



Addressing threats to forest health

Guide to implementation of phytosanitary standards in forestry. 2010. FAO Forestry Paper No. 164. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106785-7.

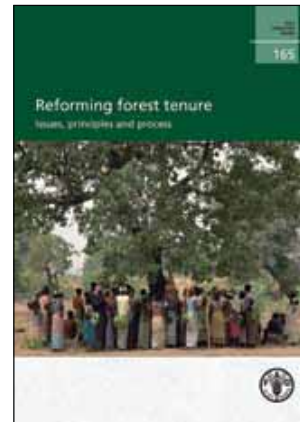
Produced by an international group of scientists, phytosanitary authorities, forest experts and industry representatives and reviewed by more than 100 specialists from 46 countries, this guide provides easy-to-understand practical information on how good forest management practices and well-implemented phytosanitary standards can minimize pest spread and facilitate safe trade.

Each chapter has been prepared as a stand-alone document allowing the reader to concentrate on specific topics that are of interest. One chapter describes how the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) affect the import and export of forest commodities. Another addresses how people in the forest sector can reduce the risk of spreading pests through effective management approaches. Preventing forest pest introduction and spread by using phytosanitary measures is explained in a further chapter. The way forward – how forest sector personnel can work together with national plant protection organizations to contribute to the development and implementation of ISPMs and national phytosanitary regulations that help reduce pest movement in a manner least restrictive to trade possible – is another chapter's focus.

Supplemental information includes examples of forest pests and their impacts, with colour photographs that illustrate the pest, symptoms/damage and possible hosts, and a glossary that clarifies the terminology used.

The guide is an essential reference for those involved in nursery activities, planting, managing, harvesting, manufacturing, trading and transporting forest products. It will also benefit forest policy-makers, planners, managers and educators, particularly in developing countries. It should be noted that this guide is for public information and guidance only and is not an official legal interpretation of the International Plant Protection Convention or its related documents.

Also available online: www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2080e/i2080e00.htm.



Towards secure tenure arrangements

Reforming forest tenure: issues, principles and process. 2010. FAO Forestry Paper No. 165. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106855-7.

Secure tenure is an important prerequisite for sustainable forest management. More diversified tenure systems could provide a basis for improving forest management and local livelihoods, particularly where the State has insufficient capacity to manage forests. In the past decade, many countries have initiated efforts to reform their tenure arrangements for forests and forest land, devolving some degree of access and management from the State to others, mainly households, private companies and communities. This publication provides practical guidance for policy-makers and others concerned with addressing forest tenure reform. Drawing from many sources, including forest tenure assessments carried out by FAO in Africa, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America, it deduces lessons about what works and what does not, and why. It formulates a set of ten principles to guide tenure reform, and proposes an adaptive process for diversifying forest tenure in a context-appropriate way. The publication emphasizes that successful tenure reform is linked with reform in associated regulatory frameworks and governance arrangements, and must be seen in the context of a wider national development agenda.

Also available online: www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2185e/i2185e00.htm.

**Have you subscribed to Infosylva,
FAO's forestry news clippings service?**



For more information, or to subscribe, visit:

www.fao.org/forestry/infosylva/en/



Forests and sustainable development

State of the World's Forests 2011. 2011. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106750-5.

The ninth biennial issue of the *State of the World's Forests*, published at the outset of 2011, the International Year of Forests, considers the theme *changing pathways, changing lives: forests as multiple pathways to sustainable development*. The report explores the core subjects of sustainable forest industries, climate change and local livelihoods and examines their potential to stimulate development at all levels. In addition, new regional-level analyses drawn from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 are presented.

The report is divided into four thematic sections. One explores some of the key regional trends in the extent of change in forest area, the areas allocated for productive and protective functions, levels of biomass, and employment, among other topics. The discussion provides an indication of regional approaches to forest resource use and the measures that countries have taken to adapt to changes in biological systems and policies and new management techniques.

Adaptability is also a key theme in the second section, which is on developing sustainable forest industries. It reviews the extent to which the forest industry has developed, based on a number of key global drivers, and discusses how it can strategically modify its approach to the use of forests. A key message is that the forest sector continues to make a real contribution to employment and economic growth for many countries.

Climate change occupies a prominent position in international discussions, and forests have a particular role to play in the global response. The third area presents an update on the negotiations under way related to forests and climate change. In particular, the report focuses on developments in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and in conserving and enhancing carbon stocks (REDD+). It provides a snapshot of some emerging legal guidance on forest carbon tenure and different approaches to determining ownership of the resource.

The final section highlights the importance of forests to local livelihoods, through a discussion of traditional knowledge, community-based forest management, small and medium forest enterprises and the non-cash value of forests. Considered together, these themes provide insights on the true contribution of forests to the creation of sustainable livelihoods and alleviation of poverty.

Also available online: www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/.

New editions of FAO statistical publications



Pulp and paper capacities: survey 2010–2015. 2011. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-006911-1.

This annual survey presents statistics on pulp and paper capacity and production by country and by grade. It is based on information submitted by correspondents worldwide, most of them pulp and paper associations or paper companies, representing about 70 percent of the world production of paper and paperboard.

Also available online: www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2285t/i2285t00.pdf.



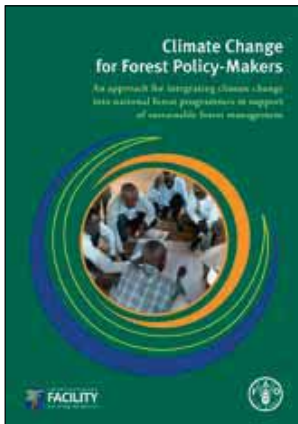
FAO Yearbook of Forest Products 2009. 2010. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-006544-1.

This yearbook is a multilingual compilation of statistical data on basic forest products for all countries and territories of the world. This sixty-third issue contains annual data on production and trade in forest products for the years 2005–2009 and on directions of trade in 2008 and 2009.

Also available online: www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1211m/i1211m00.htm.

A statistical heritage online

A complete collection of *FAO Yearbook of Forest Products*, 1947–, is now available on the FAO Web site: www.fao.org/forestry/62283/en/.



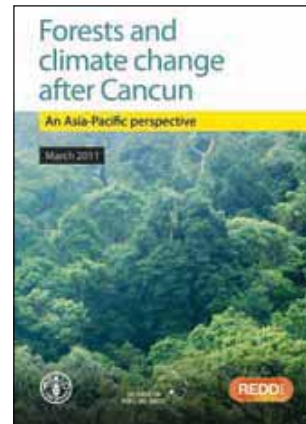
Forests and climate change – booklets

Climate change for forest policy-makers: an approach for integrating climate change into national forest programmes in support of sustainable forest management. 2011. FAO, Rome.

The critical role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation is now widely recognized. Forests contribute significantly to climate change mitigation through their carbon sink and carbon storage functions. They play an essential role in reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing adaptation of people and ecosystems to climate change and climate variability, the negative impacts of which are becoming increasingly evident in many parts of the world.

In many countries climate change issues have not been fully addressed in national forest policies, forestry mitigation and adaptation needs at national level have not been thoroughly considered in national climate change strategies, and cross-sectoral dimensions of climate change impacts and response measures have not been fully appreciated. This publication seeks to provide a practical approach to the process of integrating climate change into national forest programmes. The aim is to assist senior officials in government administrations and the representatives of other stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, to prepare the forest sector for the challenges and opportunities posed by climate change.

Also available online: www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/64862/en/.



Forests and climate change after Cancun: an Asia-Pacific perspective. 2011.

Bangkok, RECOFTC. ISBN 978-616-90183-4-6.

The 16th Conference of the Parties (COP-16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Cancun, Mexico, in 2010 changed the shape of REDD+ negotiations and global forest policies. The Cancun Agreement carries REDD+ firmly forward as a key component of the post-2012 international climate change regime by describing its main elements and implementing its initial phase.

What effect will the decisions from the talks have on forests and forest users in Asia and the Pacific? Building on the success of a similar initiative following COP-15 in Copenhagen, FAO and RECOFTC – The Center for People and Forests, Bangkok – brought together 11 regional experts, with support from the Norad-funded REDD-Net project, to reflect on these issues. This 28-page booklet summarizes their responses to 12 key questions. The questions directly address the many REDD+ issues and implications including safeguards, costs, financing, key challenges, benefits, binding commitments and future negotiations, and explore the implications of the Green Climate Fund and Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry methodology.

This short booklet provides succinct answers to some of the many questions arising in forestry and climate change discussions today, with particular focus on the implications for the Asia-Pacific region.

Also available online: www.fao.org/world/regional/rap/nre/about/en/.



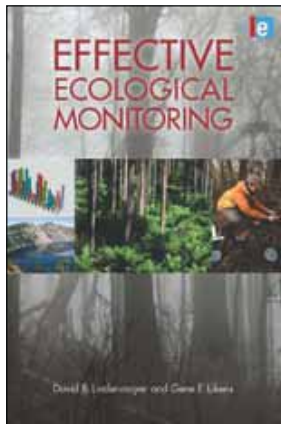
To subscribe, please send an e-mail to:

CLIM-FO-Owner@fao.org

with the message "SUBSCRIBE CLIM-FO-L", leaving the subject line blank or

visit the FAO Forestry and Climate Change Web site at:

www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/en/



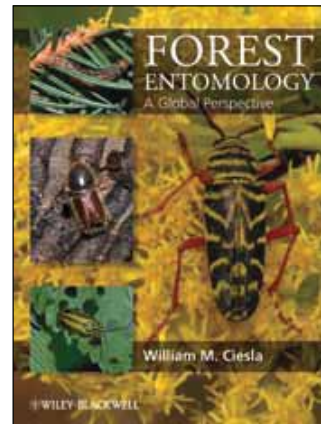
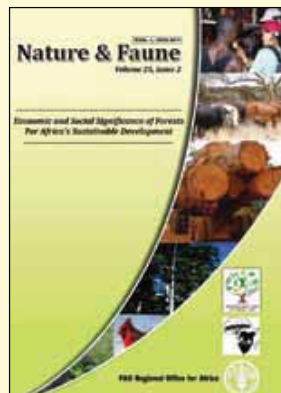
Introducing “Adaptive Monitoring”

Effective ecological monitoring. D.B Lindenmayer & G.E. Likens. 2010. London, Earthscan. ISBN 978-1-84971-145-6.

Ecologists and managers of natural resources readily acknowledge the importance of long-term monitoring for improved understanding and management of complex environmental systems. Long-term data are crucially important for providing baselines for detecting and evaluating changes in ecosystem structure and function, and for evaluating responses to disturbances such as climate change or pollution. This book outlines some of the key pitfalls and deficiencies in ecological monitoring programmes. Some of the features of long-term monitoring programmes that are essential to make them viable are described, using case studies in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The authors propose a new approach, which they call Adaptive Monitoring, which collects the key characteristics of successful long-term monitoring programmes in a logical and coherent framework. Written for the educated layperson and policy manager in an accessible style, each chapter includes a summary and a reference list.

The new issue of *Nature & Faune* is out!

Volume 25, Issue 2, considers the theme “Economic and social significance of forests for Africa’s sustainable development”. Visit www.fao.org/africa/publications/nature-and-faune-magazine/ to view current and past issues.



World of insects

Forest entomology: a global perspective. W.M. Ciesla. 2011. Chichester, UK, Wiley-Blackwell. ISBN 978-1-4443-3314-5.

This textbook examines forest insects in a global context and addresses the species of major concern in the world’s forest ecosystems.

The first part explores the roles of insects in forests, their population dynamics and their effects on natural forests, plantations, agroforestry systems, urban woods, wood and non-wood products. Approaches to forest insect monitoring are reviewed, and alternatives for management of damaging forest insects within the framework of integrated pest management are presented. The basis for classification of forest insects into orders and families is reviewed. The second part provides 235 profiles of forest insects, worldwide, their distribution, hosts, life histories and economic, social and ecological impacts. A series of tables provides summaries of the distribution and hosts of many more species. Included are those that damage forests, others that are simply curiosities and some that are beneficial.

This book is designed as a reference for students, practising foresters and forest health specialists, especially for those who work internationally or are concerned with species that have the potential to expand their ranges via international trade, travel or environmental changes. A companion Web site with additional resources, where readers can download figures, tables and images from each chapter for their own use and teaching purposes, is available at: www.wiley.com/go/ciesla/forest.



Change, challenges and opportunities

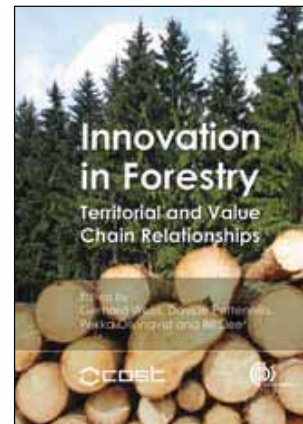
Forests and society: responding to global drivers of change. G. Mery, P. Katila, G. Galloway, R.I. Alfaro, M. Kanninen, M. Lobovikov & J. Varjo (eds.). 2010. IUFRO World Series, Vol. 25. Vienna, IUFRO. ISBN 978-3-901347-93-1.

Produced by the Special Project on World Forests, Society and Environment of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations using a multidisciplinary collaborative approach, this book identifies the main global drivers of change affecting the world's forests and forest-dependent people and the challenges and opportunities they create. It also proposes ways to reduce the adverse effects of these drivers and to take advantage of the new opportunities they may bring.

The book analyses important environmental changes such as climate change and air pollution, forest and water cycling and forest health in a changing environment. Also addressed are socio-economic changes related to markets and investments, technological development, changing social environments and human health and well-being, and the crucial role of the drivers of change that originate from outside the forest sector, such as the demand for land for agriculture and bioenergy production. Many regional examples are provided that illustrate how society and institutions strive to respond to the changes and challenges, at different scales in different parts of the world. To address the environmental, social and economic challenges facing the world's forests, the study presents recent advances in approaches to managing forests for wood and other ecosystem goods and services, and on institutional arrangements that hold most promise in fostering efforts to manage these challenges in the long term.

Suitable for a wide audience, this publication will contribute to discussions and further research related to the drivers of change, and the threats and challenges that forests, forestry and forest-dependent people are facing today and will face in the future.

A companion policy brief, developed from the main conclusions of the book, and different chapters of the book are available online at: www.iufro.org/science/special/wfse/wfse-achievements.



Innovation and European forestries

Innovation in forestry: territorial and value chain relationships. G. Weiss, D. Pettenella, P. Ollonqvist & B. Slee (eds.). 2011. Wallingford, UK, CAB International. ISBN 978-1-84593-689-1.

Innovation is increasingly recognized as a key factor in environmental protection and balanced sustainable development within the forestry sector. This volume presents the results of innovation research in European forestry and forest-based industries, spanning a broad range of forestry processes from business to institutional, and from ecosystem services to global market commodities. By understanding the full range of factors that influence innovation processes, the authors provide a comprehensive theoretical foundation for the analysis of innovation processes and policies in a traditional, rural sector as well as presenting empirical analyses of innovation processes from major innovation areas. Using case studies, territorial services of the forest sector are examined, including various types of forest ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration or recreation and wood value chains, including timber frame construction and bioenergy. This book should be of interest to researchers and policy-makers in forestry and environmental sciences.



iFOn[®]

The new FAO Forestry mobile application
for iPhone, iPod touch and iPad.

Test your knowledge of forest issues
and keep up to date on the latest news
from FAO Forestry.

Now available through Apple iTunes and the App Store.



FAO Forestry: Delivering information resources for 21st century learning and communication.

www.fao.org/forestry

