects of owner and user rights, participation and decision-making processes at local level, as well as the development of human and institutional resources.

At multilateral level, Switzerland is presently supporting a country-led initiative in support of UNFF on the topic of decentralisation, to be held in Switzerland in April 2004. Furthermore, seco through it’s cooperation with ITTO and it’s bilateral work is supporting different projects directed at local communities in the tropics.

traditional forest-related knowledge

5. inventorying, cataloguing, and applying traditional forest related knowledge for sustainable forest management and promoting research on TFRK with the involvement of the knowledge holders

Traditional forest-related knowledge (TFRK) especially of the population of the mountain areas has been widely integrated into sustainable forest management in Switzerland. As a matter of fact, the decentralised organisational set up of Swiss forestry with local, cantonal and national levels has allowed an amalgamation of traditional local knowledge and the more technical knowledge of the forest sciences. This has led to specific and sound silvicultural approaches in local forest management. A more modern form of TFRK is the integration of all stakeholders in forest planning processes (see information on participation in forest planning above).

TFRK is an object of study in various Swiss research institutions, where it is assessed and analysed. Research is conducted not only on forest management (silvicultural practices, planning), but also and most of all on the socio-cultural importance of forests in the different regions of Switzerland. There is at present no intention of intensifying research in this domain at national level.

The importance of knowledge and empowerment has been recognized by Switzerland as main factors in development cooperation. This includes incorporating the use of local knowledge in development programmes and projects. There is at present no operational Swiss programme relating directly to TFRK, however Switzerland in the context of the UNFF is engaging on the Interlaken Workshop on Decentralisation, decentralisation being closely connected to TFRK and empowerment.

6. supporting the application of intellectual property rights and/or other protection regimes for traditional forest related knowledge, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional forest related knowledge, innovations and practices

The application of intellectual property rights and other protection regimes have no (or at most a minor) importance for TFRK in Switzerland. Any loss of TFRK in Switzerland is less due to a lack of legal protection rather than to the fact that people with traditional knowledge "abandon" it, and that it is thus not integrated in forest management programmes. Further measures to avoid the loss of TFRK in Switzerland are not planned at present.

At the international level, Switzerland is actively participating in the discussions of various fora (particularly CBD, WIPO, FAO and WTO) on the protection of traditional knowledge in general and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of this knowledge. With regard to the issues related to intellectual property rights, Switzerland considers the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of WIPO to be in the foreground. Switzerland takes the view that any solution has to be developed in close cooperation between these international fora, especially between the CBD and WIPO.

At the project level, Switzerland supports several projects which are related to IPR's and ABS.

scientific forest-related knowledge

7. disseminating scientific knowledge to all interested parties, including through new and innovative ways, and strengthening capacity and mobilizing funding for national and regional research institutions and networks

Concerning the dissemination of scientific knowledge: Scientific knowledge is generally easily accessible in Switzerland. This is linked to the facility of access (the costs of accessing information are comparatively low, public libraries and large parts of the population have access to internet). However the dissemination of knowledge remains a constant concern. Recent activities mostly include the promotion of new internet offers (e.g. . www.waldwissen.ch; the availability of large parts of SAEFL research commissions on www.umwelt-schweiz.ch and of parts of academic research, such as <http://e-collection.ethbib.ethz.ch> or www.wsl.ch).

Furthermore, a number of academic and scientific institutions, but also trade associations regularly offer continuous and advanced training for forest and environment professionals, thus ensuring the regular exchange between science and practice. The research institute WSL also regularly organizes events addressed to a larger public (e.g. a yearly “Forum for Knowledge”).

Concerning the strengthening of capacities and the funding for research institutions: The SAEFL recently published an overview and a concept for future environmental research (SAEFL 2003: Plan directeur de recherche ENVIRONNEMENT pour les années 2004-2007. Etat de la recherche, thèmes prioritaires, stratégie. Cahiers de l’environnement no. 35. Bern). Aspects of sustainable forest management are an important part of research in the years 2004-2007: Research on the functions of forests as natural habitats and harmonization of the instruments „protection of the forest area“ and „land-use planning“; research on wood as a resource and sustainable substitute for other raw materials; conception of alternatives of action in forest structure and assessments within the framework of the greenhouse gas inventory (e.g. forests and agricultural land as sinks, emissions of non CO₂-gases, estimations of error); Research on forests as early warning systems, research on the effects of forests in the protection against natural hazards and expert studies on risk analysis and natural hazards in mountain areas (e.g. changes in the risks of hazards in the Alps, dealing with catastrophes).

Following the principle of “help for self-help”, the dissemination of scientific knowledge and the strengthening of research is also an important focal point of Swiss international forest development cooperation. Knowledge generation through applied research as well as information and documentation are part of Swiss development projects. New information technologies are – wherever appropriate and effective – integral components of development programmes. For instance, Switzerland has the Service of Forestry Information and Documentation for the cooperation in development “Inforest”. Under the name of InfoResources, there are now two new information products: InfoResources News is a bimonthly newsletter informing about current developments in the areas of forest/agriculture/environment issues, whereas InfoResources Focus is a regular publication, which treats forest, agriculture or environment topics. Inforest treats requests in relation to forests and development (bibliographical, thematic or technical searches).

8. enhancing interaction between scientific research and policy processes, including priority setting of research, addressing of knowledge gaps and using scientific knowledge to support decision-making

The mutual interaction of science and policy processes is already well institutionalised in Switzerland. This fact can be illustrated with following examples:

- ❑ The Confederation's commitments to research and technology policy have steadily increased in the past 40 years. In parallel the costs of research have also risen. Both elements have led to greater linkages between politics and research¹.
- ❑ The Federal Council provides Parliament with a report on the encouragement of education, research and technology (presently 2004-2007). Politics therefore have an important influence on the priorities in research, particularly through the financial resources at disposal.
- ❑ Especially in the domain of the environment, commissioned research that provides the bases for political decisions has a long tradition.

Further measures to increase the interaction between scientific research and policy processes in Switzerland is only partly desirable, as it could endanger the independence of research.

At international level, Switzerland supports a number of research institutions such as CIFOR. The dissemination of research results is therefore also an integral part of Swiss development cooperation.

monitoring, assessment and reporting, concepts, terminology and definitions

9. improving information on national forest resources, making the information widely available, and assisting other countries in their related efforts

Switzerland has already conducted two National Forest Inventories (1983-85 and 1993-95), and a third Inventory has now been started. A requirement analysis was conducted prior to the third inventory in order to optimize the data collection to the actual demands.

The results of both previous National Forest Inventories were published and the data made available on the internet (www.lfi.ch). Besides the complete set of data, a version for the wider public was made available in the form of a "walk through the Swiss forest" (www.lfi.ch/spaziergang). The results were also analysed as to their relevance for Swiss forest policy, the results being made available to policy makers in the form of a publication.

Switzerland includes aspects of national information systems into its development programmes, in that it helps develop and strengthen forest policies at national and regional level, and ensures information exchange and documentation

¹ Braun Dietmar: Bildungs-, Wissenschafts- und Kulturpolitik. p. 843. In: Klöti et al. 1999: Handbuch der Schweizer Politik. Verlag NZZ, Zürich

criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

10. developing and using criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management (at national level and/or subnational level and for policy, planning, management and/or monitoring purposes), and participating in regional and/or international C&I processes

Switzerland is actively participating in the pan-European process Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). It has adopted the Criteria and Indicators (C&I) developed within this process (Resolution L2, Lisbon, 1998) and endorsed the improved pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management (Vienna Declaration, Vienna, 2003).

The six pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management were used as a framework to elaborate the Swiss National Forest Programme (SNFP). The indicators will be used as a tool to periodically monitor, assess and report the output of the SNFP with regard to SFM. In 1999 Switzerland used the pan-European C&I, complemented by further indicators of national relevance, to conduct a sustainability assessment of Swiss Forest Policy. In 1997 Switzerland submitted a country report on C&I for sustainable forest management. Furthermore, the results of the second Swiss National Forest Inventory were structured along the lines of the pan-European Criteria. The requirement analysis for the 3rd National Forest Inventory was also conducted using the pan-European Criteria as structure.

Furthermore, Switzerland has also been working on the development of sub-national C&I. Recently, a report was published, giving the necessary bases required to determine indicators for the monitoring of sustainable forest management at cantonal level.

Switzerland is also committed to the development of indicators for forest biodiversity in carbon sequestration projects within CBD. Switzerland has participated actively in the elaboration, dissemination and implementation of C&I for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests.

III. Preparation of the Report

- 11. Describe the process of preparing this report, including which government agencies and stakeholder groups were involved, and the extent to which they contributed. Provide information on successes, challenges and lessons learned in the preparation of this report.**

This report has been prepared by the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forest and Landscape (SAEFL). The main sources of information for the preparation of this report were both assessment studies commissioned by the Swiss Forest Agency (Pleines&Kazemi 1998 and Kazemi 2002), expert interviews realized within the framework of the National Forest Programme process and intermediate results of the National Forest Programme. The report underwent a final consultation among the federal departments in charge of international forest policy issues (namely Swiss Development Cooperation SDC, the State Secretariate for Economic Affairs seco and the Institute for Intellectual Property IIP). In this context, the reporting guidelines and the suggested guideline developed by the UNFF secretariat proved very helpful.

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. Countries are urged to refer to the full text of the proposals for action as provided in the reports of IPF 4 (E/CN.17/1997/12) and IFF 4 (E/CN.17/2000/14).

Social and cultural aspects of forests

Type of action called for	Proposal(s) for action
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	IFF 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	IFF 56 (m), IFF 56 (n), IFF 66
Enhanced role of indigenous and local communities in sustainable forest management Develop and implement programmes for sustainable forest management. Support indigenous people and local communities by funding sustainable forest management projects, capacity-building, information dissemination and participation.	IPF 17 (a), IPF 17 (f), IPF 29 (c), IPF 77 (f), IPF 131 (b), IFF 56 (f) IFF 66, IFF 115 (d), IFF 121 (b)
Common Item: Monitoring, assessment and reporting on social data	IFF 121 (b), IFF 129 (a)
Common item: Promoting public participation	IPF 89 (h)
Common item: Social aspects addressed in national forest programmes National forest programmes and the socially relevant elements <u>National forest projects and the social linkages</u>	IFF 122 (b), IFF 122 (d), IFF 129 (d), IFF 140 (a), IFF 144

Traditional forest related knowledge

Type of action called for	Proposal(s) for action
<p>Advance use of TFRK for SFM. With the participation of indigenous people and local communities who possess TFRK inventory, catalogue, retrieve and apply TFRK for sustainable forest management.</p>	IPF 40a, IPF 40b, IPF 40g, IPF 40h, IPF 40i, IPF 40j, IPF 40k, IPF 40l, IPF 40m, IPF 40n, IFF 75
<p>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.</p>	IPF 40c, IPF 40d, IPF 40f, IPF 40o, IPF 40p, IPF 40q, IPF 40r, IFF 74a, IFF 74b, IFF 74c, IFF 74d
<p>Means of implementation Technology transfer and capacity building: as an integral part of national forest programmes, taking account of local TFRK</p>	IPF 17g
<p>Common items Public participation: promote participation of people who possess TFRK in planning, development and implementation of national forest policies and programmes</p>	IPF 40e

Scientific forest related knowledge

Type of action called for	Proposal(s) for action
<p>Functional interaction between science and policy Improve linkages between scientific research and policy processes and involve guidance from all the interested parties.</p>	IFF 96c, IFF 98b
<p>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.</p>	IPF 46g, IPF 94a(i), IPF 94b, IPF 94d, IPF 104c, IPF 50b, IFF 96d, IFF 96a, IFF 98a, IFF 97d
<p>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.</p>	IPF 58b(vii), IPF 94a (ii), IPF 94a(iii), IFF 97c, IFF98c
<p>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)</p>	IPF 94a(iv), IPF 94c, IFF 96b, IFF 97a, IFF 97b
<p>Common items Public participation: apply participatory mechanisms to involve research into planning process</p>	IPF 17e

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

Type of action called for	Proposal(s) for action
Collection and dissemination of national information on forests Improve national forest resource assessments and make information related to sustainable forest management widely available	IPF 46b, IPF 89b IFF 17a, IFF 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	IPF 89d, IPF 89e, IPF 115e IPF 78a, IPF 78b, IPF 78c, IPF 89g IFF 18, IFF 19a, IFF 30d, IFF 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	IPF 58a, IPF 89f, (IPF 115d) IFF 89, IFF 122a
Means of implementation Capacity-building and financial resources: to assist countries efforts in national reporting	IFF 17e, IFF 19b IFF 17a

Criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management

Type of action called for	Proposal(s) for action
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	IPF 17d, IPF 89a, IPF 115a, IPF 115b, IPF 115c IFF 17d
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	IPF 115d
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	IPF 115f
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	IPF 115c
Common items Public participation: encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators of SFM with full participation of all interested parties	IPF 115a, IPF 115b