

Edited by Hana Rubin

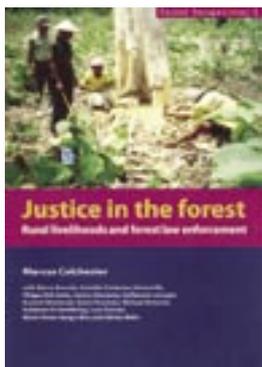
► **World Bank 2006. Strengthening forest law enforcement and governance: addressing a systemic constraint to sustainable development. World Bank, Washington, DC, USA.**

Available from: The World Bank Environment and Agriculture and Rural Development Departments, 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA; Tel 1-202-473-1000; Fax 1-202-477-6391; www.worldbank.org/forests

The World Bank has been engaged in forest law enforcement and governance (FLEG) processes since the first Ministerial FLEG Conference for East Asia in 2001. This report takes stock of the World Bank's approaches in promoting FLEG as well as those of the broader community involved in FLEG, and outlines a forward-looking approach for combating illegal logging and other types of forest crime. The report notes that "as recently as five years ago, illegal logging and forest crime were politically charged topics rarely discussed in country-level or international forums", but this has changed. The report describes the numerous initiatives and actions, including those of ITTO, that are being implemented on all levels. It proposes that forest crime be addressed through multifaceted approaches that address, among other things, key drivers both within and outside the forest sector.

► **Colchester, M. et al. 2006. Justice in the forest: rural livelihoods and forest law enforcement. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia. ISBN 979 24 4618 4.**

Available from: CIFOR, PO Box 6596 JKPWB, Jakarta 10065, Indonesia; Tel 62-251-622 622; Fax 62-251-622 100; CIFOR-Publications@cgiar.org

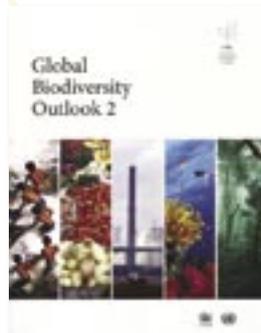


This report is the result of exploratory studies in six countries—Bolivia, Cameroon, Canada, Honduras, Indonesia and Nicaragua—into the implications of forest law enforcement measures on the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities. It concludes that "in many countries, forest-related

laws offer relatively little security to poor rural communities and indigenous peoples" and offers numerous recommendations and suggestions for ways forward. The report emphasizes that the lessons learned through the exploratory studies could help ensure that future approaches do not reinforce social injustice or further limit rural livelihoods.

► **CBD 2006. Global biodiversity outlook 2. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Montreal, Canada. ISBN 92 9225 040 X.**

Available from: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, World Trade Centre, 413 Jacques Street, Suite 800, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9; Tel 1-514-288-2220; Fax 1-514-288-6588; secretariat@biodiv.org; www.biodiv.org

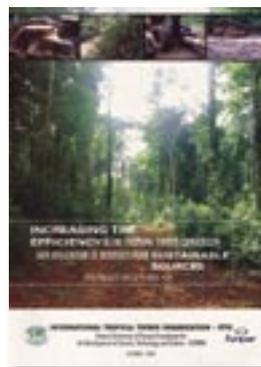


The 2010 Biodiversity Target commits parties to the CBD to achieving "a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels" by 2010. This report presents current trends in biodiversity and reviews the progress to date of parties to the

Convention in achieving the 2010 target. While most indicators infer a decline in biodiversity at all levels, the report notes that "targeted response options—whether it be the creation of protected areas, or resource management and pollution prevention programmes—can reverse this trend for specific habitats or species". It concludes by naming key actions needed to achieve the 2010 target and encourages all parties to act immediately and to put these actions into widespread use.

► **Siqueira, J., Ferreira, A. & Lange, F. 2005. Increasing the efficiency in the tropical timber conversion and utilization of residues from sustainable sources. ITTO and Federal University of Paraná Foundation for the Development of Science, Technology and Culture (FUNPAR), Yokohama, Japan and Curitiba, Brazil.**

Available from: Federal University of Paraná Foundation for the Development of Science, Technology and Culture (FUNPAR), Rua João Negrão, 280 – Centro, CEP 80010-200 Curitiba – Paraná, Brazil; Tel 41-3360-7400; Fax 41-3323-1633



This is the final report of ITTO PROJECT PD 61/99, which was implemented by FUNPAR. The specific objective of the project was to "demonstrate that the traditional forest product industry, together with a non-traditional consumer (energy generation industry) can contribute to the implementation of industrial

operations, making the sustainable forest product industry a feasible operation in selected locations". Surveys were undertaken in four regions (Rio Branco, Itacoatiara, Rio Jari and Alto Solimões) and data collected on biomass volume and energy generation to explore the feasibility of biomass energy generation plants in areas that rely on high-cost diesel fuel to meet their energy needs.