

Integration of Biodiversity into National Forestry Planning

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WEB-BASED RESOURCES, METHODS, EXPERIENCES, AND CASE STUDIES

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Foreword

The aim of this document is to review available web-based resources relevant to the integration of biodiversity into the forest sector. The document presents first the websites with a brief description of the relevant information available on-line in the site followed by an annotated bibliography reviewing the most relevant web-based literature. For websites, information is given to the page level. The relevant available on-line or downloadable documents are specifically referenced in the bibliography part. Sites and bibliographical references are ordered alphabetically.

Websites pp. 1 to 12
Documents pp. 13 to 40

This is still a work-in-progress and we are asking for your feedback and contributions. If you find a non-working hyperlink or if you know a valuable publication that you would like to have included in this document, do not hesitate to [contact us](#).

Websites

[Biodiversity Action Network \(BIONET\)](#)

BIONET's mission is to advocate the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity worldwide, primarily through coordinated, joint NGO programs and information dissemination designed to catalyze governmental action. The site links to a list of recent relevant [publications](#) to biodiversity policy and law and to the first edition of the [directory of web sites](#) on biodiversity policy and law. The directory is divided into two sections: one containing timely issue-specific web addresses, which will be updated with each addition and one permanent section listing the addresses of relevant institutions, organizations and other stakeholder groups working around the CBD. To advance BIONET activities, and the CBD agenda more generally, BIONET will continue to provide a comprehensive [information clearinghouse](#). The two major objectives of the clearinghouse are to (i) share and distribute widely biodiversity information critical to NGO advocacy around the CBD process, with special attention to providing detailed information relevant to achieving the objectives of our campaigns on forests and marine biodiversity listed above; and (ii) help build and better service a global NGO network promoting effective CBD implementation. Among the information tools available, a [list-server](#) provides diverse information to help promote effective implementation of the CBD, including action at the international, national and sub-national levels. The information focuses primarily on biodiversity policy and law issues.

[Biodiversity Conservation Information System](#)

Founded on principles of partnership, BCIS brings together twelve international organisations and networks concerned with the conservation of biodiversity. The Members seek to pool data, information, and expertise, in order to better guide decision-making. BCIS supports conservation at all levels, assisting individuals and organisations to build data and information management capacity that meets their needs and is sustainable. Finally, it integrates and extends access to its species, ecosystem, and legal information resources using emerging information and

communication technologies to inform natural resource and conservation policy at the national, regional and international levels. The purpose of the BCIS Framework for Information Sharing is to support BCIS Members and others making decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of living resources.

The [handbooks](#) form part of a comprehensive set of supporting materials designed to build information management capacity and improve decision-making. Although written to address the specific need for improved management of biodiversity-related information within the BCIS network, the underlying principles apply to environmental information networks in general, and to decision-making at all levels. The issues and concepts presented may also be applied in sectors other than biodiversity conservation:

[Biodiversity Economics Site](#)

The IUCN Economics Unit manages the world's largest clearinghouse of information on biodiversity economics. The Biodiversity Economics Site provides information on key policies, hot issues, major events and important actors, including IUCN members and commissions, organised under six themes: biodiversity business, biodiversity finance, biodiversity incentives, biodiversity trade, biodiversity impact assessment, biodiversity valuation. A particular focus is on linking those in need of specific economics capacity, such as financial mechanisms for protected areas, with local and regional expertise. This searchable site hosts over 1,300 links, 670 pages and 380 documents on the economics of biodiversity - organised around the topics of business, finance, incentives, trade, assessment and valuation.

[Biodiversity Planning Support Programme](#)

The Biodiversity Planning Support Programme is a multi-donor initiative implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with core financing from the Global Environment Facility. The programme was established to respond to needs recognized by the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity for strengthening national capacity to prepare and implement National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in compliance with Article 6 of the Convention.

The site contains several interesting links related to the status, development, financing of NBSAPs as well as pages devoted to [guidelines](#) and [thematic studies](#).

[Biodiversity Support Program](#)

A consortium of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and World Resources Institute (WRI), BSP is funded through a cooperative agreement between WWF, the lead consortium institution, and The United States Agency for International Development (USAID). BSP is governed by an Executive Committee comprising representatives of the three consortium partners and managed by a professional staff unit within WWF. BSP's mission is to

promote conservation of the world's biological diversity, believing that a healthy and secure living resource base is essential to meeting the needs and aspirations of future generations.

Several parts of the sites contain useful forest-related information. There is also a searchable database with [publications](#) that can be viewed online or downloaded in HTML or PDF format.

[Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(CITES\)](#)

CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. The site is full of useful information on endangered species, trade issues, databases, etc. and is an important resource for any biodiversity or forestry planning exercise.

[Conservation Ecology](#)

Conservation Ecology is an electronic, peer-reviewed, scientific journal devoted to the rapid dissemination of current research. Content of the journal ranges from the applied to the theoretical. Topics covered include the ecological bases for: the conservation of ecosystems, landscapes, species, populations and genetic diversity; the restoration of ecosystems and habitats; and the management of resources.

[Center for International Forestry Research \(CIFOR\)](#)

CIFOR is a global knowledge organisation committed to enhancing the benefits of forests for people in the tropics. CIFOR was established under the CGIAR system in response to global concerns about the social, environmental and economic consequences of loss and degradation of forests. It operates through a series of highly decentralized partnerships with key institutions and/or individuals throughout the developing and industrialized worlds. The nature and duration of these partnerships is determined by the specific research problems being addressed. This research agenda is under constant review and is subject to change as CIFOR's partners recognize new opportunities and problems.

The site includes recent [publications](#), a searchable [database](#) for relevant publications and [Library and Information Services](#) that manage the following services: CIFOR Bibliographic Databases, Other In-house CIFOR Databases, Bibliographic Databases in CIFOR Library, Links to Bibliographic Databases on the Internet, On-line Forestry Publications and Resources, Recommended Library Links and Resources, CIFOR Library Information. Several innovative tools for better management of forests are downloadable from the site (Criteria & Indicator Toolbox, Vegetation Survey software, etc.). The Adaptive Collaborative Management programme webpage contains useful downloadable [methodological tools](#).

[Convention on Biological Diversity \(CBD\)](#)

The official site of the CBD contains all the decisions, official documents, reports of COP and SBSTTA meetings, etc. [Forest biological diversity](#) is one of the thematic programmes of the CBD. Forest biological diversity is also addressed in some of the [crosscutting issues](#), such as ecosystem approach, indicators and protected areas. The site contains also useful information on traditional knowledge in relation with the work of the group on Implementation of Article 8j ([Article 8j](#)).

[ECO-LOGIC](#)

Ecologic is a non-profit institution for applied environmental research and policy consultancy, seated in Berlin. Eco-Logic conducts implementation-focused research projects and prepares expert opinions on a range of issues relating to nature conservation and environmental protection. These include new approaches in environmental policy, ecologically sustainable resource policy, international environmental agreements and institutions, environmental planning and the integration of environmental concerns into other policy realms. Eco-Logic's work focuses in particular on analysing the environmental policy of the European Union and its member states and enhancing the effectiveness of international environmental regimes. Their work on [forest-related multilateral environmental agreements](#) is especially interesting for our thematic.

[ELDIS](#)

ELDIS is a Gateway to Information Sources on Development and the Environment. It offers an easy route to the latest information on development and environmental issues. ELDIS provides an ever increasing number of descriptions and links to a variety of information sources, including online documents, organisation's websites, databases, library catalogues, bibliographies, email discussion lists, research project information, map and newspaper collections. Where there is no Internet link available, other information on the availability of databases, CD ROM, etc. is given. Their pages on [Forestry](#) and on [Biodiversity and Conservation](#) include major sources arranged into useful groups. To save time The site has also prepared searches using a set of appropriate search terms to find full-text documents available online and bibliographical references to printed publications (books, journal articles, working papers, etc) held in the British Library for Development Studies.

[European Tropical Forest Research Network \(ETFRN\)](#)

ETFRN is a forum for communication between European organisations, researchers, EU institutions and others concerned with (sub-) tropical forest research. The ETFRN Network seeks to promote the involvement of European research expertise towards the conservation and wise use of forests and woodlands in tropical and subtropical countries. ETFRN provides access to an on-line [database of European Institutions involved in Tropical, Subtropical and Mediterranean Forest Research](#), a [Question & Answer Service](#), [International Calendar of Events](#) and [ETFRN News](#), the network's quarterly newsletter.

[Food and Agriculture Organisation \(FAO\)](#)

The [forestry](#) website gives information on all of the programmes supported by the FAO, access to the online forestry journal [Unasylva](#) and databases on worldwide timber trade and non-timber forest products. The [Forest Programmes Coordination and Information Unit](#) (FODA) pages are directly relevant to our thematic. FODA is responsible for the coordination of FAO's international activities in support to the global agenda in forestry including national forest programmes and for the coordination of forestry information activities, including the FAO Forestry Internet presence.

The [biodiversity](#) website contains a range of reference materials, including a bibliography of FAO's documentation on Biological Diversity for Food and Agriculture and an inventory of ongoing activities and instruments in agricultural biodiversity at the international level, as well as links to international organizations, networks and databases and FAO links and contacts.

The pages on [Participation](#) represent one of the most comprehensive set of information on the topic including more than 60 field tools and methodologies and numerous case studies.

The site also maintains a large searchable resource centre with access to online documents in the FAO [Corporate Document Repository](#).

[Forest Conservation Portal](#)

The Forest Conservation Portal is probably the largest source of news and information about forests and biodiversity conservation. It contains thousands of links to forest related websites classified by themes (forest destruction, forest information, forest types, etc.) and more than 15,000 of forest conservation news articles from the last seven years.

[Global Biodiversity Forum \(GBF\)](#)

An independent and open mechanism to analyse and discuss priority ecological, economic, institutional and social issues related to the options for action to conserve biodiversity, and use biological resources sustainably and equitably. It is designed to provide a multi-stakeholder forum to support and enhance the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other biodiversity-related instruments at the national and international levels.

Several sessions of the GBF are of direct relevance to the thematic:

GBF 5th session: Integrating Biodiversity Into Land-Use Planning And Management

A workshop on 'How to integrate biodiversity goals (conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits) into the cultural landscape and waterscape' by considering such questions as: What mechanisms can be used to encourage farmers, foresters, town and country planners, transport departments, water planning efforts to take biodiversity into their planning and implementation procedures and activities? What approaches to land management and tenure;

physical planning instruments, such as ecological networks and bioregional landscape planning; biodiversity as an indicator for sustainable land management; and methods for integrating biodiversity into various land-use sectors (i.e. forestry, agriculture, human settlements, and fisheries).

GBF 14th session: Building Biodiversity Into Sectoral Plans, Policies, And Programmes

This workshop during the 14th session of the GBF aimed to initiate a process for developing guidelines on integrating biodiversity into sectoral plans, programmes and activities based on actual experience in support of Article 6 (b) of the CBD. In particular, the workshop explored current experience in integrating biodiversity into the forestry sector. Abstracts or full-text of the various presentations are available online.

Note: at the time of redaction, the GBF website was under renovation and several links (especially those referring to past sessions) were not active or the pages were not complete.

[Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)](#)

The Global Environment Facility was established to forge international cooperation and finance actions to address four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. The GEF is also the financial mechanism of the CBD. It is working under an operational strategy and 13 operational programmes (OP). Among these programmes, OP3 [Forest Ecosystems](#), OP13 [Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture](#) and OP12 [Integrated Ecosystem Management](#) are directly relevant to the integration of biodiversity into the forest sector.

[Global Forest Watch](#)

Global Forest Watch (GFW) is an international data and mapping network that combines on-the-ground knowledge with digital technology to provide accurate information about the world's forests. Global Forest Watch's overall objective is to infuse transparency and accountability into the decision-making processes that determine how forests are managed and for whom. GFW began its work in 1997 in four pilot countries: Cameroon, Canada, Gabon, and Indonesia. They are also working in Chile, Russia, and Venezuela and plan to begin working in Brazil and the U.S. in the near future. By the end of 2005, GFW plans to have its forest monitoring network up and running in 21 countries, covering three fourths of the world's remaining frontier forests.

[Institute for International Environmental Development \(IIED\)](#)

The IIED aims to provide expertise and leadership in researching and achieving sustainable development at local, national, regional and global levels. The user of the site will find useful information on biodiversity and forest related issues. The site introduces their many varied research programmes and some [documents](#) in download format, while others are available to [order](#). Part of the site is a resource centre, giving practical information on participatory methodologies, community wildlife management and environmental planning, mainly drawn

from the IIED Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) Series. The site also recently updated its [Forestry and Land Use](#) homepage.

The series “[Policy that works for forests and people](#)” aims at a better understanding of the forces at play in contests over policy, the winners and losers, and the factors that affect policy outcomes. The reports marshal lessons on policy in practice from experience in a wide range of countries. They describe the processes that make good policies and the policy instruments that work in different contexts. By dealing with policy in the 'real world' the reports go beyond the frequently heard complaint that there is a lack of 'political will' to change, by showing how policy can change for the better. The series includes six country studies (executive summaries available on line) and an overview report (full text available on line).

[International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, \(ICRAF\)](#)

ICRAF, established in Nairobi in 1977, is an autonomous, non-profit research body supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The site provides extensive information on agroforestry research and practice, including three specialised databases and several publications on-line. The Agroforestry Database gives silvicultural details on a long list of agroforestry species, while the Tree Seed Suppliers and Botanical Nomenclature Database are self-explanatory.

[International Institute for Sustainable Development \(IISD\)](#)

Canada's leading international non-profit institute for sustainable development issues, the IISD advances policy recommendations on international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change, measurement and indicators, and natural resource management to make development sustainable. Several interesting documents can be downloaded including coverage and reporting of international negotiations and broker knowledge gained through collaborative projects with global partners. Also includes the [Linkages](#) Information Server and the [Earth Negotiations Bulletin](#), a resource for development policy-makers designed to be an electronic clearing-house for information on past and upcoming international meetings related to environment and development policy.

[International Tropical Timber Organisation \(ITTO\)](#)

The ITTO facilitates discussion, consultation and international co-operation on issues relating to the international trade and utilization of tropical timber and the sustainable management of its resource base. Their site includes a manual of criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management and posts up-to-date information on global timber prices and market trends. The site offers access to [publication](#) online (technical, policy and market documents and the IITO newsletter, Tropical Update). The ITTO [Policy Development Series](#) features results of member discussions aimed at achieving mutual goals. Several on-line documents of direct relevance to the thematic are included in the web-based literature review.

[International Union of Forestry Research Organizations \(IUFRO\)](#)

IUFRO is a non-profit, non-governmental international network of forest research institutes. Its objectives are to promote international cooperation in forestry and forest products research. Their site includes recent forestry research news and offers access to the LIBERO (an on-line library) and to the SILVATERM (forestry terminology) databases.

IUFRO is also managing the [Global Forest Information Service](#) (GFIS) a future on-line facility to enhance access to quality forest-related information, especially that available through electronic media.

[Model Forest Network \(MFN\)](#)

The Model Forest Network, started as the [Canada Model Forest Network](#), fosters cooperation and collaboration in the advancement of management, conservation and sustainable development of forest resources through a [worldwide network](#) of working model forests. Several forest management examples and a [Model forest Toolbox](#) can be accessed on-line.

[National Strategies for Sustainable Development](#)

An Internet-based planning tool to assist in promoting dialogues and providing necessary background and reference material in support of these dialogues, the objectives are to improve international understanding of the key challenges and modalities for developing and implementing effective national strategies for sustainable development, and to elaborate good practices for donors in assisting developing countries with the formulation and implementation of national strategies for sustainable development and related sustainable development issues. It has a [link](#) to key downloadable documents on national strategies for sustainable development and also includes a selection of links to Internet sites with information on sustainable development, major agreements and conventions, and national strategies for sustainable development.

[Overseas Development Institute](#)

The Overseas Development Institute is Britain's leading independent think-tank on international development and humanitarian issues. ODI works on five [research and policy programmes](#), each one having its own web area within the ODI site

The [Forest Policy and Environment Group](#) pages provide useful information on forestry-related policy issues. Most [publications](#) are downloadable and of special interest for the thematic is the European Union Tropical Forestry Papers series. There is also a searchable database of all papers from the [Rural Development Forestry Network](#), an important component of FPEG's outreach programme. As well as disseminating research information on key issues in tropical forestry to its members, RDFN aims to influence policy and decision-making in both governments and international aid agencies. RDFN has added seminal materials from their unique grey literature collection to this website, documenting the development of people-oriented

forestry. Together, the RDFN papers and the grey literature archive contain a wealth of information on the social and economic aspects of forestry in the last 15 years. The materials chart the development of people-oriented forestry from both the donor and the host country perspective, combining project-level experience and policy-level insights in all regions of the world.

Most of the [publications](#) are available on-line or for download.

The ODI maintains also the [Tropical Forestry Projects Information System](#). TROPICS is a searchable internet-based resource which brings together information about tropical forestry projects undertaken by the European Commission, individually by European Member States, maps and other relevant information. TROPICS provides essential infrastructure to improve effectiveness and coordination of tropical forestry aid, leading ultimately to enhanced coherence in the sector.

[Silva Forest Foundation](#)

The *Silva Forest Foundation* is a non-profit organization based in British Columbia, Canada. The board and staff of the SFF are scientists and activists with decades of experience in working with rural communities to develop diverse forest uses, which protect, maintain and restore forests. The site presents practical information on ecologically responsible forest use and certification. It also provides several downloadable publications on ecosystem based planning.

[Tropenbos International](#)

Tropenbos International (TBI) is a Dutch non-governmental organization (NGO). To meet the needs of policy makers and forest users, Tropenbos International facilitates the formulation and organisation of participatory, objective-oriented and multidisciplinary research and development programmes. Through international partnerships between research institutes, local people and governments, TBI is currently operating and developing research in Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia and Vietnam. Abstracts of research publications are available on-line.

[United Nations Environment Programme \(UNEP\)](#)

The main UNEP website contains a wealth of useful biodiversity related information as well as several interesting publications. The [Global Environment Outlook 2000](#) is available on-line (overview in several languages and full-text in English). The site also offers access to a large searchable [on-line bookshop](#) organised by themes (biodiversity, forestry, policy and planning, etc.) where some of important referenced documents are either available on-line or for sale.

[UNEP Net](#) delivers authoritative environmental information from a broad range of information and data providers committed to making their information freely available to the whole spectrum

of users of environmental information. The site can be searched by keywords, topics or by country profiles.

[UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre \(UNEP-WCMC\)](#)

The UNEP-WCMC provides information for policy and action to conserve the living world. Their programmes concentrate on [species](#), [forests](#), [protected areas](#), [marine](#) and [freshwaters](#); plus [habitats](#) affected by [climate change](#) such as [polar regions](#). We also address the relationship between [trade](#) and the environment and the wider aspects of [biodiversity assessment](#).

UNEP-WCMC produces [publications](#) in both printed and electronic format, covering key aspects of biodiversity conservation. Many publications result from in-depth work by UNEP-WCMC's specialist programme staff. The [Resource Centre](#) is UNEP-WCMC's unique collection of formally and informally published information on biodiversity, at national and international levels.

[Environment Links](#) provides lists of biodiversity related web sites, list servers, and many useful links to conservation and environmental information, resources and organisations. [Country Information Sources](#) links to web sites that incorporate national reports or profiles relevant to biodiversity conservation or management. WCMC collects and collates information on natural resources for many of the major international conservation organisation. Databases include the World Heritage Information Network, the Protected Areas Database, the Biodiversity Map Library and the Tree Conservation Database. The site also provides a number of online publications and the full texts of international conventions such as CITES

[United Nations Forum on Forests \(UNFF\)](#)

The UNFF (2001-) is the successor of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forest (1997-2001), which was the successor of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (1995-97). The history of this international process on forests can be found on the website together with official documents from IPF, IFF and UNFF sessions.

[United Nations System-Wide Web Site on National Implementation of the Rio Commitments](#)

The Sustainable Development Web Site provides a common or compatible system of access to data bases throughout the UN System, as a means of facilitating access by countries to sources of information relevant to sustainable development, to streamline the collection and interpretation of data and to identify data gaps, for the purpose of providing more comprehensive and integrated data to decision-makers at national, regional and international levels. National information (including forestry and biodiversity planning related issues) submitted to the Commission on Sustainable Development organized country-by-country and issue-by-issue is available online.

[United Nations Sustainable Development](#)

The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, to monitor and report on implementation of the agreements at the local, national, regional and international levels. The home web page provides access to a page devoted to [forestry issues](#) including links to major international [forest policy](#) documents.

The site provides also a comprehensive listing of all major [international agreements](#) including the ones related to biodiversity and forestry.

[World Bank](#)

Founded in 1944, the World Bank today consists of five closely associated institutions. Through its loans, policy advice and technical assistance, the World Bank supports a broad range of programs aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards in the developing world. The huge World Bank site includes up-to-date economic data on almost every country in the world as well as a large number of publications.

The Development Forum pages offer a series of web-based conferences. Several archived discussions are of direct relevance to the thematic (e.g. [Forest Law Enforcement and Governance](#))

The [Forest Policy Implementation Review and Strategy](#) site provides interesting [background documents](#) and updates on the World Bank's forest policy.

[World Conservation Union \(IUCN\)](#)

The world's largest conservation-related organisation, bringing together states, government agencies, NGOs, affiliates, and scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. Its mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Among the several programmes available through the main site, the [Forest Conservation Programme](#), the [Biodiversity Policy Coordination Division](#), the [Environmental Law Programme](#) appear the most relevant to the thematic but there is much more than that in the IUCN site for those interested by biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The [Participatory Management Clearinghouse](#) is also offering several case studies, useful tools, lessons learned, etc.

[World Resources Institute \(WRI\)](#)

The large site includes a specific page on [forests](#) with several useful links and offers access to several forest related [publications](#) some of which readable online. The user will also find a page

for [biodiversity](#) with useful links to various online resources among which a page on [Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans](#). The part devoted to [Environmental Strategies, Action Plans and Assessments](#) features abstracts of country-level environmental strategies, action plans, and assessments (among others forestry and biodiversity plans).

The user will also find numerous [documents](#) on forests, biodiversity and governance issues in the online bookstore. Documents can be ordered or can be read online (requires a good and fast internet connection). There is also a series of downloadable documents relevant to [forest biodiversity and policy issues](#). Several documents published by WRI are included in the web-based literature review.

[World Commission of Forest and Sustainable Development \(WCFS\)](#)

The World Commission of Forest and Sustainable Development is an independent commission established to (i) Increase awareness of the dual function of world forests in preserving the natural environment and contributing to economic development; (ii) Broaden the consensus on the data, science and policy aspects of forest conservation and management; (iii) Build confidence between North and South on forest matters with emphasis on international co-operation.

The WCSFD site provides copies of their regional hearings, at which governmental and non-governmental representatives have debated the key issues of forestry in the 1990s. An abstract of the summary report of the Commission can be downloaded, as well as final hearing reports for individual countries.

[World Rainforest Movement \(WRM\)](#)

The WRM is an international network of citizens' groups of North and South involved in efforts to defend the world's rainforests. It works to secure the lands and livelihoods of forest peoples and supports their efforts to defend the forests from commercial logging, dams, mining, plantations, shrimp farms, colonisation and settlement and other projects that threaten them.

[Worldwide Fund for Nature \(WWF\)](#)

The WWF is a global organization working to halt the accelerating destruction of our natural world. Their programme on forests, [Forests for Life](#), is an integrated approach to forest conservation through campaigning, fieldwork, policy and partnerships. The site offers several on-line or downloadable publications on forest management, forest conservation and forest certification.

Review of the web-based literature

1999 - 2000 Allocation of Logging Permits in Cameroon: Fine-Tuning Central Africa's First Auction System

Jean-Gael Collomb
Global Forest Watch
2000

This is a survey by Global Forest Watch of the implementation of the logging concession allocation process in Cameroon. According to the authors, the June 2000 round of concession allocations was far more transparent than those of 1997, when allocation guidelines were first implemented in Cameroon. Although the 1997 allocations were fraught with irregularities, the new allocations appear to be in compliance with government guidelines, which have recently been clarified. This change attests to Cameroon's commitment to develop a complex market-based auction aimed at increasing transparency and rents captured from logging.

A First Look at Logging in Gabon

Jean-Gael Collomb, Jean-Bruno Mikissa, Susan Minnemeyer, Stéphane Mundunga, Honoré Nzao Nzao, Jean Madouma, Jean de Dieu Mapaga, Christian Mikolo, Nicaise Rabenkogo and Serge Akagah
Global Forest Watch
2000

This report is a comprehensive overview of logging activities and of the forestry sector in Gabon. This report reflects the work of seven Gabonese environmental organizations. It is the first civil society document ever to present complete, up-to-date, and peer reviewed information on the logging industry in Gabon. Gabon has vast forest resources, but rapid growth of logging activity may threaten those resources. If managed properly, Gabon's forests could offer long-term revenues without compromising the ecosystems' natural functions. The authors, however, found information about forest development unreliable, inconsistent, and very difficult to obtain.

A Guide for Countries preparing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Roy T. Hagen
UNDP/UNEP/BPSP
n.d.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide clear, pragmatic guidance to national planning teams for the preparation of effective national biodiversity strategies and action plans. In particular, this guide seeks to do the following: Define the required versus optional content of NBSAPs; Define options for how to organise for the preparation of a NBSAP and present advantages and disadvantages of each option; Provide guidance on the required versus optional studies that need to be conducted as part of the stocktaking and assessment phase along with model outlines and terms of references for key studies; Provide guidance on methodologies for the identification, analysis and selection of options for strategy development with emphasis on stakeholder participation in the process; Provide guidance for the development of actions plans for strategy implementation.

[A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity](#)

IUCN

n.d.

The Guide has been designed as a reference document for anyone desiring more information on the Convention on Biological Diversity and possible steps for its implementation. This book is not meant to be read "cover to cover". The table of contents, pagination, index and the cross-references made in the commentary will give the reader easy access to the Guide itself and provide a comprehensive view of what could be involved with fulfilling the Convention or its individual articles. A bibliography provides references to materials used in the commentary.

[A Vision for Integrating Biodiversity into the Planning and Implementation of the 5 Million Hectares Reafforestation Programme](#)

BirdLife International - Vietnam Programme, Helvetas, SNV, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the WWF Indochina Programme

n.d.

This document sets-out a vision for integrating biodiversity considerations into the implementation programme of Decision 661 (known as the 'Five Million Hectares Reafforestation Programme' - 5 MHRP). The document also outlines the strategic principles of the vision, and provides examples of 'tools' and planning approaches that might help to implement these strategic principles. The focus of this paper is on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity

[Achieving Sustainability of Biodiversity Conservation: Report of a GEF Thematic Review](#)

Scott Smith and Alejandra Martin

GEF

2000

This report is the result of a thematic review conducted by the GEF's monitoring and evaluation team. It looks at the financial sustainability of biodiversity projects, as well as the factors that influence the overall sustainability of biodiversity conservation.

[African Biodiversity: Foundation for the Future - A Framework for Integrating Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development](#)

BSP

1993

The principal product of the first phase of the Biodiversity Analysis for Africa Project, this analysis is intended to help USAID's Africa Bureau and missions in Africa, African government, and international and African NGO's shape organizational strategies and programs that are more effective in conserving biological diversity while promoting sustainable development.

Agenda 21

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

1992

[Agenda 21](#), the [Rio Declaration on Environment and Development](#), and the [Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests](#) were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992. This is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment. The

aim of Agenda 21 is to address not only the global problems of the present, but to prepare the world for the challenges of the next century. It reflects a global consensus and political commitment on development and environment co-operation. The programme areas that constitute Agenda 21 are described in terms of the basis for action, objectives, activities and means of implementation.

All that Glitters is not Gold: Balancing Conservation and Development in Venezuela's Frontier Forests

Marta Miranda, Alberto Blanco-Uribe Q., Lionel Hernandez, Jose Ochoa and Edgard Yerena
World Resources Institute
1998

Venezuela is home to one of the last large blocks of the earth's original forest area. This frontier forest is found in Venezuela's Guyana region, south of the Orinoco River, and contains 75 percent of the country's plant species. The region, however, is threatened by ongoing extractive activities in the areas of gold and diamond mining, logging, and oil exploration as well as highway development. The current five-year plan of the Venezuelan government calls for even further development of the region to improve the local and national economy, including plans for increased agricultural production and the establishment of new settlements along the nation's border. This report analyses these plans, taking into account the realities of current forest resource used and the possible environmental and social implications of increasing the intensity of resource extraction in the region. The report also details the nations' current forest policies, its logging, mining and zoning laws, and the collection of royalties and fees on the use of natural resources, national parks, and natural monuments. The report recommends alternatives for managing the Guyana region sustainably.

An Overview of Logging in Cameroon

Henriette Bikié, Jean-Gaël Collomb, Louis Djomo, Susan Minnemeyer, Roger Ngoufo and Samuel Nguiffo
WRI, Global Forest Watch
2000

Documents the extent of logging and identify those engaged in this activity. Given its economic and environmental implications, logging has to be carefully monitored if Cameroon wants to safeguard its forest resources for future generations. If managed properly, Cameroon's forests could offer long-term revenues without compromising the ecosystems' natural functions. However the 1994 Forestry legislations is still a long way from being implemented.

Assisting Developing Countries with the Formulation and Implementation of National Strategies for Sustainable Development: The Need to Clarify DAC Targets and Strategies.

OECD
1999

This document outlines opportunities in formulating national strategies for sustainable development and discusses the need for clarification of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) NSSD target. The paper concludes with a section on how the role of development co-operation should be clarified.

Balancing Acts: Community-Based Forest Management and National Law in Asia and the Pacific

Owen J. Lynch, Kirk Talbott and Marshall S. Berdan

World Resources Institute

1995

Despite increasing interest in community-based forest management, real on-the-ground progress is still lagging. Data and analysis emerging from the seven countries studied in this report indicate that national legal incentives for sustainable community-based management of forest resources in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka; Papua New Guinea is the only exception in the study. Still, promising developments give hope. This report describes and analyses the various legal, historical, and cultural settings under which community-based forest management initiatives have been forged, and more important, are being revised in response to ever more severe forest degradation. The authors identify roadblocks to community-based forest management and recommend steps to overcome them.

Balancing the Scales: Guidelines for Increasing Biodiversity's Chances through Bioregional Management

Kenton R. Miller

World Resource Institute

1992

Draws on concepts and practical experience from around the world to support scientists' and practitioners' contention that our conservation and resource management programs need to embrace whole ecosystems or "bioregions," and that such activities must be integrated from early planning onward to preserve biodiversity. He illustrates the growing convergence among social, economic, and ecological approaches. Long-running examples of bioregional management in Africa, Asia, Australia, Latin America, Europe, and the United States are examined to illustrate the typical obstacles encountered by the leaders and communities involved in these programs. The lessons learned from these experiences provide insights for local communities, scientists, resource managers and governmental officials poised to prepare their own bioregional efforts

Biodiversity and Environmental Assessment Toolkit

World Bank

n.d.

The objectives of the review are, first, to inform Environmental Assessment (EA) practitioners, task team leaders, executing agencies and other project stakeholders about the costs and benefits of effective treatment of biodiversity in project design, acceptance and long-term sustainability; second, to outline pragmatic and cost-effective approaches and methods to achieve effective treatment of biodiversity in EA and for a range of project investment types and scales and third to assess the implications of the above for the management of EA in the World Bank .

Biodiversity in the Forest

Canadian Forest Service

1997

This document outlines the key biodiversity issues in forestry and the framework and action proposed by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service to meet federal biodiversity commitments under the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.

Breaking the Logjam: Obstacles to Forest Policy Reform in Indonesia and the United States

Charles V. Barber, Nels C. Johnson and Emmy Hafild

World Resources Institute

1994

Tropical forests are vanishing at alarming rates throughout Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and their many contributions to human welfare are being undermined. Despite increased efforts to stem deforestation, recent findings indicate that the problem is getting worse. This report focuses on the underlying economic, social, and political forces that drive forest conversion and exploitation. Arguing that local, state, and international institutions involved with tropical forests need to re-evaluate their roles and responsibilities, *Breaking the Logjam* examines a variety of possible reforms. It suggests ways in which local participation, national institutions, donor assistance, and international action can promote effective forest management.

Building Biodiversity into Sectoral Plans, Policies, and Programmes- Workshop conclusions and recommendations

GBF 14

n.d.

This workshop during the 14th session of the GBF aimed to initiate a process for developing guidelines on integrating biodiversity into sectoral plans, programmes and activities based on actual experience in support of Article 6 (b) of the CBD. In particular, the workshop explored current experience in integrating biodiversity into the forestry sector.

Canada's Forests at a Crossroads: An Assessment in the Year 2000

Wynet Smith, Bryan Evans, Tim Wilson, Andrew Nikiforuk, Karen Baltgailis, Allyson Brady, Laurel Brewster, Tim Gray, Will Horter, Peter Lee, Robert Livernash, Claire McGlynn, Susan Minnemeyer, Aran O'Carroll, Alan Penn, Geoff Quaile, Mike Sawyer, Elizabeth Selig and Dirk Bryant

Global Forest Watch

2000

This report presents data to answer four basic questions: What large-scale development is occurring in forests, and where? What environmental impacts and economic benefits does this development entail? Who are the key actors engaged in these activities? And, are these activities compatible with legislation set out to promote forest stewardship?

Canadian Biodiversity Strategy: Canada's Response to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Report of the Biodiversity Working Group

1994

This document presents the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy as part of Canada's fulfilment of the CBD's requirements.

Co-Management of Natural Resources: Organizing, Negotiating and Learning-by-Doing

Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Farvar, M. T., Nguinguiri, J. C. and Ndangang, V. A

GTZ and IUCN,

2000.

This volume is designed to assist facilitators and partners of co-management processes. It provides guidelines for multi-stakeholder management of natural resources and describes in detail

relevant concepts, methods and tools. The emphasis is on practical approaches and advice, in line with the experience gained in field initiatives promoted by GTZ and IUCN. The text is accompanied by definition boxes, example boxes, checklists, annexes illustrating participatory methods and tools of particular relevance for co-management processes, lessons learned, tips for action and a list of references and suggested readings.

Community Forest Management: Lessons from Zimbabwe

Yemi Katerere, Emmanuel Guveya and Kay Muir

IIED

n.d.

The study shows that despite lack of legal tenure over woodlands, communities in the study area are engaged in actively managing these resources using local rules and sanctions where feasible. Respect for the rules by a majority of households showed that communities have the basis for resolving internal conflicts. On the other hand, there appear to be greater difficulties regarding monitoring and sanctioning between communities and between communities and the state. There is an absence of mechanisms to deal with natural resource-based conflicts at either local or national levels. Government and civil society should investigate and devise appropriate responses that can support local level conflict management capacity. The case study shows clearly that it is not always possible for respondents under a common property regime to enforce the exclusion of outsiders.

Countdown Forests

IISD

1997

A series of 8 downloadable papers covering substantive issues in the international forest policy dialogue: International reforms, Economic Reforms, Indigenous Issues, Land Use Planning, Participation, Valuation and Finance, Criteria & Indicators and Certification, Underlying Causes of Forest Degradation

Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests

ITTO Policy Development Series No. 7

ITTO

1998

This publication updates ITTO's Criteria for the Measurement of Sustainable Tropical Forest Management published in March 1992. It benefits from the experience gained by tropical countries in implementing these previous C&I and reflects developments over the last five years that have improved understanding of the components of sustainable forest management.

Criteria and Indicators Toolbox Series

CIFOR

1999

The C&I Toolbox Series comprises 9 tools developed during the CIFOR project on Testing Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. The tools are aimed to help users develop and assess C&I of sustainable and equitable forest management.

Decentralization, Development, and Natural Resource Management in the Northwestern Kalahari Desert, Botswana

Robert K. Hitchcock
Biodiversity Support Programme
2001

The /Xai/Xai case demonstrates that natural resource management and governance regimes must take account of diverse interests. To ensure this is done, it is necessary to conduct baseline social, economic, and political assessments of communities that focus on gender, age, power, and class characteristics. In order to avoid class conflicts, individuals and groups working with community-based organizations should pursue activities that are beneficial and equitable to as wide a number of people as possible. Alternatively, they should develop a diverse array of activities that meet the needs of a variety of groups or sets of individuals in the community.

Defending Kuna Yala: Pemasky, the Study Project for the Management of the Wildlands of Kuna Yala, Panama

Mac Chapin
Biodiversity Support Programme
2000

Kuna Yala has been a "decentralized" territorial unit since the 1930s and a Comarca, which combines a defined territory with an autonomous political government, since 1953 when the Panamanian National Assembly ratified Law 16. This law effectively gave the Kuna self-rule, providing the political-legal framework within which the Kuna could manage their lands and natural resources. This law's passage did not reflect an intentional effort by the Panamanian government to delegate power to an ethnic minority. Rather, it was an arrangement the Panamanian government was pressured into making--one conditioned by a series of historical circumstances. The end result, however, has been a decentralized decision-making entity that is unique among the indigenous peoples of Central America. PEMASKY developed within the framework of the decentralized Kuna Yala Comarca and was thus able to operate free of the confining grasp of the national government. It had its own legal status and could receive funds from international donors. PEMASKY managed more than \$1,200,000 during the course of the project. There were difficulties here--the Kuna lacked experience with such a large sum of money, and there were some accounting "errors"--but when all was said and done, the Kuna were able to accomplish a number of things that only they saw as important. Had the Panamanian government managed the funds, few if any of the Kuna priorities would have been addressed. Had PEMASKY's chief advisory body, CATIE, been in charge of the budget, it is reasonable to assume that CATIE's priorities would have been attended to before those quite different ones of the Kuna.

Exploring Methods for Integrating Data on Socio-Economic and Environmental Processes that Influence Land Use Change: A Pilot Project

Jennifer M. Olson, Gichana Manyara and David J. Campbell
Biodiversity Support Programme
1995

This paper identifies and explains land cover changes that occurred in South West Rwanda from 1970-1990 and provides conceptual and methodological approaches for integrating socio-economic and environmental processes as a basis for effective natural resource management policy. This pilot study has demonstrated that understanding the complex interactions between society and the environment as a basis for effective NRM policy, including conservation of biodiversity, requires an approach that (i) is grounded in an appropriate conceptual framework;

(ii) recognizes the importance of assessing interactions over time and selects a relevant historical frame for the analysis; (iii) examines the interactions between processes at the global, national and local scales; (iv) explores local as well as national perspectives on the issue; (v) incorporates data and information from a variety of sources on environmental, socio-economic and policy subjects, at appropriate scales to examine the issue under study, and pursues multiple methods of analysis.

For Whom and for what? Principles, Criteria, and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Resources Management in Thailand

Rasmussen, J.N., Kaosa-ard, A., Boon, T.E., Diaw, M.C., Edwards, K., Kadyschuk, S., Kaosa-ard, M., Lang, T., Preechapanya, P., Rerkasem, K. and Rune, F.

Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute

2000

The report addresses the Criteria and Indicators (C&I) issue at the local level in Northern Thailand. C&I are outlined for two distinct forest management units: the Doi Inthanon National Park and the Mae Moe Teak Plantation. The report concludes that C&I could be an instrumental tool for the development of a more coherent forest policy in Thailand. Also it is concluded that a well-planned and transparent *process* of creating the C&I at the local level could be the platform for the establishment of generally accepted regulations of the forest resources. The C&I process would form a platform for exchange of facts and creation of mutual understanding.

Forest Law Compliance: An Overview

A. Contreras

2000

This comprehensive paper not only reviews the problem of the lack of law enforcement, it provides solutions. Contreras says the laws themselves need to be more realistic, with fewer and simpler rules. Unrealistic laws inevitably breed corruption. The media, NGOs and local communities should act as independent watchdogs that monitor forest activities and pressure governments to act. Policymakers must not allow processing capacity to greatly exceed the amount of timber that companies can legally harvest. Independent entities should audit the public forest agencies, carry out surprise controls and verify the consistency of the information the agencies provide. Penalties for committing illegal forest activities need to be increased. The use of remote sensing and tracking technologies can make it much easier to monitor illegal activities. Voluntary certification ought to help take some of the regulatory burden off public officials. Countries that import timber and other forest products can stop buying goods from illegal sources.

Forest for the Trees: Government Policies and the Misuse of Forest Resources

Robert Repetto

World Resources Institute

1988

This report analyses how governments, committed in principal to conservation and wise resource use, are aggravating the losses of their forests through misguided policies. Throughout the world, governments largely determine how forests are used, whether those forests are located on public or private land. The use of private forests is ultimately influenced by the effects of various government policies that affect such things as inflation, taxes, credit costs, and the stimulation of competing uses for the land. On public land, the policy influences are more direct, harvesting fees, royalty rates, rules for logging practices and other regulatory actions. This report identifies

government policies in both the United States and Developing Countries that can be changed to reduce forest wastage without sacrificing other economic objectives. The report includes case studies from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brazil, West Africa, and the United States, carried out by experts with local experience.

Forests, Biological Diversity and the Maintenance of the Natural Heritage

Kani Isik, Faik Yaltirik and Aytug Akesen

XI WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

1997

The concept of sustainability, as the level of timber harvest allowable from the forest, was first introduced into forestry practices as early as the 9th century. In addition to wood products and direct economic inputs, non-monetary assets related to ecological value of forests have been increasingly recognized in the second half of the 20th century. Yet, forests worldwide are being threatened by several factors, to the extent to impair our life-support systems, and to damage earth's biodiversity. The challenge for foresters is to balance economic development and biological diversity on ecologically sustainable bases. Biodiversity at gene, species and ecosystem levels should be maintained and improved both locally, regionally and globally. International cooperation is essential to accomplish biodiversity conservation objectives. Several effective methods have been developed to maintain biodiversity both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conditions. Contemporary forest management plans and silvicultural techniques should take biodiversity conservation goals into consideration, particularly following the guidelines set out in the Convention on Biological Diversity, agreed upon by a great number of countries at the UNCED Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992.

Forests and the Democratic Republic of Congo

Deanna M. Wolfire, Jake Brunner and Nigel Sizer

World Resources Institute

1998

The advent of the new government in the Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) offers the opportunity to explore fresh policy options and priorities in preserving some of the last remaining "frontier forest" tracts in Africa. This report recommends what areas need attention and what policies should be adopted to promote renewed forest stewardship and sound environmental management that had been neglected during the decades of the Mobutu dictatorship and the subsequent civil war. The authors argue that proper husbanding of the country's forest resources can act as a stimulant to the economic growth that is so needed in the aftermath of dictatorship and civil war.

Forestry Issues in the Guiana Shield Region: A Perspective on Guyana and Suriname

Philippa Haden

Overseas Development Institute

1999

This paper was commissioned to provide background information for the 'Informal donor co-ordination meeting on forestry issues in the Guiana Shield region', held in Brussels in November 1998. The Brussels meeting reviewed forest conservation and management strategies and considered prospects for donor collaboration in forest management and conservation of the Guiana Shield, specifically in Suriname and Guyana. The paper reviews the context of forest sector development in these countries, indicating the main opportunities for - and threats to - the sector, and identifies a number of key areas for future donor support.

Formulation, Execution And Revision Of National Forest Programmes: Basic principles and operational guidelines

FAO

n.d.

This comprehensive document covers almost every point related to the development of an appropriate National Forestry Programme. The document states that: ‘... *National Forestry Programme must be linked to broader, "higher-level" planning exercises, such as National Environmental Action Plans, National Strategies for Nature Conservation (or similar programmes and strategies)*...’ and proposes various operational guidelines. This does not address integration of biodiversity into forestry planning directly and the process is very much driven by forestry sector needs, which seems however contradictory to the need to make biodiversity-thinking a central part of the forest planning process for real integration to happen.

Getting Aid Delivery Right: Host Country, Donor and International Complementarity for Greater Aid Effectiveness in the Forest Sector

Forest Policy and Environment Group

ODI

1999

This study considers the implications for aid delivery of the rapidly changing international context of development assistance to the forest sector.

Global Biodiversity Strategy

World Resources Institute

1992

This report offers the most systematic and comprehensive plan ever devised to protect the world's total stock of genes, species, and ecosystems. The Global Biodiversity Strategy: Guidelines for Action to Save, Study and Use Earth's Biotic Wealth Sustainably and Equitably sets forth guidelines and actions that take into account broad social and economic concerns. It outlines a systematic agenda of policy reforms and conservation action at local, national, and international levels to protect biodiversity over the long term while mobilizing its benefits for food, medicines, chemicals, and other necessities. The on-line document is only an annotated outline of the book.

Guide for the Preparation of Action Plans within the Framework of the Biodiversity Convention

Juan Javier Garcia Fernandez

Biodiversity Planning Support Programme

1998

This report complements the UNDP/BPSP technical reports “A Guide for Countries Preparing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans” (Hagen, 1999) that focuses on the initial design phase of national biodiversity strategies, and the “Guide to Developing a Biodiversity Strategy from a Sustainable Development Perspective” (Prescott et al., 2000) that emphasizes cross sectoral integration in the planning process. This study addresses the elaboration phase of National Action Plan preparation and draws on experience from the process as carried out in Argentina.

Guide to Developing a Biodiversity Strategy from a Sustainable Development Perspective

Jacques Prescott, Benoît Gauthier and Jonas Nagahued Mbongu Sodi

Biodiversity Planning Support Programme

2000

The publication proposes the use of a framework developed in the 'Cadre de référence théorique pour le développement durable et la biodiversité au Québec'. This framework is a simple, effective tool intended for managers, planners, coordinators, national focal points and experts involved in the preparation and implementation of national bio-diversity strategies and action plans.

Guide to Information Management in the Context of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Jake Reynolds and John Busby

World Conservation Monitoring Centre

1996

Recognising that biodiversity information depends on access to data from varied stakeholders, this document examines the organisational issues associated with establishing effective cooperation. A step-by-step information cycle is proposed, comprising agreement on priority issues, determination of information needs, design of information products, agreement of stakeholder roles, and empowerment of stakeholders to ensure information is produced cost-effectively. A participatory approach is emphasized as a means to ensure transparency in information usage.

Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests

ITTO Policy Development Series No. 4

ITTO

1993

These guidelines have been prepared to help promote sustainability in all aspects of tropical forest management and to help solve existing problems. They have also been prepared to help prevent repeating mistakes made earlier elsewhere. The Guidelines present fundamental concepts, expressed as a set of principles and recommended actions. The Guidelines constitute the international reference standard established by ITTO for the development of more specific guidelines, at the national level, for the sustainable establishment and management of planted tropical forests for timber production and other purposes. The development, application, adherence and enforcement of national guidelines based on this standard are matters for national decision by individual timber producing countries.

Guidelines on the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Tropical Production Forests

ITTO Policy Development Series No. 5

ITTO

1993

These guidelines are based on the Report of an International Technical Working Group established in accordance with Decision 6(X) of the International Tropical Timber Council. The terms of reference for this Working Group required it to prepare guidelines for "The Conservation of Biodiversity in Tropical Production Forests" to complement the "ITTO Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests". On the basis of the workshop discussions, a set of draft guidelines was prepared, revised by IUCN and sent for consideration by the Working Group when they met in Switzerland in October 1991 to formulate an amplification of the principles relating to the conservation of biodiversity implicit in the existing ITTO Guidelines on sustainable management in tropical forests. These constitute the international reference

standard established by ITTO for the development of more specific national guidelines. The details of these national guidelines are matters for national decision by individual timber producing countries, in accordance with their national objectives and land use strategies.

Indigenous People and the Tropical Forestry Action Plan

Elizabeth A. Halpin
World Resources Institute
1990

The author analyses the success of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan in answering the needs and interests of indigenous tropical forest dwellers.

Intergovernmental Forum on Forests – Bibliography

Secretariat of the IFF
2001

This bibliography contains all documents that have been produced for the four sessions of the IFF, and other documents produced in support of the IFF process through government- and international organization led initiatives. It is meant to serve as a valuable source of information to address relevant forest and forest related policy issues in the future.

Integrated Forest Conservation Planning in the Klamath Mountains Bioregion, Western U.S.A

Ken Vance-Borland
XI WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS
1997

A conservation planning methodology integrating biodiversity mapping, area-dependent species analysis, and geo-climatic diversity assessment to maximize sustainability of species, communities, and ecosystems is described. Biodiversity mapping identifies sites or areas known to support biologically important features such as rare species, critical habitat, or endangered ecosystems. Area-dependent species analysis identifies areas required for viable populations of species (large or medium-sized predators) having large home ranges and low population densities ("umbrella species"). Geo-climatic diversity assessment identifies areas representing the full range of regional geologic, climatic, or edaphic variability. Reserve networks are designed to include the areas identified by the three approaches, and management practices, including restoration and monitoring, are proposed.

Integrating Farm Forestry And Biodiversity

Dames and Moore
Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation
1999

This is a summary of a published RIRDC report Reconciling Farm Forestry and Biodiversity. Although biodiversity conservation and timber production are sometimes seen as mutually exclusive goals of farm forestry, there are examples of where they have proved complementary. Such complementarity could be promoted through six mutually reinforcing strategies: innovative plantation designs, codes of practice, increasing landholder interest, R&D, cost-sharing, the provision of enabling policies by government.

Integrating Protected Areas and Ecological Forest Management in Alberta's Boreal Forest

R. Schneider

Alberta Centre for Boreal Research

2000

A key element of ecological forest management is the Natural Disturbance Model (NDM) of forest harvesting. Although the NDM seeks to maintain biodiversity it does not render protected areas unnecessary. Protected areas are, in fact, an integral component of ecological forest management. In this paper the author reviews the limitations of the NDM for maintaining biodiversity and then discuss the specific roles of protected areas within the context of ecological forest management. He concludes with a detailed review of issues pertaining to the establishment of a system of protected areas in the boreal forest of Alberta, designed to complement the NDM in the maintenance of biodiversity

Investing in Biodiversity

A Workshop of the 5th Global Biodiversity Forum

1996

A report on the workshop on Investing in Biodiversity was organised jointly by the WRI, IUCN, and the World-wide Fund for Nature (WWF). More than 40 people from governments, NGOs, intergovernmental organisations, the private business sector, and scientific research institutions participated in the workshop. It had two main purposes: to assess the amount and application of traditional sources for financing biodiversity action, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF); and to review incentive measures as well as new and additional sources for the mobilisation of resources, including private sector flows.

Lesotho National Environmental Policy

2001

Lesotho showed its commitment to the process of sound environmental planning in 1989 with the formulation of a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The NEAP document provides for increased awareness of environmental concerns in sectoral planning and programming. Subsequent to the NEAP, the National Action Plan (NAP) to implement Agenda 21 was launched in May 1994. The NAP will build on the foundations of the NEAP and will incorporate sectoral priorities and national plans for implementing international conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification Control.

Lessons From the Field: What does it take to make Conservation work?

Biodiversity Support Programme

2000

This issue of BSP's "Lessons from the Field" series outlines five critical conditions for success in biodiversity conservation and illustrates them at work on a project in Ukraine. BSP's Five Conditions are the result of a critical review of work around the world and in-depth discussions with many partners.

Local Government and Biodiversity Conservation: A Case from the Bolivian Lowlands

Kaimowitz, D., Flores, G., Johnson, J., Pacheco, P., Pavéz, I., Roper, J., Vallejos, C. and Vélez, R.

Biodiversity Support Programme

2000

Whether decentralization will lead to greater conservation of natural habitats and reduced threats to biodiversity remains to be seen. Throughout lowland Bolivia, most of the politically and economically important groups have adopted a "green discourse," and have begun to express concern for the environment and natural resource conservation. However, their rhetoric may be inspired as much by a desire to seem politically correct as by real conviction, because their practices have changed little or not at all. Most groups involved are still more concerned about their access to existing resources and short-term gains rather than longer-term sustainable development. Many municipal governments have initiated forest management, wilderness conservation, agroforestry, and land-use planning activities. However, in nearly every case, these efforts are just beginning, are under funded, and are often poorly staffed or ill-conceived. Compared to the powerful forces that currently favour increased forest clearing and degradation in the region, any efforts to reverse these trends have yet to go much beyond the stage of good intentions and symbolic actions.

[Logging Off: Mechanisms to Stop or Prevent Industrial Logging in Forests of High Conservation Value](#)

Ted Gullison, Mary Melnyk and Carmen Wong

Union of Concerned Scientists

2001

The context in which the logging of high conservation value forests is taking place varies greatly. At one extreme, illegal logging occurs in some protected areas. At the other extreme, responsible forestry companies are following best practices on their own lands, but because they are operating in forests with high value for conservation, they should, if possible, transition out of these areas and carry out forest management for timber production elsewhere. This review identifies 15 possible mechanisms for stopping or preventing logging, and uses the flow of forest products from forest to consumer as the framework for discussing them. The paper presents a number of temperate and tropical case studies of the application of each mechanism in order to illustrate its application, to assess the effectiveness of its implementation, and to draw out key conclusions.

[Malawi's National Forestry Programme Priorities for Improving Forestry and Livelihoods](#)

Department of Forestry

2000

Poverty eradication, a thriving economy and good environmental management are important for Malawi. Forests and trees can and should be managed and used to contribute to achieving these goals. Malawi's National Forestry Programme (NFP) aims to make this possible by providing an agreed set of priorities and actions to bring about sustainable management of forest goods and services for improved and equitable livelihoods.

Manual for the Application of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests

ITTO Policy Development Series

No 9: [National Indicators](#)

No 10: [Forest Management-Unit Indicators](#)

ITTO

1999

This Manual has been prepared to provide guidance to those responsible for compiling data on the Indicators set out in the ITTO publication Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests. It contains instructions on how the required information should be

assembled and presented. The Manual should be considered in conjunction with the ITTO publication, where a general discussion of the choice and use of Criteria and Indicators may be found. To get a full picture of the evolving condition of the forest, it is necessary to examine changes (and therefore the Indicators) at both the national level and that of the forest management unit. Because the sources of information for these two levels are often different (the national values being frequently an aggregation of all the values from the forest management units) and because the work may be carried out by different staff, the Manual is divided for convenience into two parts: Part A - Indicators at National level / Part B - Indicators at Forest Management Unit level.

Monitoring for Impact - Lessons on Natural Resources Monitoring from 13 NGOs.

Volume I: [Handbook](#)

Volume II: [Case studies](#)

World Resource Institute and Conservation International
2001

Creating monitoring programs may seem easy, but actually isn't. There are three primary impediments: money, credible data, and communication skills. We emphasize communication skills because the best data in the world is useless if it lies fallow. But credible data is also critical to convince sceptics and engender trust. We emphasize money because there is never enough and because credible data must be collected and communicated using available resources. Without these three ingredients, a monitoring organization's efforts are wasted and the opportunity to affect policies and events is squandered. This handbook derives from the experience of 13 NGOs having independent forest monitoring programmes.

[National Action Plan for Biodiversity in Finland 1997-2005](#)

Pekka Kangas, Jukka-Pekka Jäppinen, Marina von Weissenberg and Hannu Karjalainen (eds.)
1997

This is the text of the Finnish National Action Plan (also available in [PDF](#) format).

[National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences around the World](#)

Kenton Miller and Steven Lanou.

World Resources Institute

1995

Offers a method that "biodiversity planners" can use to initiate a national biodiversity planning process that builds upon country studies and other planning efforts. National Biodiversity Planning offers background information, case-study examples and analysis, and step-by-step guidelines for planning and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Intended for use by government, communities, business and industry, and NGO, it presents an "illustrative biodiversity-planning process" based on the real-world experiences of seventeen countries or regions-Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, The Philippines, Poland, the South Pacific, United Kingdom, and Vietnam-already developing national strategies, plans and programs.

National Forest Strategy 1998-2003: Sustainable Forests, a Canadian's Commitment.

1998

Canada's National Forest Strategy is meant to guide Canada's efforts in sustainable forest management as we enter a new millennium. It is a renewed plan of action to deal in a forthright manner with the connectedness among the ecological, economic, social and cultural aspects of forest use and conservation.

National Strategies for Sustainable Development: Experience, Challenges and Dilemmas

International Institute for Environment and Development

1998

The paper re-examines the experience of national strategies for sustainable development (NSSDs) to date, considers why recommendations of past reviews have not been addressed or implemented, draws out some key lessons and identifies a range of challenges. It argues that a new focus and approach is required which places less emphasis on the production of a strategy document and focuses on processes which can facilitate strategic analysis, debate and action. Such an approach should be more cost-effective, politically appealing and economically viable, and respond to real needs locally, while enabling countries to contribute better to international decisions. IIED's first thoughts are set out on why such a new start is required and what it might mean in practice. The focus is primarily on developing countries, but many of the themes have relevance elsewhere. The paper goes on to briefly consider dilemmas faced by those contemplating or responsible for developing an NSSD or similar initiative, such as the political context, the key objective, building strategic capacity, the scope of the problem and the limits of consultation and participation.

National Sustainable Development Strategies: Experience and Dilemmas

Dalal-Clayton, D.B., Bass, S.M.J., Sadler, B., Thomson, K., Sandbrook, R., Robins, N. and Hughes R.

Environmental Planning Issues No.6

International Institute for Environment and Development

1994

This paper discusses the evolution of the NSSD concept and provides examples of various national strategy processes that have been undertaken. The main elements of a strategy process are identified and past experience with national strategies discussed. A number of principles are identified which may be of use to countries or organisations developing an NSSD.

Opportunities to Save and Sustainably Use the World's Forest through International Cooperation

Nigel Sizer

World Resources Institute

1994

According to the author, a new international policy and institutional framework is needed to support national efforts at sustainable forest management and conservation. Given the overriding importance of policy decisions and actions at the national and local levels in determining the fate of forests, international accords, processes and compacts are of limited use in the context of efforts to promote sustainable development of forests. A review of past experiences and six case studies of local initiatives does suggest, however, some promising avenues for international action, some of the most important of which are being stimulated, nurtured, and implemented by non-governmental institutions, including private business interests.

Options for Biodiversity in Eastern and Southern Africa: A report on a regional workshop on Mainstreaming Agriculture into Forestry - Towards Systemic Biodiversity Policies

Frank Place and Annabelle Waruhiu (eds.)

ICRAF

1999

Objectives of the workshop were: to raise awareness of the importance of agro-biodiversity and of forest biodiversity in national biodiversity strategies, plans, and policies; to identify specific areas of convergence and/or divergence between agriculture and forest policies; to discuss and promote opportunities for increased convergence between agriculture and forestry with respect to biodiversity; and to contribute to the implementation of the CBD, in particular Articles 1, 6, 8, 9 and 10. The report (also available in [PDF](#) format) uses biodiversity-related policies, strategies and plans for the six countries represented at the workshop as illustrative examples.

Participation in Strategies for Sustainable Development

Bass S.M.J., Dalal-Clayton D.B. and Pretty J.

Environmental Planning Issues No.7

International Institute for Environment and Development

1995

Sustainable development is a challenging social process. The different objectives of society – social, economic and environmental – need to be integrated where possible, and traded-off where they are incompatible. Institutional and individual roles and responsibilities have to change, so that new patterns of behaviour will foster sustainable development.

Policy That Works for Forests and People: An Overview Report

Mayers, J. and Bass, S.

Policy that works no. 7

International Institute for Environment and Development

1999

Almost every aspect of forestry is a political activity. All those who want forest goods and services need to find ways to act on this reality, rather than shy away from it. 'Policy that works' is not a dream about 'saving' forests, or 'halting deforestation', or 'afforesting the earth', all of which would match the desires of only a few. Neither is it about introducing comprehensive and logical master plans for all forests and people, and then expecting everyone to comply quietly and implement 'the plan'. This approach does not recognise historical and political contexts and the ways in which real change is made in practice. Rather, we should aim for a unity of theory and practice - constructive engagement with each other in processes of debate, analysis, negotiation, and the application of carefully designed instruments of policy - from taxation to certification to extension. Forestry can and should be an activity which changes the political environment for the better

Principles and Practice of Forest Co-Management: Evidence from West-Central Africa

David Brown

European Union Tropical Forestry Paper 2

Overseas Development Institute

1999

The main agenda of development assistance to forestry over the last twenty years has been to put participation firmly at the centre of tropical forest management, and this has now been achieved in very large measure. Increasingly, however, doubts are arising as to justification of the

endeavour from the point of view of its likely impacts on both the livelihoods of the poor and the conservation of the forest resource. This paper reflects on some of the difficulties which the movement presently confronts, and seeks to identify pointers to improve the design of development assistance interventions.

Principles in Practice: Staff Observations of Conservation Projects in Africa

Yaa Ntiamoah-Baidu, Souleymane Zéba, Deo-Gratias Mboje Gammase and Léonie Bonnêhin
Biodiversity Support Programme
2000

This book, a culmination of BSP's Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation (BIOME) project, uses analyses of 11 conservation projects in Africa and Madagascar to illustrate eight biodiversity conservation principles, as identified and observed by African conservation project staff.

Privatising sustainable forestry. A global review of trends and challenges

Natasha Landell-Mills and Jason Ford
International Institute for Environment and Development
1999

Private sector participation (PSP) in the forestry sector has increased markedly over the past ten years. As governments hand over greater responsibilities to private entities, they are increasingly adopting market-based instruments (MBIs) to encourage the private sector to act sustainably. In parallel, forestry authorities are being restructured to reflect the changing roles of the public sector. The three trends summarised above represent the key findings of this report. Drawing on information collected through a global survey, personal interviews, literature and Internet searches, the report documents experiences of forestry reforms in twenty-three countries around the world.

Proceedings of Donors Workshop on Funding for Biodiversity Conservation and Ecoregional Planning in the Latin American and Caribbean Region

Biodiversity Support Programme
2000

A diverse group of staff from development banks, NGOs, foundations and bilateral and multilateral donors, participated in this workshop, held December 13 -14, 1999 in Washington, D.C., to discuss funding trends in the LAC region. This document contains key information from workshop presentations, plenary and panel sessions and working groups. Results and recommendations from the funding analysis are presented in the full-length publication Mapping Conservation Investments.

Pursuing the 'D' in Integrated Conservation and Development Projects (ICADPS): Issues and Challenges for Papua New Guinea

Nikhil Sekhran
Oversea's Development Institute
1996

In integrated conservation and development projects (ICADPs), the development component is a means to the end of conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functioning. This paper discussed the ecological, economic and social challenges to implementing ICADPs in Papua New Guinea. Concentrating particularly on economic constraints, the author noted that the viability of local enterprises based on sustainable use of forests was hindered by poor infrastructure and the

high cost of inputs, especially in comparison to the alternative of commercial logging. The author suggested that individual ICADPs should acknowledge the necessary complexity, slow pace and site-specificity of project development.

Rethinking Sustainable Development Strategies. Promoting Strategic Analysis, Debate and Action

Dalal-Clayton, D.B., Bass, S., Robins, N. and Swyderska, K.
Environmental Planning Issues No.6
International Institute for Environment and Development
1998

This paper re-examines the experience of implementing NSSDs to date, considers why recommendations of past reviews have not been addressed or implemented, draws out some key lessons and identifies a range of challenges. It argues that a new focus and approach is required which places less emphasis on the production of a strategy document and focuses on processes which can facilitate strategic analysis, debate and action.

Self-Governance and Forest Resources

Elinor Ostrom
CIFOR Occasional Paper 20
1999

Forest users are more likely to devise their own rules when they use a forest that is starting to deteriorate but has not substantially disappeared, when some forest products provide early warning concerning forest conditions, when forest products are predictably available, and when the forest is sufficiently small that users can develop accurate knowledge of conditions. Self-organisation is more likely to occur when forest resources are highly salient to users, when users have a common understanding of the problems they face, when users have a low discount rate, when users trust one another, when users have autonomy to make some of their own rules, and when users have prior organisational experience. These attributes of forests and of the user community affect the benefits and costs of organising to protect and enhance forest resources. When users create organisations consistent with a set of design principles, they are likely to be able to sustain their own institutional arrangements over a long period of time. This growing consensus about the attributes of users and resources has been applied in the design of policies intended to enhance the participation of local users in the governance and management of common-pool resources, including many forests. Supporting further research 'especially studies of forests and their users over time' is an important foundation for even more effective public policies in the future.

Session Papers from the Biodiversity and Impact Assessment IAIA Workshop

1998
A series of papers and summaries related to impact assessment studies and biodiversity from an IAIA workshop.

Setting Priorities for Conserving Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests

Peter Frumhoff and Elisabeth Losos
Policy Report
Union of Concerned Scientists
1998

The purpose of this essay is to make the case that NFM is only one of several conservation strategies that might be applied to tropical forests now gazetted for commercial timber production. We argue that production forests vary in key ways that render counterproductive efforts to apply any single strategy, including NFM, to all or most of them. In some cases, motivating a shift from current logging practices to NFM may indeed be the best means to conserve the forest and its biological diversity. But in others, NFM is neither feasible nor desirable from a conservation perspective.

Shifting Public Values for Forest Management: Making Sense of Wicked Problems

Schindler, B. and Cramer, L.

Eco-Watch Dialogues, 6/7/99

1999

Wicked problems typify many of the natural resource debates in the United States and certainly describe the management of forestlands in the Pacific Northwest. Wicked problems are interrelated ones of organized complexity that cannot be solved in isolation from one another, but also hinge on differing socio-political values that clash in the political arena. Forestry professionals frequently find themselves caught up in the dilemma of making decisions in this era of social change and much scrutiny. This paper examines what shifting social values mean for forest management and research by 1) providing a conceptual context for forest policy decisions, 2) examining relevant problems facing management and research institutions, and 3) characterizing the implication for public forest management given the nature of wicked problems.

Situating Zimbabwe's Natural Resource Governance Systems in History

Alois Mandondo

CIFOR Occasional Paper 32

2001

Colonial natural resource governance systems resulted in over-centralisation because they were crafted in the context of conquest and subjugation. Over the years, state visions of appropriate management and use of resources have largely been extended to the African peasant sector through a centrally directed structure and process. However, state control over the use and management of resources among the peasantry was and is largely ineffectual because the state lacks the resources and capacity to enforce such controls. Much of the colonial legislation was inherited piecemeal into post-colonial times, and amendments to date have largely deracialised the colonial acts and policies without democratising them. Pioneering efforts at decentralising entrustments over use and management of resources to the peasant communities have largely resulted in re-centralisation at the district level, where such efforts are still practised in the trickle-down mode. This is in part because the policy thrust seeking to empower the peasant communities is supply-led, and thus defined according to the terms and processes of external agents, including donors and central governments and their functionaries. The study argues that supply-led decentralisation needs to be complemented by demand-driven decentralisation.

Small Island States and Sustainable Development: Strategic Issues and Experience

Bass, S.M.J. and Dalal-Clayton, D.B.

Environmental Planning Issues No.8

International Institute for Environment and Development

1995

This paper focuses on the ecological, economic and social factors which typify small island states, and lead to their vulnerabilities. The opportunities for, and difficulties in developing,

national strategies for sustainable development are then considered. Illustrations are brought through case studies of recent island strategies in Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Caribbean, St Helena and the Solomon Islands.

Socio-Economic Issues in the International Forest Policy Dialogue

Karl Hansen

International Institute for Sustainable Development

1995

Provides a preliminary framework for systematically addressing socio-economic problems in forest-related policy in order to move beyond vague recognitions of the importance of such issues and arrive at useful tools required for analysing and addressing them.

Strategic Planning for Conservation Management Options in the Lobeke Region, Southeastern Cameroon

Bryan K. Curran

Biodiversity Support Programme

1993

This field assessment of the Lac Lobéké region of southeastern Cameroon includes descriptions of the pressures on the forest and the stakeholders in the region and aims to support a strategic planning effort leading to the recognition and long-term management of a conservation area within this biodiversity-rich region.

Strategies for Sustainable Development: Practical Guidance for Development Co-Operation

Development Assistance Committee

2001

This document provides policy guidance on good practice in developing and implementing strategies for sustainable development. The guidance focuses on the experience of developing countries, but many of the issues covered and lessons drawn are of equal relevance to developed countries. Whilst the guidance looks at how development co-operation agencies can best assist developing countries, it should also be of value to policy-makers, planners and development practitioners in all countries, as well as of interest to academics, students and development analysts.

Strategies for National Sustainable Development - A Handbook for their Planning and Implementation

Carew-Reid, J., Prescott-Allen, R., Bass, S. and Dalal-Clayton, B.

IIED and IUCN

1994

The handbook, prepared as a collaborative effort between IUCN and IIED, reflects the national strategy experience of Africa, Asia and Latin America and a number of OECD countries.

Strengthening the Links between Research and Management: from Technology Transfer to Collaborative Learning

Will Allen

2000

This working paper sets out the wider context within which contemporary approaches to multi-stakeholder models of R&D are set. Particular attention is paid to the challenges being posed for science as it seeks to more explicitly address the human dimension of natural resource management. The potential for adaptive management as an approach to more closely link research with management and policy is discussed. Finally the social and institutional barriers to achieving this potential are outlined.

Summary of the Expert Consultation on Implementing the Forest Principles - Promotion of National Forest and Land-Use Programmes

1996

Summary report of the expert consultation intended to further the international dialogue on sustainable forest management and to support the work of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development's Intergovernmental Panel on Forests. Experts from governments, the private sector, NGO's and international organizations discussed four themes: sectoral planning, policies and the institutional setting; investment programming; national capacity and capacity building; and international cooperation in support of national forest programmes.

Summary Report of the International Consultation on Research and Information Systems in Forestry

1998

The International Consultation on Research and Information Systems in Forestry (ICRIS) examined ways and means to implement research support, with particular emphasis on the interface between research and the user community and the role of research in policy formulation, and to provide background information for future international forest processes.

Sustainable Harvest of Non-Timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest: An Ecological Primer

Charles Peters

Biodiversity Support Programme

1994

This manual provides simple and effective tools for the 'what and how' of determining sustainable harvest levels of non-timber forest products in tropical moist forests. The report is divided into three main sections. Section I summarizes the principal ecological characteristics of tropical plants that limit the nature and intensity of resource exploitation. Section II discusses the potential long-term ecological impacts resulting from the harvest of different plant parts. Section III presents a general strategy for managing non-timber plant resources on a sustained-yield basis. Within the context of the report, a sustainable system for exploiting non-timber resources is defined as one in which fruits, nuts, latexes, and other products can be harvested indefinitely from a limited area of forest with negligible impact on the species being exploited. The report focuses exclusively on the ecological context of non-timber tropical forest products, with particular emphasis on the structure and dynamics of tree populations. It does not address the innumerable economic and social factors which are also important in determining the overall sustainability of forest resource exploitation.

Sustaining Papua New Guinea's Natural Heritage: an Analysis of the Papua New Guinea National Forest Plan

Frans Arentz, Brian Brunton, Andre Carothers, Lafcadio Cortesi, Hartmut Holzknicht and Christopher La Franchi

WWF and GreenPeace Pacific
1998

The report explores the social, economic and environmental implications of the National Forest Action Plan and suggests options for a revised approach that could help the PNG government fulfil its Constitutional mandate of ensuring that the nation's natural resources are managed in a sustainable and equitable manner. The report concludes that industrial logging as currently practiced in PNG and as proposed in the Plan is not an environmentally or economically sustainable development option in the long term. It recommends a realignment of the government's role in development planning, and a rapid transition to other forms of resource use that can better provide such benefits over the long term, while, at the same time, fulfil the nation's economic, environmental and social goals.

Taking Stock: the Tropical Forestry Action Plan after Five Years

Robert Winterbottom

World Resources Institute
1990

Taking Stock analyses TFAP's accomplishments and shortcomings, drawing on the biannual meetings of the TFAP Forestry Advisors groups, assessments by FAO, various aid agencies, and critiques by such organizations as the World Rainforest Movement, Friends of the Earth, and World Wildlife Fund. Concluding that the TFAP as currently implemented is not achieving many of its original objectives, this report offers specific recommendations for revitalizing the TFAP process and achieving tropical forest conservation through wise management and use.

Technologies for Sustainable Forest Management: Challenges for the 21st Century

Commonwealth Forestry Congress, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, May 1997

Sayer, J.A., Vanclay, J.K. and Byron, N.

CIFOR Occasional Paper 12

1997

Technology will help to address the challenges for sustainable forestry in the 21st century. Some of the challenges will include the shift of production from native forest to plantations in areas of comparative advantage, more efficient processing de-linking end-use products from raw wood characteristics, increased demand, better information technologies to support decision makers, and more options for conserving biodiversity. Definitions of sustainability will vary in time and space as society's expectations and aspirations change, so there can be no 'silver bullet' to ensure sustainability. However, progress may be facilitated with a systematic approach to forest management embracing the usual planning cycle: formulation of objectives, preparation of a strategy, planning, implementing, monitoring, and reappraisal. This requires a good understanding of each particular situation. Managers need good resource assessment and decision support systems; they must foster stakeholder participation in decisions, costs and benefits; and ensure effective procedures to resolve conflicts. Within an appropriate system, technical advances such as better machines and new implements may help to make a difference, but will not in themselves ensure sustainability. The important technologies for sustainable forestry are those that foster better communication between stakeholders and allow informed decisions spanning scales from the gene to the ecosystem.

The Earth Negotiations Bulletin

Provides balanced, objective and informative summaries of environment and development negotiations. Of particular interest are:

Volume 5 - [United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development](#)

Volume 9- [Biological Diversity and Plant Genetic Resources](#)

Volume 13 – [International Forest Policy](#)

Volume 22 - [World Summit on Sustainable Development](#)

The EU Tropical Forestry Sourcebook (EC/ODI)

Gill Shepherd, David Brown, Michael Richards and Kate Schreckenber (eds.)

EC/ODI

1998

This book has been written for several audiences: those in developing countries who deal with European donors; those in non-EU donor countries seeking insights into the breadth of the EU's investment in tropical forests; and those living in the EU who have an interest in the forestry activities of the EC and individual member states. Five chapters examine the various EC Directorates-General with forestry interests and a sixth one deals with elements common to several of them. Chapters eight to 22 investigate each Member State's policies and activities in tropical forestry, both country and DG chapters being written in collaboration with in-country research associates. Finally, a comparative overview draws conclusions about effective aid delivery; assesses the totality of Europe's experience in tropical forestry; and identifies trends and issues for the future.

The Forest Ejidos of Quintana Roo, Mexico

Michael J. Kiernan

Biodiversity Support Programme

2001

Decentralization is not just a downward or vertical process. It can also imply horizontal sharing of control that has been dispersed from a central point. In the case of Quintana Roo's forestry ejidos, control, always dynamic, has shifted to an arrangement characterized by sharing among various levels of the state and of civil society. It is important to remember that in most circumstances, socio-political change is constantly taking place. It appears that for the future of Quintana Roo's forestry ejidos, the trend is likely to be toward even greater fragmentation of ownership and management authority.

The Impact of Sectoral Development on Natural Forest Conversion and Degradation: The Case of Timber and Tree Crop Plantations in Indonesia

Hariadi Kartodihardjo and Agus Supriono

CIFOR Occasional Paper 26e

2000

This paper examines the conversion of Indonesia's natural forests to timber and tree crop plantations, notably oil palm. The principal aims are to understand the impact of this process on natural forest and on forest-dwelling people, and to establish whether past and present policies governing this process are meeting their objectives. Among the key findings of the study are that: (1) timber plantation development policies legitimate the degradation of natural forests; (2) subsidies are ultimately unnecessary for the development of timber plantations; (3) tree crop plantation developers request more land than they need to get added profits from the timber on lands to be cleared; (4) overlapping and chaotic forest land use classification systems work to the

benefit of private plantation developers at the expense of the rights and livelihoods of forest-dwelling people; and (5) resolution of these problems is hampered by the persistence of the government's top-down approach and non-recognition of traditional land use rights. We recommend that the remaining natural forests on conversion forest lands be reclassified as permanent forests, that plantation development take place only on unproductive production forest lands, and that forest land use redistribution be devolved to the local level.

The IPF and IFF Proposals for Action; Main Actors and Degree of Action

The Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests
2001

This document provides a complete list of Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) proposals for action, consolidated for easy access, and identifies the main actors that share the responsibility of implementing these proposals for action.

The Right Conditions: the World Bank, Structural Adjustment and Forest Policy Reform

Frances Seynour and Navroz Dubash
World Resources Institute
2000

This book examines the issue of World Bank structural adjustment policies and consequent effects on forest policy reform. The report focuses on experiences in a few exceptional cases where the World Bank has explicitly included forest policy reform conditions in adjustment lending operations: Papua New Guinea, Cameroon, and Indonesia. In addition, the report includes an analysis of what happened in Kenya, where the World Bank proposed, but did not move forward on, an adjustment operation focused on environmental policy reform.

The Underlying Causes of Forest Decline

Arnoldo Contreras-Hermosilla
CIFOR Occasional Paper 30
2000

Effective action against forest decline requires an understanding of the underlying causes and their distant impacts on forests. Underlying causes originate in some of the most basic features of society, such as the distribution of economic and political power, attitudes towards corruption, population growth, and flaws in the market system and also in seemingly unrelated government policies. They may originate in other countries and transmit their effects through trade and the operation of transnational corporations. Forest decline is a complex socio-economic, cultural and political event. Thus, it is mistaken to attribute forest decline to a simple cause-effect relationship or assume that a relationship will remain unaltered over time. A single force, such as agricultural intensification, may operate in diametrically opposite ways, depending of the context of other variables and circumstances prevailing in a particular situation. Accordingly, remedial measures need to be tailored to the very specific milieu in which they will be introduced.

The Use of Economics to Assess Stakeholder Incentives in Participatory Forest Management: a Review

Jonathan Davies and Michael Richards
Overseas Development Institute
1999

Although economics provides a powerful body of theory and evidence for explaining and predicting human behaviour, few studies have focussed on the incentives of the different stakeholders within the forest sector, or considered the impact of non-forest sectoral influences on stakeholder livelihoods and land use decision-making options. The main objective of this review is to explain and critically examine existing and emerging economic methodologies in terms of their potential and limitations to assess stakeholder incentives in participatory forest management (PFM).

Timber Certification: Progress and Issues

International Tropical Timber Organisation
1998

This report is the third in the series of ITTO's global reviews on certification of forest management and labelling of forest products which together, are called timber certification. The focus is given to the overall developments since 1996 including details of experiences gained in seven pre-selected countries. Some progress has been observed in the development of certification schemes but its pace in general is rather slow. Several issues and shortcomings still need to be resolved before this instrument can prove to be effective in achieving its main objectives of contributing to sustainable forest management (SFM) and improved market access, both of which are still very relevant today.

Towards Participatory Economic Analysis by Forest User Groups in Nepal

Richards, M., Kanel, K., Maharjan, M. and Davies, J.

Overseas Development Institute in collaboration with the Nepal-UK Community Forestry Project
1999

This study, which forms part of the wider DFID Forestry Research Programme study 'The Economic Analysis of Stakeholder Incentives in Participatory Forest Management', focuses on the extent to which it is possible for forest users themselves to make financial calculations of the benefits and costs of community forestry (CF). An ideal opportunity to do this was presented in Nepal where the Nepal UK Community Forestry Project (NUKCFP) felt that greater transparency in terms of the returns to different stakeholder groups in the Forest User Groups (FUGs) might assist the process of achieving more equity within the FUGs. This was also seen as part of a process of capacity building in the FUGs. At the same time it was an opportunity to examine some of the economic impacts of community forestry, so this became a subsidiary objective. The study took place during two fieldwork periods totalling about four and a half weeks between January and March 1999.

Towards Priorities of Biodiversity Research in Support of Policy and Management of Tropical Rain Forests

Erik M. Lammerts van Bueren and Joost F. Duivenvoorden

XI WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

1997

The policy and management oriented information needs on biodiversity identified are categorized according to the generic and site-specific types of biodiversity information and subsequently listed in an "information matrix". This matrix also shows the principal affinity of the information to one or more of the three dimensions of biodiversity (spatial, temporal and functional) and the results of the consultations on method availability. As a whole, the matrix provides a quick overview of the kind of information on tropical rain forest biodiversity that is needed for the development and implementation of the relevant policy and management objectives. It also shows

whether there is a need for the development of cost-effective research methods in cases where the information is not sufficiently available, and could consequently be generated through research.

The information matrix can be used in various ways, as a basis for selecting the most urgently needed research. First, the matrix facilitates the identification of repeated needs for similar types of generic information and of research areas where methodological improvements are most needed. The matrix also allows for a critical review of the relevance for policy and management of ongoing or planned biodiversity research.

Tree Trade -- Liberalization of International Commerce in Forest Products: Risks and Opportunities

Nigel Sizer, David Downes and David Kaimowitz
WRI, Global Forest Watch
1999

In light of the important issues that trade and forests entail, this report analyses the risks and opportunities associated with proposed liberalization of international commerce in forest products. The authors note that unless countries that export forest products improve forest protection policies, laws, and practices, further trade liberalization poses a significant threat to efforts to conserve and sustainably manage forests. They recommend that trade liberalization that could threaten forests or interfere with their protection should not go forward until mechanisms are put in place to ensure parallel progress on forest protection. The authors also highlight five recommendations, many of which should be implemented independently of the trade policy debate because they make economic and environmental sense in their own right.

Trends in Biodiversity Investment

Janet Abramovitz
World Resources Institute
1994

This is the final report from a multi-year study undertaken by the World Resources Institute to develop a flexible, useful, and efficient methodology and database for monitoring biodiversity investments; and establish a multi-year baseline of data in order to provide a useful model and baseline for monitoring of financial resources called for in Agenda 21 and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Using Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation

Lucy Emerton
IUCN
2000

This paper is concerned with the use of economic incentives for biodiversity conservation. It describes the types of economic activities that lead to biodiversity degradation and loss. The paper describes the underlying or root economic causes of biodiversity degradation and loss and highlights cases where there is a need to overcome them, and to set in place economic incentives for biodiversity conservation. It identifies the different categories and types of economic incentives that can be used for biodiversity conservation, and illustrates them with real-world examples. It aims to stimulate discussion and thought about how economic incentives can be used for biodiversity conservation.

Visions of Alternative (Unpredictable) Futures and their Use in Policy Analysis

Robert Constanza

2000

Conservation Ecology 4(1): 5

This paper addresses the question of what policies are most appropriate for society now, given alternative visions of the future and the enormous uncertainty about the reality of the assumptions underlying these visions. Four specific visions are laid out as being representative of the major alternatives. For each vision the benefits of achieving the vision, the assumptions that would have to be true in order for it to be achieved, and the implications of it being attempted but not achieved are explored. It is argued that dealing with uncertainty about the nature of the world, its carrying capacity for humans, the impacts of climate change, and other aspects of its future can best be done at this level of future visions and assumptions, not at more detailed levels (like the parameter uncertainty in models). Application of this vision/uncertainty analysis can help us both to design the future society we want and to maximize the chances of our getting there safely.