**Ethnoforestry Paper Focal Points**

* Established that primary forests must be preserved. So what can we do to avoid future destruction (increased sustainable use of secondary forests, agroforestry, etc.)
* Deforestation driven by agricultural encroach, plantations and timber. Timber resource development can be for the most part sustainable if done correctly (promoting biodiverse and highly functional secondary forests) and can be an effective means of long term carbon sequestration pathways (very common for these forests to go through succession after disturbances even prior to human disturbance). EF as resources to provide information on natural or human aided regen, management planning.
* Deforestation of primary and important secondary forests due to marginal peoples needs for food and income. EF and traditional knowledge can form pathways for utilizing forests products to satisfy both within loss of forested areas or functional forest area.
* EF to inform management tools to promote healthier (biodiversity, niche sites) or more productive forests. Focus on **secondary forests (70% of tropical forests).**
* Pathways to increase value across all land uses (Figure 1… agriculture -> agroforestry *OR* plantation\* -> secondary forest) with a focus on resource development as being a necessary component. Once again seems like thousands of papers focused on how ecosystem services, biodiversity maintenance, carbon sequestration requires drivers to reward people involved in these practices appropriately (would be hugely beneficial to developing countries and marginalized peoples). \*Brokerhoff et al 2008 – argues plantation >>>> agriculture
* Incorporate present status of forest areas as a metric of the size of effect which could be expected from positive management changes.
* Opportunities for job creation/income, education, empowerment (focus on women) to address SDGs to alleviate poverty, inequality, autonomy, etc.
* Diverse forest products to promote nutritional SDGs.
* Land tenure, ownership a massive issue in developing countries. Pushes people to agriculture and not more intensive management of trees, ecosystems.
* Nepal and India seem to be good case studies for community forests, EF and local influence on forests. Can compare to Brazil which has lots of forest loss, lack of solid rights for local, aboriginal groups.
* Some studies looking at participatory indigenous groups in commercial farming which might give us a story for how it would go in tropics (Australia, Canada).