

**Voluntary National Report on the Implementation of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action to the  
Fifth Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests**

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

**Lithuania**

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

### **General**

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

In Lithuania the IPF/IFF proposals for action are discussed among various authorities and the relevance in national context is analysed. They are important in preparation of legal acts, programmes, strategies related to forest and forestry. Lithuanian forestry policy and its implementation strategy covers most of relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action, as Progress through national forest and land-use programmes, Traditional forest-related knowledge, Proposals for action to enhance private-sector investment, etc. Forest policy fulfils national forestry programme conception and essence. The ongoing forest management certification is an example of processes, which is not mentioned in Lithuanian forestry policy and its implementation strategy but are in IPF/IFF proposals for action list.

- development and implementation of your national forest programme or similar national policy framework for forests,

(With the purpose of ensuring a sustainable forestry development, satisfying of the forest-related needs of various groups of the society, and ensuring preservation of forests for further generations, acknowledging a long forest growth duration, and taking into regard the differences of the ownership forms and their relationship, by promoting conditions for proper management of forests with the purpose of economic benefits for the country, a long-term forestry policy has been formed in Lithuania in compliance to the policies of other branches of the economy of the country, based on the traditions of the country and requirements of the European Union legal norms, international conventions, resolutions, agreements, programmes, and national legal acts.

The Lithuanian Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy was approved in 2002. This crucial document covers the forest policy formulation principles, guidelines of the forest policy, SWOT analysis and the vision of the forest sector, the mission of the state and strategic forest development objectives. Several important strategic forest development objectives could be mentioned, for instance: involvement of the society in the decision-making process of the major forest issues, rational, sustainable and continuous use of the forest resources and increase of the forest productivity, ensuring the stability of forest ecosystems, preservation of the biodiversity and improvement of forest healthiness, meeting the general forest-related society needs, increase of forest coverage and etc.

The Action Plan for period 2003-2006 has been designed for the implementation of the strategic forest development objectives, which include definite actions and means for the development of separate strategic objectives setting up the period for the implementation of these means and defining responsible institutions. Several important measures and mean related to social and cultural aspects of forests, which have been designed in the Action Plan could be mentioned: the organisation and analyses of public surveys on forest issues, organization of discussions on forest issues with private forest owners, forest specialists and the public, organisation of the working groups of forest specialists, representatives of all interested parties and stakeholders for dealing with the most important problems in forest sector, organisation and implementation of unified forest information system, setting up the priorities of forest research activities and etc.

It has to be noticed that the IPP / IFF proposals for actions and the spirit of other international commitments were the main driving forces preparing Lithuanian Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy and the corresponding Action Plan. Forest specialists, researchers, forest governors, managers, NGO's, other interested parties and the public have been involved in the preparation process of such documents (for instance: representatives from state institutions, Forest Research Institute, Association of Private Forest Owners, Forest Fund for Nature, Green Movement, Society of Ornithologists and etc.). Before approval, the Lithuanian Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy was presented for discussions and comments to the public. The comments and remarks of NGO's, the public and other interested parties have been considered in this document.

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for implementation of Lithuanian Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy and the corresponding Action Plan. Definite actions and means for the development of separate strategic objectives with the concrete date of implementation and responsible institutions are

defined in the Action Plan.)  
(UNFF-4 report)

- international cooperation, including development and implementation of partnerships,

(Country has always participated in major international initiatives aimed at enhancing forest and forestry development. Lithuania has signed Resolutions of Strasbourg (1990), Helsinki (1993) and Lisbon (1998) Ministerial Conferences on Protection of Forests in Europe, the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and Kyoto protocol to Convention on Climate Change. Lithuania participates in regional initiative, called the Baltic 21 process. This process has a cross-border dimension and is enforced by interagency cooperation and information exchange. Since 1988 Lithuania has been participating in the international ICP-Forests programme and is a member of EUFORGEN since 1995. The country also took part in the IFF process. The relevance of some IFF proposals for action in Lithuania has been assessed and incorporated in Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy and Action Plan. Lithuania provides information on forestry issues to international organisations (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE), United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Forestry Commission and etc.) and participates in their activities. Besides the mentioned international initiatives projects of technical assistance and bilateral cooperation is being implemented in Lithuania, which is very important for transfer of information and exchange of know-how. Several successful international projects could be mentioned, for instance:

- ? Lithuanian - Swedish project "Wood Fuel Development in Lithuania". The aim of this project is to research possibilities for forest fuel development in Lithuania, as a support for increasing the usage of renewable resources in Lithuania energy balance. Project was started in the year 2000, completed at the end of 2002. The project was carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Swedish National Board of Forestry, financed by Swedish Energy Agency.
- ? In 2001 Lithuanian-Swedish project "Pilot Woodland Key Habitat Inventory in Lithuania" was launched. The project is still going on. 740 000 ha (34 % of total forest land) have been inventoried in state and private forests so far. It is planned to complete inventory of key habitats in all Lithuanian forests till the year 2005.
- ? Lithuanian-Swedish project "Development of Advisory Service Aimed at Sustainable Management of Private Forests as a Renewable Natural Resource in the Lithuanian Forestry Sector 2002." This project started in 2002 and will end up in 2003. The aim of this project is to support the development of an extension structure within the forest authority, develop the knowledge of extension methodology and skills among the consultants of private forest owners, provide the deliver mechanisms for the extension service and establish 10 demonstration areas for sustainable forest management evenly distributed over Lithuania.) (UNFF-3 report)

In Lithuania there are in the preparation stage or already on going long-term co-operation programmes between research and education organisations of the Baltic and The European Union countries foreseeing lecturer and student exchanges, training and research programme opportunities abroad. Arising problems, issues in many cases are common for neighbouring states as the social and environmental conditions are pretty similar, therefore Lithuania has very close co-operation and information exchange with the Baltic and Nordic countries, as well as Poland. The co-operation and sharing experience helps to find the best solution and avoid mistakes.

- mechanisms or initiatives to facilitate stakeholder participation, including indigenous and local communities, in forest sector planning, decision-making and/or forest management.

(Participation and co-operation of all interested groups of the society is mentioned among the main principles of Lithuanian forestry policy. This principle says that the forestry policy takes into regard the opinion of all interested groups of the society, complies and balances the interests of forest owners, forest governors and users, wood processors, environmental organisations, and other social groups related to forest and forestry-related economy. Following this principle all major forestry policy statements shall be in compliance with separate stakeholders and submitted for public consideration of the society.) (UNFF-4 report)

Nowadays great attention is paid to performing of public opinion polls and sociological researches, organising of discussions in the periodical press and other means of mass media on the forestry issues, analysis and application of the obtained information at taking the state - governing decisions. Participation is

servicing for better understanding of stakeholders needs, enhancing awareness of forests and forestry issues. The recent examples are certification process and establishment of NATURA 2000 areas. Certifying teams are paying substantial attention to the State Forest Enterprises relations with public, NGO's. The areas of NATURA 2000 are established according to the Law of Territorial Planning, which foresees that the society must be informed about this process through media and also invited to public meetings where information about intended areas for NATURA 2000 in their district is presented. As mentioned above, Lithuanian forest policy is in compliance to the policies of other branches of the economy and that can be achieved only through dialogue, cooperation and coordination among forest-related organizations. Recently environmental NGO's are actively participating in discussions and decision making processes related to forest and forestry. Only these solutions which are reached through all stakeholders collaboration can be stable and that is of our main objectives.

## **Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to thematic issues of UNFF 2**

### ***Combating deforestation and forest degradation***

Not applicable

### ***Forest conservation and protection of unique types of forest and fragile ecosystems***

2. creating or expanding protected areas to safeguard forest and related ecosystems and their full range of values and, developing and applying criteria and methodologies for assessing the conditions and management effectiveness in protected forest areas

In year 2004 Lithuanian forest area where some restrictions are set reaches almost one third (602 970,4 ha) of all forests. The protective area is slightly increasing in comparison with previous years. Key habitat inventory and NATURA 2000 are processes which are strongly supporting both Lithuanian and European attempts to save unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems.

3. developing and implementing partnership mechanisms to engage forest owners, private sector, indigenous people and local communities in the planning and management of forest conservation areas and developing and implementing a range of innovative mechanisms for financing and encouraging forest conservation

Lithuania is looking for ways to introduce a compensation system for the forest owners for their losses due to the restrictions of forest management activities in the protected areas.

4. giving high priority in national forest programs to the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas, recognising the linkage between forest protection and sustainable development and improving the coordination among such policies and programmes

Lithuanian forestry policy and its implementation strategy foresees a rational use of the forest resources by decreasing the share of clear-cutting, forming and establishing ecologically stable forest stands and restoring them in a timely manner, limitation of forest areas conversion into other purpose lands by applying legal and administrative means. In order to ensure sustainability of forest ecosystems great attention is paid to preparation of the scientifically-based normative proposals for the coordination of economic and social issues during the establishment of protected areas, revising the existing boundaries and establishing a related economic regime in these forests. Also inventory of natural and semi-natural forests (based on FAO classification), a more exact clarification of their protection regime and establishment of new protected territories primarily at the most valuable natural habitats are stated.

### ***Rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover***

Not applicable

### ***Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and promotion of natural and planted forests***

5. promoting the creation of new forest resources through plantations and recognizing their role in rehabilitation of degraded lands and forests in environmentally critical areas

In Lithuania we hardly find strongly degraded or environmentally critical areas. In most cases it is gravel, peat and other pits, a little bit more polluted zones round industry centers. Usually as soon as pit exploitation stops they are recultivated with pioneer tree species. Round industry centers higher air pollution determines more

broadleaved tree composition in forest, due to their higher resilience.

6. promoting policies to meet increasing demand for wood and non-wood forest products and services, through sustainable forest management.

### **Implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action related to thematic issues of UNFF 3**

#### ***Economic aspects of forests, including trade***

7. valuation of forest goods and services (this may include, among other things, the development and use of new valuation methodologies, valuation of a wider range of goods and services, and policy decisions that reflect a more comprehensive assessment of forest values)
8. the amount, scope, or quality of market data and information for wood and non-wood forest products and their substitutes

Since year 2000 annually Lithuanian statistical yearbook of forestry is published, where most of statistical data concerning multiple use of forest, round wood trade, forest industry and economy could be found.

9. use of economic and policy instruments to facilitate progress toward sustainable forest management (these may include improved tax policies and forest revenue collection systems)

Forestry sector, together with wood industry, NGO's and other interested groups are working on improvement of the economic efficiency of forestry by:

- ? Optimising of forestry state regulation system by preparing and implementing an optimal forestry state regulation model based on the Lithuanian forestry traditions, European Union requirements as well as the Lithuanian and foreign countries' forestry administration systems legal and economic situation analysis
- ? Improvement of the taxation system in the forestry sector taking into regard market economy conditions
- ? Use of economically efficient forest machinery and technologies by applying of low-cost demanding and ecologically-sound forestry management systems (for example, the natural regeneration).

10. efforts to reduce negative impacts of trade,

11. participation in forest certification and labelling schemes and work toward mutual recognition and comparability of such schemes, and

(Seeking to ensure the sustainable forest management, appreciable progress in forest certification has been made. On 19<sup>th</sup> of September 2001 Birzai and Panevezys state forest enterprises got the FSC certificates of "Forest management" (totally 70 000 ha of state forests) and Birzai timber processing unit - FSC certificate of "Chain-of-custody". UK Company "SGS Forestry" which certifies according OUALIFOR programme and is accredited by FSC carried out the certification.

General state forest enterprise has initiated further certification of state forest enterprises. ) (UNFF-3 report)  
By the end of this, 2004 year, all state forests (round 1 million ha) will be certified according to FSC standart.

(Since 1999 representatives from Lithuania as observes participate in the PEFC process. The Lithuanian Forest Owners' Association shows the initiatives to certify private forests according to PEFC scheme. The documentation of national PEFC forest certification system has been prepared.) (UNFF-3 report)

In year 2002 the Lithuanian PEFC council was established consisting of experts from more than fifty various private forest owners cooperatives, wood-based industries, NGO's, forest workers association, science and education representatives, ect.

(It must be noted that the traditional planning and control system in Lithuania fulfils most of the mandate of forest certification in general and all mandates in sustainable forest management in particular. Therefore, forest certification in Lithuania is not related with essential reorganization of the country's forest sector. Rather, it could improve public understanding of sustainable forestry.) (UNFF-3 report)

12. efforts to reduce illegal trade (exports from or imports into your country) in wood or non-wood forest products. Please indicate achievements made, lessons learned, constraints encountered, and planned initiatives.

Lithuania is supporting efforts to reduce illegal trade and is actively participating in FLEGT process.

#### ***Forest health and productivity***

13. If damage to forests from air pollution is a significant problem in your country, please provide information on recent national strategies or programmes to minimize damaging air pollution. Please indicate if your country is involved in any international cooperation efforts aimed at strengthening scientific knowledge, increasing information access or reducing the impacts of long-range air pollution on forests, as well as your views on the role

of enhanced cooperation at the regional and international levels to facilitate such work.

(Forest monitoring is a constituent part of environmental monitoring in Lithuania. The Law on Environmental Monitoring of 1997 regulates the organisation and implementation of forest monitoring. Forest monitoring since 1987 is being carried out in the accordance to the International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forest). It was decided by the signed Resolutions of the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

In 1991, the Pan European Forest monitoring Level I (ICP Forests) network of 74 permanent observation plots (a 16 km ? 16 km grid) was set up from the national level forest monitoring network (a 4 km ? 4 km grid). The Republic of Lithuania joined the European Programme for the Intensive Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems (ICP Forests monitoring Level II) in 1995. 9 intensive monitoring plots are established in Lithuania. Forest monitoring is carried out in accordance with the methodological recommendations, which are common to the whole Europe (UN/ECE, 1994, 1998).

The Ministry of Environment co-ordinates forest monitoring in Lithuania, and the Lithuanian Forest Research Institute and Forest Monitoring Laboratory at the Lithuanian University of Agriculture were responsible for carrying out thereof.) (UNFF-3, report)

### ***Maintaining forest cover to meet present and future needs***

14. Please indicate progress made and lessons learned in efforts to harmonize or to make compatible policy frameworks in your country (e.g. national forest programme or a similar policy framework for forests, biodiversity strategies and action plans, national action plans to combat desertification, etc.) that collectively address the full range of forest values.

(Forest coverage is very important both from national and international point of view. According to data of 01-01-2002 forest coverage in Lithuania is 31,2%. During the period 1993 - 2002 forest coverage in Lithuania increased by 1,1%. It was due to natural and artificial afforestation both in state owned and private land. In order to reach ecologically optimal forest coverage forest area could be increased by 3% in Lithuania. In year 2002 in Lithuania there were about 500 000 hectares of abandoned agricultural land, which could be used for afforestation. In order to increase the forest coverage and to use the existing potential (abandoned agricultural land) the Program on Increase of Forest Coverage in Lithuania was approved in 2002. This program foresees the principles, measures and actions aimed to increase the forest coverage by 3 % till 2020.) (UNFF-3 report)

In year 2004 total forest land area was 2 069 100 ha and covered 31,7% of the country. Since 1998, the forest land area has increased by 90 700 ha, which comprises 1,4% of total forest coverage. The forest land mostly increased due to natural afforestation of abandoned former agricultural land.

15. Please provide information on recent efforts to assess long-term trends in national supply and demand for wood, non-wood forest products and services and whether your country's national forest programme or similar policy framework for forests takes into consideration future needs for forest goods and services. Please provide views on how enhanced cooperation at the regional and international levels, including through UNFF, could further facilitate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action

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

#### ***Social and cultural aspects of forests***

16. 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

(In 1994, Lithuanian Forest Research Institute in co-operation with other Lithuanian agricultural institutes and universities have started research program "Plant genetic resources", Lithuania joined to the EUFORGEN program, Nordic gene Bank has started the program for support of conservation of genetic resources in Baltic states, in 1998, the long term state research program GENOFUND have been launched. These programs have promoted the re-activating and initiating of new activities regarding forest gene conservation and tree breeding in Lithuania. Participation in activities of three EUFORGEN networks has helped to increase the understanding of new approaches in forest gene conservation and to adjust to new concepts in the preparation of new national strategies, programs and recommendations. As outlined below, there has been much recent progress in forest gene conservation and tree breeding during last years in Lithuania, for instance: the Program for conservation of forest genetic resources and tree breeding was

adopted for the 10 year period (2004-2014) in 2003, based on EUFORGEN strategies and guidelines for conservation forest genetic resources in Europe, the Program for conservation of genetic resources and breeding of broadleaved tree species was prepared in 2002, the Law on National Plant Genetic Resources was adopted in 2001, the Lithuanian Plant Gene Bank was established in 2002 and etc.

It should be stressed that preparing the strategies and other legal acts mentioned above the cooperation among state institutions, scientists, NGO's and other interesting stakeholders has been reinforced.) (UNFF-4 report)

17. strengthening the role of women in sustainable forest management, including through capacity building and greater participation in community-based forest management
18. 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 indigenous 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-related knowledge***

19. inventorying, cataloguing, and applying traditional forest related knowledge for sustainable forest management and promoting research on TFRK with the involvement of the knowledge holders
20. 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

### ***Scientific forest-related knowledge***

21. 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 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

(Main role in forest research development in Lithuania has Lithuanian Forest Research Institute and Forest Faculty at Lithuanian Agricultural University. Institute and Faculty provides a broad methodical support to practical forest management, helps to implement scientific innovations in the field. Institute and Faculty are centres of preparation and publication of scientific forestry literature.

Research priorities were approved by the Government of Republic of Lithuania: 1) study on biodiversity and sustainability of forest ecosystems; 2) forest productivity, protection and economy problems; 3) analysis of forest genetic resources, their conservation, enrichment, and utilization. In addition, the Forest faculty is being conducted forest research in the fields of silviculture, forest management and applied ecology. Various research projects are being implemented within areas of mentioned research priorities and fields by the staff of the Forest Research Institute, Forest Faculty and by researchers from other scientific and educational organisations.

Forest Research Institute and Forest Faculty are involved in international projects and actively participate in various international programs and processes, for instance: ICP Forest, EUFORGEN, activities of European Forest Research Institute and etc.

Ministry of Environment, Department of Forests every year organizes the tenders for research projects. In order to consider the current problems in forest sector and develop cooperation in forest research the Ministry of Environment, Department of Forests periodically collects proposals and suggestions for research activities and projects from state forest enterprises, other state institutions and organizations, scientific organizational bodies, various institutes, NGO's and etc.

In order to consider the current problems of forest sector and to strengthen cooperation with scientists, NGO's and other interesting institutions and organizations the Ministry of Environment, Department of Forests periodically organizes the discussions and meetings with scientists, representatives from various NGO's, institutes, leaders of research projects and etc.) (UNFF-4 report)

### ***monitoring, assessment and reporting, concepts, terminology and definitions***

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

(The State Forest Survey Service subordinated to the Ministry of Environment is directly responsible for

coordination of all forest monitoring activities in Lithuania. The State Forest Survey Service performs forest monitoring (Level I). Forest Research Institute carries out forests monitoring (Level II). Other activities of the State Forest Survey Service are: carrying out stand-by-stand inventories, managing databases, keeping forest statistics and cadastre, planning forest management, estimating annual allowable cut, management planning of recreation and protected areas, planning game management, evaluation of forest and forest land, forest mapping, strategic planning of forestry, publishing forestry statistics.

The State Forest Survey Service actively participates in international programs and processes related to forest monitoring and assessment. The State Forest Survey Service participates in Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessments TBFRA program and performs forest assessment according to FAO methodology. In addition, the State Forest Survey Service is involved in the activities of European National Forest Inventory Network ENFIN, Nordic Forest Statistics Group BNFSG and ICP Forests (International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests) program. The State Forest Survey Service provides data and all relevant information about Lithuanian forests to international organisations mentioned above.

In order to facilitate the access to information and data about our forests to the public and all interesting persons, the State Forest Survey Service is being performed the actualisation and modernisation of databases and forest information system.) (UNFF-4 report)

### ***criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management***

23. 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

(Lithuania has not developed special own criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management. The criteria and indicators have derived directly from the Pan-European system. Lithuania actively participates in Pan-European process and in the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) expert level meetings discussing the use of criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management and implementing sustainable forest management in global, national and regional levels. In addition, Lithuania actively participates in regional international process such as Baltic 21 process, where the criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management are among the main subjects for regional cooperation. Lithuanian periodically provides data on criteria and indicator of sustainable forest management to various international institutions and organizations, for instance: FAO, Liaison Unite Vienna (it has been coordinated the MCPFE process), Baltic 21 secretariat and etc. Besides, Lithuania is involved in the activities of other international organizations and institutions, where the questions dealing with criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management are being discussed, for instance: Intergovernmental Forum on Forest, UN FAO Committee on Forestry, European Forestry Commission, United Nations Economic Commission and etc. The data on sustainable forest management is being periodically published in the yearbook on Lithuanian Forestry Statistics. This information is also available on WebPages of international organizations and institutions, where Lithuania periodically provides information. ) (UNFF-4 report)

## List of IPF/IFF Proposals for Action Related to Each of the Thematic Issues on the Agenda of the Sessions 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 sessions. 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).

### UNFF 2

#### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to combating deforestation and forest degradation**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Studies and analyses of deforestation and forest degradation</b>	27 (a) 27 (b) 28 (c)	64 (a) 67
Preparing in-depth diagnostic studies to analyse historical and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, including the impact of poverty, land tenure and processes outside the forest sector. Organize a global workshop and mobilize support for the studies and analyses.	31 (a) 31 (b) 31 (c)	
<b>Integrated national policies and strategies for combating deforestation and forest degradation</b>	29 (a) 29 (b) 29 (c) 30 (b)	64 (b) 64 (c) 64 (d) 64 (f)
Developing and implementing, in an open and participatory manner, national strategies and mechanisms for addressing underlying causes of deforestation, including appropriate land tenure laws, economic incentives and policies to improve access to forest resources and equitable sharing of its benefits.		
<b>Means of Implementation: Capacity building, raising awareness and disseminating information</b>	30 (a)	64 (e) 64 (i)
Providing reliable and accurate information on the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the multiple roles of forests, for informed decision-making and raising the awareness of the general public and supporting capacity-building in communities to facilitate access to markets of goods and services.		
<b>Means of Implementation: Transparency of financial institutions and innovative financial approaches to promote sustainable forest management</b>		64 (h) 64 (j) 65 115 (c)
Strengthening the transparency of financial institutions to ensure that their policies support sustainable forest management and cooperating with donor and recipient countries on innovative financial approaches, internalization of externalities and providing incentives to engage in activities that avoid deforestation and forest degradation.		

#### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to forest conservation and protection of unique types of forests and fragile ecosystems**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Protected areas to safeguard forests and related ecosystems</b>	46 (c) 58 (b) (v)	85 (e) 85 (g)
Creating or expanding protected areas, including ecological corridors of regional and global significance, to safeguard forests and related ecosystems and their full values and contributing to assessments of protected forest areas, as well as cooperating in developing methodologies for assessing the conditions and management effectiveness in forest protected areas and surrounding landscape.		86 88 89

	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Partnerships for collaborative management of forest conservation areas</b>	46 (d)	84 85 (c) 85 (d)
Developing and implementing partnership mechanisms to engage all relevant stakeholders in the planning and management of forest conservation areas, including protected forest areas, as well as supporting training and participatory research involving local communities.		
<b>Cross-sectoral coordination of policies and programmes that affects forest conservation</b>	46 (a) 46 (b) 46 (f)	85 (a) 90 129 (a) 129 (b)
Improving coordination and cooperation of policies and programmes that affect forest conservation, at both national and international levels and among different actors, giving high priority in national forest programs to the rehabilitation and sustainable management of forests and trees in environmentally critical areas and recognising the linkage between forest protection and sustainable development.		
<b>Means of Implementation: Innovative mechanisms for financing forest conservation</b>		85 (f) 129 (e)
Developing and implementing a range of innovative mechanisms for financing and encouraging forest conservation and strengthening support to fragile ecosystems, including through provision of financial resources and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.		

**IPF/IFF proposals for action related to rehabilitation and conservation strategies for countries with low forest cover**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Promote regeneration and restoration of degraded forest areas</b>	58 (b) (iii)	41 (h)
Promoting regeneration, establishing and managing plantations, while avoiding to replace natural ecosystems, and restoring degraded forests by involving indigenous people, local communities and forest owners in the protection and management of the forest areas, with a view to enhance production of forest goods and services.		
<b>Means of Implementation: Capacity-building, provision of financial resources and transfer of technology</b>	58 (b) (vi)	56 (i) 58 (c) 58 (d) 58 (e)
Improving the efficiency of international cooperation to support sustainable forest management in countries with low forest cover and assisting developing countries with low forest cover in building capacities to promote effective participation in decision-making and to monitor forest resources, and for the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, as well as access to technical know-how and knowledge.		

**IPF/IFF proposals for action related to rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands and promotion of natural and planted forests**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands</b>	46 (e)	129 (b) 129 (d)
Raising the awareness, strengthening and further developing partnerships and collaboration among various actors to promote sustainable management and regeneration of natural vegetation, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded lands.		
<b>Promotion of natural and planted forests</b>	28 (b) 58 (b) (ii)	64 (g) 129 (c)
Promoting the maintenance and the enhancement of forest resources through sustainable forest management and the creation of new forest resources through plantations and other means, including trees outside forests and agroforestry systems.		

<b>Means of Implementation: Transfer of environmentally sound technologies and promotion of research</b>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	46 (g)	56 (h)

Promoting and sharing environmentally sound rehabilitation technologies between countries and supporting research on: plant species for use in restoration; rehabilitation; water management techniques; and multi-purpose trees and its supply of timber and non-timber forest products.

### **UNFF 3**

#### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to economic aspects of forests**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
Valuation of forest goods and services.	58 (h) 104 (a) 104 (b)	107 (a)-(d)
Data and information on prices and markets for forest products.		41 (e) 121 (d) 122 (e)
Full-cost internalization of wood and non-wood forest products and services.	58 (b) (iv) 134 (a) 134 (b)	41 (c) 41 (d) 64 (h) 122 (f)
Development and use of economic and policy instruments and forest revenue collection systems to increase rent capture and promote sustainable forest management.	70 (b)	115 (a)-(g) 122 (b) 122 (d)
Market and trade on forest products.		128 (a)-(c) 131 (a)-(b) 132 (a)-(b) 133 (a)-(g) 135 (a)-(b)

#### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to forest health and productivity**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
Adopt a preventative approach to the reduction of damaging air pollution.	50 (a)	
Strengthen international cooperation in strengthening related scientific knowledge and information access and in reducing long-range air pollution.	50 (b) 50 (e)	
Develop national and regional programmes for monitoring air pollution and provide factual information about transboundary air pollution.	27 (c) 50 (c)-(d)	

#### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to maintaining forest cover to meet present and future needs**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
Assess and meet long-term trends in supply and demand for wood through sustainable forest management policies within and between the public and private sectors (including Incorporate supply of fuelwood and wood energy as well as efficient wood energy technologies in policy development).	28 (a) 58 (b) (i)	121 (a) 122 (a) 122 (b) 122 (d)
Develop and implement strategies for the protection of the full range of forest values, including cultural, social, spiritual, environmental and economic aspects; particularly biological diversity, indigenous needs and planning and management on an ecosystem basis.		85 (b)
Improve data collection and information dissemination on forest resources, both wood and non-wood forest products and services.		121 (b) 121 (c)

## **UNFF 4**

### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to social and cultural aspects of forests**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources</b>		56 (j)
Promote the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of forest genetic resources.		
<b>The role of women in sustainable forest management</b>		56 (m) 56 (n) 66
Involve women in national forest programmes (NFPs), and enhance their role in sustainable forest management.		
<b>Enhanced role of indigenous and local communities in sustainable forest management</b>	17 (a) 17 (f) 29 (c) 77 (f) 131 (b)	56 (f) 66 115 (d) 121 (b)
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.		
<b>Common Item: Monitoring, assessment and reporting on social data</b>		121 (b) 129 (a)
<b>Common item: Promoting public participation</b>	89 (h)	
<b>Common item: Social aspects addressed in national forest programmes</b>		122 (b) 122 (d) 129 (d) 140 (a) 144
National forest programmes and the socially relevant elements		
<u>National forest projects and the social linkages</u>		

### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to traditional forest related knowledge**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Advance use of TFRK for SFM</b>	40 (a) 40 (b) 40 (g)-(n)	75
With the participation of indigenous people and local communities who possess TFRK inventory, catalogue, retrieve and apply TFRK for sustainable forest management.		
<b>Develop intellectual property rights for TFRK and promote equitable benefit sharing</b>	40 (c) 40 (d) 40 (f) 40 (o)-(r)	74 (a)-(d)
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.		
<b>Means of implementation</b>	17 (g)	
Technology transfer and capacity building: as an integral part of national forest programmes, taking account of local TFRK.		
<b>Common items</b>	40 (e)	
Public participation: promote participation of people who possess TFRK in planning, development and implementation of national forest policies and programmes.		

### **IPF/IFF proposals for action related to scientific forest related knowledge**

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>

	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Functional interaction between science and policy</b>		96 (c) 98 (b)
Improve linkages between scientific research and policy processes and involve guidance from all the interested parties.		
<b>Setting the research priorities and addressing the knowledge gaps</b>	46 (g) 50 (b) 94 (a) (i) 94 (b) 94 (d) 104 (c)	96 (d) 96 (a) 98 (a) 97 (d)
Set research needs and priorities nationally, regionally and globally, address knowledge gaps, and promote and strengthen research efforts in support of SFM.		
<b>Promote efficient sharing of information and strengthen networks</b>	58 (b) (vii) 94 (a) (ii) 94 (a) (iii)	97 (c) 98 (c)
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.		
<b>Means of implementation</b>	94 (a) (iv) 94 (c)	96 (b) 97 (a) 97 (b)
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)		
<b>Common items</b>		17 (e)
Public participation: apply participatory mechanisms to involve research into planning process		
<b>IPF/IFF proposals for action related to monitoring, assessment and reporting, and concepts, terminology and definitions</b>		
	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Collection and dissemination of national information on forests</b>	46 (b) 89 (b)	17 (a) 17 (b)
Improve national forest resource assessments and make information related to sustainable forest management widely available		
<b>Improved and streamlined international reporting and information systems on forests</b>	78 (a)-(c) 89 (d)-(e) 89 (g) 115 (e)	18 19 (a) 30 (d) 142 (c)
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.		
<b>Concepts, terminology and definitions</b>	58 (a) 89 (f) 115 (d)	89 122 (a)
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.		
<b>Means of implementation</b>		17 (a) 17 (e) 19 (b)
Capacity-building and financial resources: to assist countries efforts in national reporting		
<b>IPF/IFF proposals for action related to criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management</b>		
	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	

<i>Type of action called for</i>	<i>Paragraph reference</i>	
	<i>IPF</i>	<i>IFF</i>
<b>Develop, test and implement criteria and indicators at national, subnational and operational levels</b>	17 (d) 89 (a) 115 (a)-(c)	17 (d)
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		
<b>Promote the use of criteria and indicators at regional and global levels</b>	115 (d)	
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		
<b>Further develop biodiversity indicators</b>	115 (f)	
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		
<b>Means of implementation</b>	115 (c)	
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		
<b>Common items</b>	115 (a) 115 (b)	
Public participation: encourage the formulation and implementation of criteria and indicators of SFM with full participation of all interested parties		