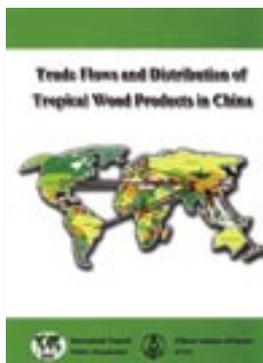


Edited
by
Ken Sato

► **Research Institute of Forestry Policy and Information (RIFPI), Chinese Academy of Forestry (CAF) 2007. Trade Flows and Distribution of Tropical Wood Products in China. Beijing, China. ITTO, Yokohama, Japan.**

Available from: ITTO Secretariat (see page 2 for contact details)



This technical report of ITTO PROJECT PD 171/02 REV.4(M) describes the status of forest and industrial production, and the consumption, distribution and trade of wood products in China over the last decade. It also provides analysis of the changes in import sources, major domestic production areas and consumption patterns over this period. The report includes forecasts of China's tropical forest product markets over the next decade. It is presented in five chapters: 1) China's Forest Resources; 2) Production of Wood Products in China; 3) China's Foreign Trade in Wood Products; 4) Tropical Timber Trade Flows in China; and 5) China's future wood product consumption and development of markets for tropical wood products.

Available in English, French and Spanish.

► **FAO 2006. Responsible management of planted forests: Voluntary guidelines. Planted Forests and Trees Working Paper 37/E. FAO, Rome, Italy.**

Online at: www.fao.org/docrep/009/j9256e/j9256e00.htm



These voluntary guidelines are the result of an extensive multi-stakeholder process coordinated by FAO over a period of two years regarding the responsible management of planted forests. The document includes inputs from experts in planted forests from governments, the private sector, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations (including ITTO) and academics.

Planted forests have not always lived up to their potential due to the lack of knowledge, capacity and capability in developing authoritative policies, laws, regulations, plans and technical support systems to sustain them. This has resulted in some planted forests performing poorly in terms of health, vitality, productivity and return on investment, as well as causing problems regarding land-use and social and environmental issues.

FAO decided to develop these guidelines as part of a process to strengthen country capacity for planted forest management in order to increase their contributions to sustainable livelihoods and land use. The guidelines are grouped under twelve principles which are themselves clustered under five headings (institutional, economic, social/cultural, environmental and landscape approach principles). ITTO's *Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests* and *Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests* served as references in the formulation of the principles and guidelines. The document also includes a detailed chapter on implementation considerations which will prove useful to decision-makers involved in the establishment of planted forests.

Available in English, French and Spanish.

► **FAO 2007. 60 Years of Unasyva: Weaving knowledge into development. Unasyva Issue #226/227 Volume 58 2007/1-2. Rome, Italy. ISBN 0041-6436**

Online at: www.fao.org/forestry/unasyva



This special double-issue of *Unasyva* celebrates its 60th anniversary, making it FAO's longest running periodical. The publication has gone through numerous changes over the years, but has consistently published articles regarding issues relevant to global forestry. The new FAO Forestry slogan 'Weaving knowledge into development' not only communicates FAO's objectives, but what has been accomplished through the pages of *Unasyva* for 60 years.

This issue is a collection of reprinted articles and excerpts from past issues of *Unasyva*, many of them featuring ideas that have evolved through the years and are highlights in the development of forestry. Some articles presented concepts that were ahead of their time. For example, the concept of sustainability, which was codified in the 1990s, following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, was a concern in the 1940s according to a reprinted article from that era. The articles representing each decade in this issue reflect key themes, many of which are still relevant to the state of forestry today.

Available in English, French, and Spanish.