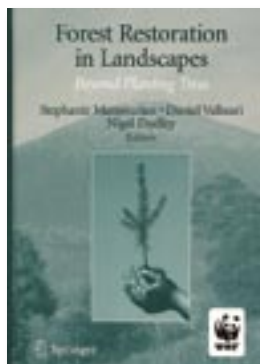


Edited
by
Alastair
Sarre

- **Mansourian, S., Vallauri, D. & Dudley, N. 2005. Forest restoration in landscapes: beyond planting trees. Springer, New York, USA. ISBN 0 387 25525 7.**

Available from: Springer; springeronline.com



This book, produced by WWF International, comprises 59 chapters—essays, according to the editors—written by an impressive line-up of forest restoration practitioners, policymakers and sages. The chapters are brief and easy to read. They are arranged under the general headings ‘towards a wider perspective in forest restoration’, ‘key preparatory steps towards restoring forests within a landscape context’, ‘implementing forest restoration’, ‘addressing specific aspects of forest restoration’, and ‘lessons learned and the way forward’. Its scope is global, and it includes chapters dedicated to dry tropical, tropical moist broadleaved, tropical montane, floodplain, Mediterranean and temperate forests. The book should prove a valuable reference and compendium for forest landscape restoration practitioners.

- **FAO & ITTO 2005. Best practices for improving law compliance in the forest sector. FAO Forestry Paper 145. FAO, Rome, Italy and ITTO, Yokohama, Japan. ISBN 92 5 105381 2.**

Available from: authorized FAO sales agents or directly from Sales and Marketing Group, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00200 Rome, Italy; or download it from <http://www.itto.or.jp/live/PageDisplayHandler?pageId=203>



This joint FAO/ITTO publication examines best practices for improving law compliance in the forest sector by drawing on case studies in Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Peru, and on experiences in other countries and international initiatives.

The report provides numerous examples of steps being taken to put an end to illegal logging and highlights four overarching areas where policy reforms can help: making forestry laws and policies more rational, equitable, transparent and streamlined; improving monitoring and information gathering; strengthening national capacities to enforce compliance; and ensuring that policies take into account the economic and social dynamics that underlie illegal logging.

- **Global Witness 2005. A choice for China: ending the destruction of Burma's northern frontier forests. Global Witness, Washington, DC, USA. ISBN 0 9772364 1 2.**

Available from: Global Witness Publishing Ind, 8th floor, 1120 19th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA; burma@globalwitness.org; www.globalwitness.org



This report describes both the mechanisms and scale of logging in Kachin state in Myanmar's northeast and the associated cross-border trade with China, which Global Witness alleges is mostly illegal. It also looks at the impact of logging on the livelihoods of Kachin's forest-dependent communities.

- **Enters, T. & Durst, P. 2004. What does it take? The role of incentives in forest plantation development in Asia and the Pacific. Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, FAO, Bangkok, Thailand. ISBN 974 7946 60 2.**

Available from: Patrick Durst, Senior Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 39 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, Thailand; Patrick.Durst@fao.org



This book reports a study commissioned by the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission to examine the reasons for the mixed results achieved by forest plantation programs in the region in the past and to provide guidance to those countries interested in stimulating the expansion

of their plantation estates through incentives. It is based on case studies in Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the USA. It concludes that many kinds of incentives are available to policymakers, although “none has emerged as a silver bullet”. A stand-alone executive summary is also available.

- **Pierce Colfer, C. & Capistrano, D. (eds) 2005. The politics of decentralization: forests, power and people. Earthscan, London, UK. ISBN 1 84407 205 3.**

Available from: Earthscan, 8–12 Camden High Street, London NW1 0JH, UK; earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk; www.earthscan.co.uk



This book comprises chapters based on papers presented at a conference convened by the governments of Indonesia and Switzerland in Interlaken, Switzerland, in 2004. It relates the experiences of decentralisation—and the effects on forests and forest management—in countries as dissimilar as Switzerland

and Russia, and Scotland and Bolivia. In the concluding chapter, Capistrano and Pierce Colfer report a “marked tendency for central governments to decentralize management responsibility for the most degraded and least valuable forests while keeping the most valuable revenue-generating forests under central control”. Some case studies also showed that decentralisation, rather than being a linear process from the centralised to the decentralised, can sometimes be cyclical. “Because conditions, norms and citizenry change, governance—and, thus, also decentralization—is an ongoing process of negotiation and power brokering.” One wonders what will happen in some places when now-decentralised degraded land once again becomes productive and valuable.

► **Higman, S., Mayers, J., Bass, S., Judd, N. & Nussbaum, R. 2005. The sustainable forestry handbook: a practical guide for tropical forest managers on implementing new standards. Second edition. Earthscan, London, UK. ISBN 1 84407 118 9.**

Available from: Earthscan, 8–12 Camden High Street, London NW1 0JH, UK; earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk; www.earthscan.co.uk



The first edition of this book was published in 1999 and was apparently well-received. According to the authors, a second, “substantially revised” edition became necessary because “standards in forestry have moved forward, new standards have been developed and existing standards modified”. Nonetheless it “maintains its focus on the practical application of the ITTO guidelines [for the sustainable management of natural tropical forests and for the establishment

and sustainable management of planted tropical forests] and FSC [Forest Stewardship Council] standards, which are still the main international standards applicable to tropical forests.” It takes a pragmatic approach to sustainable forest management, defining it as the “best available practices based on current scientific and traditional knowledge, which allow multiple objectives and needs to be met without degrading the forest resource”. In contrast, “bad forest management” leads to loss of livelihoods, loss of cultural assets and knowledge, rising inequality and loss of an asset base for national development. The book is designed as a reference to be consulted as necessary on specific subjects.

► **Nussbaum, R. & Simula, M. 2005. The forest certification handbook. Second edition. Earthscan, London, UK. ISBN 1 84407 123 5.**

Available from: Earthscan, 8–12 Camden High Street, London NW1 0JH, UK; earthinfo@earthscan.co.uk; www.earthscan.co.uk

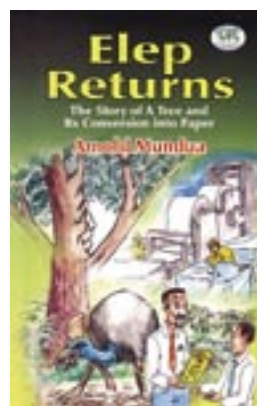


According to its back-cover blurb, the first edition of this book, which was published in 1995, “has become the landmark book concerning all aspects of forest and wood product certification from policy to business to in-the-field technical issues”. It has now been “entirely rewritten” to take into account the many developments in certification that have taken place over the last decade. It includes a chapter on phased approaches, which have been proposed as a

way by which companies can maintain market access while they improve their practices through a series of phases.

► **Mundua, A. 2005. Elep returns: the story of a tree and its conversion into paper. CBS Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, India. ISBN 81 239 1268 4.**

Available from: CBS Publishers & Distributors, 4596/1-A, 11 Darya Ganj, New Delhi 110002, India; Tel 91–11–2328 9261; Fax 91–11–2327 6712; cbspubs@vsnl.com; www.cbspd.com



“As a young fruit, I thought I would always remain with my mother tree on her branch. I thought that I’d be there for the rest of my life and would forever enjoy watching the wonderful scenery below and the marvelous blue sky and sunshine above. But no.”

This unusual children’s novel is written by a forester with the assistance of an ITTO fellowship. It follows the life of a tree, from its conception in the heart of the Papua New Guinean rainforest to its felling, export to

Japan, conversion to paper, eventual return to PNG and final use as a schoolchild’s Year 10 certificate. According to the author, the story is intended to “give an overview of forestry and the timber industry and, more importantly, the role of trees as a natural renewable resource”.

► **ITTO 2005. Bilan et analyse des expériences de partenariat en gestion forestière dans le Bassin du Congo. UICN-BRAC and ITTO, Yaoundé, Cameroun.**

Available from: IUCN-ROCA / UICN-BRAC, B.P. 5506 Yaoundé, Cameroon; Tel: (237)-221-6496; Fax: (237)-221-6497; iucnbrac@iucn.org



This report derives from the implementation of ITTO Council Decision 10(XXXII) regarding the promotion of SFM in the following Congo Basin ITTO member countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon and Republic of Congo. It includes information on the review and assessment of experiences in forest management partnerships among the various relevant stakeholders, while taking into consideration demonstration activities already funded by ITTO in the

region, and other activities undertaken by the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement), the Wildlife Conservation Society and WWF. It also includes the findings of case-studies regarding participatory SFM practices in three forest concessions located in Cameroon, Gabon and Republic of Congo. The results of this report are part of the ITTO contribution to the development of a regional strategy aimed at improving the management of forest concessions, based on ITTO guidelines, in these member countries.