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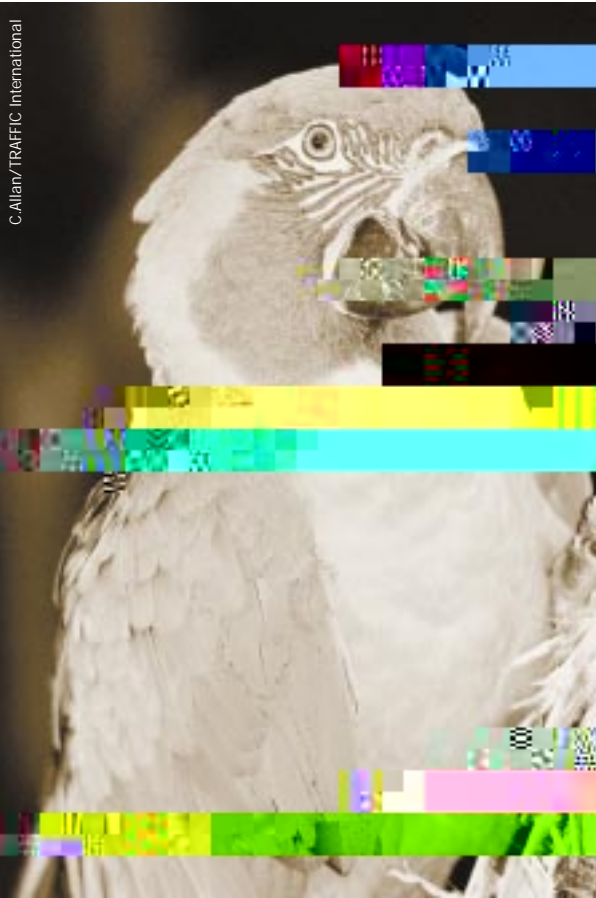
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If you have any material to send or comments please contact: Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton, 23 Bath Buildings, Bristol BS6 5PT UK. Telephone and fax: +44-117-942-8674
E-mail: equilibrium@compuserve.com





C.Allian/TRAFFIC International



News in brief

Impacts of roads acknowledged

In July the Committee of the European Development Fund, rejected a European Commission proposal for a 52 million Euro (US\$50 million) grant to upgrade roads in Cameroon, due to concerns that the project could accelerate logging (see **arborvitae** 10). This is the first time that the committee, which oversees annual grants worth 2 billion Euro, has rejected a project on environmental grounds.

Source: Simon Counsell: simonc@rainforestuk.com

Log exports halted - almost

The five-yearly authorisation of log exports of over-exploited hardwoods from Cameroon, such as iroko, moabi, bibolo and bubinga, expired on June 30 and will apparently not be renewed. However, export of ayous and sapelli will continue. Cameroon exports over 1 million m³ of ayous and 750,000 m³ of sapelli every year.

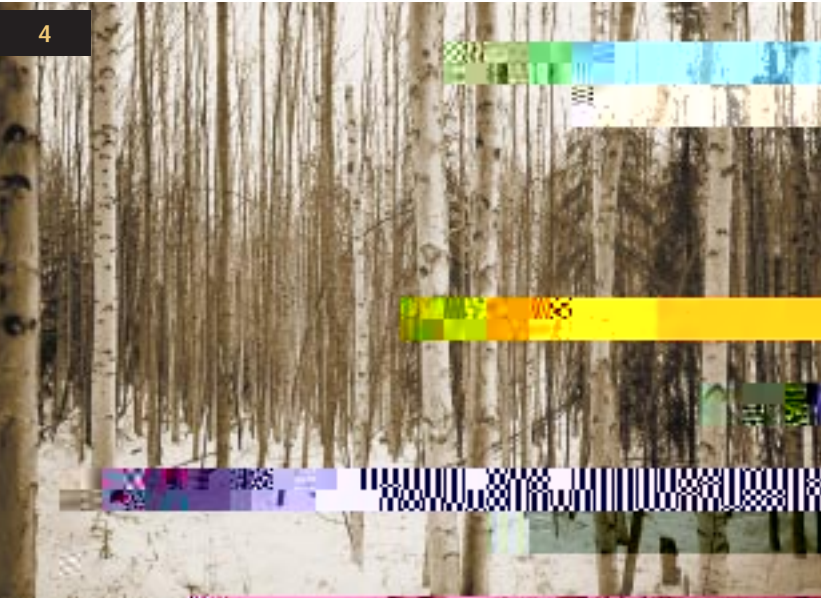
Sources: The Associated Press and Reuters

The end is nigh

In August, the International Botanical Congress released a report *Plants in Peril - What Should We Do* summarising the current state of mass extinction. It predicts that between one-third and two-thirds of all plant and animal species,

news

from around the world



Canadian Senate
support for boreal
forests

New WWF report calls for WTO members to show commitment to sustainable development

The upcoming Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization in Seattle must ensure that WTO rules and decisions do not undermine multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and national policies designed to protect the environment.

“Unless a number of changes are made, the world will not have a rules-based multilateral trading system needed for a sustainable global economy” according to **Charles Arden-Clarke**, Head of WWF’s Trade and Investment Unit.

WWF is calling for WTO Members to ensure that the negotiations at the Ministerial Conference:

- Delineate more clearly the jurisdiction of the WTO so as to respect MEAs such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change;
- Clearly allow the use of non-protectionist trade measures to achieve MEAs’ environmental objectives;
- Are made more transparent and that national governments are made more accountable to their parliaments and people for positions they take in the WTO;
- Are made more equitable, by ensuring that they focus on developing countries’ market access needs and put into effect “special and differential treatment” for those countries;
- Prioritise elimination of environmentally damaging subsidies, such as perverse incentives supporting unsustainable or environmentally damaging logging practices.

Contact: cardenclarke@wwfnet.org

North America's living legacy

WWF-US and WWF Canada have just published a massive study - *Terrestrial Ecosystems of North America - A Conservation Assessment* - mapping conservation goals for key ecoregions in Canada and the USA. One hundred and sixteen distinct ecoregions are identified, and delineated according to

species richness and endemism, biological distinctiveness and recommended conservation actions per ecoregion. The need to "restore and protect forests" is the first of ten critical actions identified by the study

Terrestrial Ecoregions of North America, by Taylor H Ricketts and eleven others, is available from Island Press, 1718 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite



NGO opposition to a “free trade agreement” for forest products

Over a hundred non-governmental organisations, including WWF and the Netherlands Committee for IUCN, have signed a statement opposing the proposal for a free trade agreement for forest products. Opposition is based on concern about its role in increasing timber production and consumption and eliminating non-tariff measures, which could weaken third party environmental controls.

Contact: [Saskia Ozinga](mailto:Saskia.Ozinga@gn.apc.org), Fern, saskia@gn.apc.org



WWF Canada and the Forests for Life Campaign released a joint report called: **Canada's Commitment to Forest Protected Areas** in August. The report can be found on the web: <http://www.panda/canadianforests> along with maps, pictures, and a VNR. This report gives a snapshot assessment of Canada's progress towards the Forests for Life protected areas target, how far they have come and how far they need to go by the year 2000.

Contact: Pegi Dover, pdover@wwfcanada.org or Tori Lyall, tlyall@wwfnet.org.

Nick Brown has joined WWF-US as a Senior Program Officer for the Global Forest Program and for the US domestic campaign, based at WWF-US. Nick will be focusing on promoting the campaign targets in the United States.

Contact: Nick Brown, nick.brown@wwfus.org

WWF UK has analysed the 34 forest projects it funds. Almost all (99.5 per cent) of the 142,343 ha of forest involved is in protected areas (this includes various NPs, Private Reserves, etc, not all of which may have proper legislatively protected status) and 98.6 per cent, are in tropical dry and moist forests. The main threats facing projects are agriculture and encroachment, along with poaching, logging, collection of non-timber forest products and grazing. WWF-UK contributes towards conservation of 0.43 per cent of the world's forests.

Contact: Paul Toyne at ptoyne@wwfnet.org

The second edition of WWF's **Living Planet Report** has been released. The report includes the Living Planet Index (LPI) – an indicator of the overall state of the Earth's natural ecosystems. The index primarily measures abundance – e.g. the area of the world's forests and the populations of different marine and freshwater species. The LPI declined by 30 per cent from 1970 to 1995 - implying that the world has lost 30 per cent of its natural wealth in the space of one generation.

For more information see: www.panda.org/livingplanet/lpr99

Naig Cozannet has joined the Global Forests and Trade Initiative (GFTI) to work as a programme officer on the Forests for Life certification target. Naig has come from WWF France where she was head of the Forest Programme. In her new role she will be responsible for the coordination and development of the network of Buyers Groups.

Contact: ncozannet@wwfnet.org

WWF Nepal Programme has launched its own website at <http://www.south-asia.com/wwfnepal>

DGIS-WWF Tropical Forest Portfolio Newsletter Issue 3 (April 1999) is now available. This issue has a special emphasis on women.

For copies contact: Carole Hurlimann, churlimann@wwfnet.org





Regional Forest Agreements Australia

Do Regional Forest Agreements lead to better forest management? **arborvitae** looks at the evidence

Arguments about forest protection still continue to rage in Australia. Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) are a process whereby the national and six state governments of Australia aim to reach legally binding agreements relating to their obligations for forests (see **arborvitae** 8). The RFAs try to balance contentious issues such as harvesting and protection, thus creating an agreement that includes an adequate, representative reserve system and sustainable management outside reserves. To date five RFA have been signed nationally and six are to be concluded soon. Although the positive benefit from the agreements, according to one Senator, has been the addition of 800,000 ha to the reserve system, disquiet about the RFAs has been growing in some quarters.

In May, the decision to protect 67 per cent of Western Australia's old-growth forest within an RFA was attacked by conservationists and opposition leaders. In particular, anger was aroused by logging licences given to Wesfarmers Bunnings - the biggest industrial group based in the region and a major political donor at state and federal level. In response, the Western Australian State government unilaterally modified the RFA to phase out karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) forest old-growth logging more rapidly than the agreement originally states. However, this produced a backlash in late August. Violence broke out in the southwest of Western Australia, where armed vigilante loggers attacked conservationists camping in old-growth

forests. Environmental NGOs continue to call for greater protection for old-growth forests, particularly jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) forests.

Some of the RFAs have proved more successful. In mid-September the Queensland Government announced final agreement on the RFA for the forests in the southeast of the state. This will lead to a phase out, by 2024, of logging in all Crown native forests. 425,000 ha of conservation reserves will be created immediately, including 250,000 ha of wilderness. The agreement was reached after protracted negotiation, but has been supported by the Rainforest Preservation Society, the Wilderness Society and a coalition of timber industry groups.

In Federal Parliament, a Labor opposition party amendment to the Australian Senate was passed, to ensure that either house of Parliament could disallow an RFA, thus putting the whole process in question.

Meanwhile, the lack of FSC timber certification has resulted in the loss of Aus\$10m per year contract with the UK company Railtrack, which has pledged to only purchase FSC certified timber.

Sources: Environmental News Service May and September, Australian Business Intelligence, *Sunday Age* (Abstracts 18/7/99), Western Australian Forest Alliance, Michael Rae, Don Gilmour.

There is a wide variety of forest types in East Africa ranging from Afromontane forests, to miombo woodland, mangrove swamps, and arid land species. The main threats to these forests are deforestation and degradation caused by: an increased need for agricultural land, leading to encroachment; unplanned and unregulated industrial logging and pit sawing; increased need for charcoal and fuelwood; and population movements to drier lands.

The underlying causes of degradation and decline include:

- rapid social and cultural change and population growth leading to increasing demand for land and resources;
- inadequate institutional strength and capacity to adapt to new and urgent situations, for instance rapid increase in resource use, and to changing objectives, for instance from preservation to conservation. Forest Departments have traditionally generated revenues from timber. Shifting from a production focus to one of biodiversity conservation, watershed management and sustainable use implies changes for the entire sector;
- legal and pricing mechanisms that favour unsustainable harvesting methods;
- lack of information and research capacity; and
- lack of education and awareness of the importance of forests.

To cope with these changes, the forestry and 'tree' sector needs to make a number of changes related to:

- establishing a permanent representative estate of natural and modified forest which should be managed to meet the needs of all sectors of society;
- increasing the capacity to manage forests on a sustainable basis, including separating plantations from natural forest estates;
- providing for, and strengthening community management of forests;
- creating a favourable marketing and pricing system for timber and non timber forest products based on sustainable use;
- improving the capacity of forest research, training and education; and
- improving international co-operation on forest conservation.

IUCN's programme

The IUCN East African Regional Office's (EARO) forestry work evolved in 1993, as part of IUCN's global Forest Conservation Programme, to assist local authorities to address some of the region's most pressing needs. The work focuses on practical forest conservation methods and on promoting sustainable use and management, as part of EARO's overall regional programme.

There is an increased emphasis on shared responsibility, collaborative management and enabling local people and

Assessment of forest protected areas

The Management Effectiveness Task Force of the World Commission on Protected Areas held a workshop in the Norfolk Broads area, UK, in September 1999, in collaboration with the World Heritage Commission and the IUCN/WWF Forest Innovations project. It built on proposals developed at a workshop in Costa Rica, in June (see accompanying *arborvitae* special). The meeting aimed to help develop a global framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas, in particular with relevance to World Heritage sites, and to review application of these methods in World Heritage sites such as the Tasmanian Wilderness Area land in Australia and the Dja Reserve in Cameroon. A range of assessment methodologies were presented and reviewed.

Contact: Marc Hockings, hockings@uqg.uq.edu.au

Major new protected area commitment in Peru

Over 6 million hectares will be added to Peru's protected

The results were sobering. Less than a quarter of forest protected areas in the countries assessed were considered to be “well managed with a good infrastructure”, while many had no management. Only 1 per cent were thought to be wholly secure and 1 per cent had effectively lost all conservation values. Around 22 per cent were considered to be suffering from degradation. While this is quite good news - only a tiny proportion of protected areas have been damaged beyond repair - it suggests that an enormous effort will be needed if the protected area values are really going to be secure in the long term. Many experts felt that protected areas that are currently secure owe their survival to their remoteness, and that development will inevitably cause further pressure on many of these areas in the future. These protected areas are therefore protected by chance rather than design.

Types and sources of threats were also identified, including:

- Identifying different *levels* of threat, from removal of individual species to complete conversion and degradation
- Suggesting possible *trends* in quality of forest protected areas
- Identifying a range of *immediate and underlying threats*
- Discussing the concept of “paper park” and suggesting that an alternative terminology – focusing on *threatened* and *under-managed* protected areas instead

A proposed target

The results were used to suggest a target on protected area effectiveness for the WWF-World Bank Alliance: *Conversion of 50 million hectares of threatened and under-managed forest protected areas to effectively managed and socially responsible protected areas by the year 2005.*

The countries around the world's largest inland sea, at the meeting point of three continents, contain an enormous variety of forest types, from the Alpine forests of Europe to the cedar forests of the Maghreb. Yet these forests are increasingly under threat. In the north, although forest cover is currently increasing following past deforestation, the quality of the forests continues to decline from a biodiversity and cultural perspective. In the south, rapid population growth, land use conflicts and mounting economic problems are combining to create deforestation in places. In addition, uncontrolled fire continues to eat away at remaining forests throughout the region.

During 1998, WWF carried out a gap analysis of forests in the region, to evaluate the region's most ecologically and biologically important forests, based on criteria of rarity of forest types and of other fauna and flora, presence of old-growth forest and of wilderness, fragility of ecosystems and overall richness. The work is now largely complete and has identified around 300 important forest areas.

One important strategy is the establishment of a network of adequately managed protected areas, securing full protection for relic forests, protection of large patches of old-growth forests, preservation of natural patches within managed forests and protection for forests associated with other important ecological events, such as bird migrations. In order to demonstrate concrete first steps for the conservation of Mediterranean forests, WWF is calling on governments in the region to make the following "Gifts to the Earth":

- The institution of two new types of protection for forests: protected "green belts" against desertification and forest reserves for water conservation
- Improvement in national legislation regulating protected areas
- The inclusion of identified "Hot Spots" in EU countries as pilot projects for the Natura 2000 Directive
- Intergovernmental co-operation especially between northern and southern Mediterranean countries for example through twinning programmes for the protection

An Appeal

Although the news is often dominated by pictures of contemporary forest destruction, in contrast the natural forests of most of southern Scotland slipped quietly into oblivion centuries ago. Peeblesshire - where the hills were once covered with oak, ash, hazel, rowan and birch - now carries ancient woodland on less than one thousandth of its area.

A group of local people are planning to re-establish native woodland - with the rich variety of associated wildlife - on a site where people can be inspired by beauty and a sense of wilderness. The group obtained a legal option on Carrifran - "seat of ravens" - a magnificent ice-carved valley which rises near Moffat Water to 820 m at the summit of White Coomb, one of the highest points in the Southern Uplands.

Without public money, the volunteer group has raised over a quarter of a million pounds towards purchase. The project is supported by the Borders Forest Trust, WWF and others. However, another £80,000 is needed by 2000 and there is thus still an opportunity to take part, by "adopting" a hectare of the valley for £500 (or half a hectare for £250) and so becoming a *Founder of Carrifran Wildwood* in time for the planting on 1st January 2000.

Philip Ashmole

Contact: wildwood@borderft.force9.co.uk., +44-(0)1835-830-750



The world's
most deforested
country?

Carrifran Valley - Philip Ashmole

arborvitæ

Arborvitæ is funded jointly by IUCN and WWF and sent to regional offices and many organisations in the South and North free of charge. For those who can afford it, however, we do offer a subscription service. If you feel you or your organisations can help contribute to the costs of the newsletter please photocopy the form below or just write and let us know.

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e-mail: ujs@hq.iucn.org

FSC General Assembly

The 2nd FSC General Assembly took place in June. [Pierre Hauselmann](#) provides a summary of key events.

The meeting was attended by 84 voting members and 90 observers. A high number of WWF representatives also created an opportunity to start a process of redefining the organisation's own vision of certification. Three new board members were elected: **Hannah Scrase**, FSC contact person for UK, for the Northern Environmental Chamber; **Gisbert Schlemmer** of the German woodworkers union for the Northern Social Chamber; and **Mauricio Castro**, forest officer in WWF Colombia for the Southern Environmental chamber.

Many motions were discussed. Directors can now serve two consecutive 3-year terms, subject to re-election, while individuals cannot simultaneously hold a staff position and be on the Board. Applicants cannot make any claim of conformity with FSC Principles & Criteria before the certificate is awarded. In High Conservation Value Forests, procedures for strengthening stakeholder involvement have been agreed and a consultative phase introduced. The FSC secretariat will make the website interactive and translate certification summary documents into the main relevant language. A working group to consider endorsement and/or mutual recognition and a technical committee for improving access to certification for small-scale enterprises will both be established. The FSC was charged with taking a proactive stance to including workers and their representative organisations in its activities and giving a high priority to the encouragement of community forest certification. The FSC will continue to collaborate with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements and the Fairtrade Labelling Organization and the NTFP Working Group will continue with field trials on NTFP certification.

Some Environmental NGOs expressed their suspicion that the Secretariat favours economic over environmental interests. Various motions suggesting this were rejected, thus providing a vote of confidence for the Secretariat, but demonstrating a continuing disquiet about the FSC from some NGOs.

Certification news in brief

Celebration of the UK woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)

The FSC compatible UKWAS was signed on June 3rd in London by over 30 organisations, including forest owners associations, forest industry, 95+Group companies and environmental groups. Steve Howard, Head of WWF's Global Forest and Trade Initiative, noted that the UKWAS represents, for the first time, a consensus on a forestry performance standard at a national level.

Contact: showard@wwfnet.org

Comment

The report published in *arborvitae* 11, 'Support for FSC confirmed in Europe', was inaccurate writes Simon Counsell of the Rainforest Foundation. The Forest Movement Europe did not "unanimously" agree not to support the PEFC eco-label. Whilst sharing concerns about various aspects of the PEFC scheme, a number of NGOs at the meeting also felt that the FSC suffers from some of the failings for which the PEFC stands accused.

Finnish Update

Forest certification in Finland is now underway and certified wood is expected to be on the markets as early as this autumn. However, WWF is worried about the credibility of Finnish forest certification. When WWF participated in Finland's Working Group on Forest Certification Standards in 1996, it was generally agreed that the aim was to establish a system compatible with the international FSC scheme. Attention was to be paid to co-operation with other Nordic countries in harmonising the certification standards and the systems.

Finland's certification standard proposal, finalised in spring 1997, has not undergone harmonisation with neighbouring country standards and has not been subject to external review by an appropriate body such as the FSC. The standard has been widely criticised. WWF Finland has sought, so far unsuccessfully, to have the necessary improvements made through negotiations with the forest industry and forest owners.

Currently the Finnish regional certification system does not appear to satisfy all the FSC requirements. In Finland's regional group certification system the requirements set by the standard are satisfied at the regional level, encompassing large areas. WWF is concerned about the level of compliance with any standard unless someone is made fully accountable and responsible for making sure that the requirements are met in each forest holding. The credibility of certification is fundamental to its success and if half of Finland is certified over a very short period and on a very modest budget then the quality of inspection will inevitably be questioned. Regional/group schemes can be made to work, but they must be based on the active commitment of the organisation or individual responsible for forest management and a thorough level of inspection.

WWF has offered to have an objective independent comparison of the Finnish scheme and standard with those in neighbouring countries, or to ask the FSC to evaluate the scheme to look for possible areas of improvement. WWF has also supported suggestions that FSC accredited certifiers carry out a field evaluation to look at the standards of forest management actually in practice. All these suggestions have been rejected.

Certification has the potential to promote forest products as the environmental material of choice in the market place. If we do not get it right then this will be a major missed opportunity for the forest products sector.

Anju Asunta, Forest Officer, WWF Finland, e-mail: anju.asunta@wwf.fi

Twenty-two protected landscape practitioners from around the world recently participated in a special World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) meeting to discuss new challenges and opportunities for protecting working landscapes.

Jessica Brown reports.

The Conservation Study Institute and QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment convened the session, held during 16 - 18 June at the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock, Vermont (USA). WCPA and its partners recognised the pressing need for new models of protected areas that respond to the needs of developing countries and the pressures on rural landscapes in all countries. As countries move to expand and strengthen their national protected areas systems, greater attention must be paid to protecting working landscapes - places where people live and work. The Protected Landscape approach (Category V in the IUCN system of management categories) can provide valuable models of how to integrate biodiversity conservation, cultural heritage protection and sustainable use of resources. It can also provide a way to engage local people in the stewardship of these resources.

Responding to this challenge and to a specific directive from the 1996 World Conservation Congress in Montreal, WCPA is seeking to promote wider understanding and application of the Protected Landscape approach.

The aims of the working session were to help shape the planning of global and regional programmes to advance the protected landscape approach; bring international experience to bear on the protection of working landscapes in New England; and foster an exchange of ideas. Presentations and discussions explored topics such as: what are the opportunities and challenges of protected landscapes? What new skills are needed to manage these landscapes? What is the relationship between Category V Protected Landscapes and Cultural Landscapes? Participants from Bolivia, Colombia,

Ecuador, and Peru presented case studies demonstrating opportunities for the protected landscape approach in the Andean region. Finally, participants met in small working groups to develop plans for a global WCPA programme and a regional programme in the Andes.

The event included a trip in the Champlain Valley region of Vermont, part of a proposed Heritage Corridor, to introduce initiatives to protect working dairy farms, interpret cultural resources and develop Burlington as a "sustainable city". The meeting concluded with a day-long public forum and workshop on "Protecting Working Landscapes: An International Perspective," which brought over 60 regional conservation practitioners for discussions with their international counterparts.

Outcomes from the international working session on Stewardship of Protected Landscapes include:

- The creation of a WCPA Task Force on Protected Landscapes, charged with developing a three-year global programme to promote and demonstrate the use and value of Category V (Protected Landscapes) as a functional and practical mechanism for the protection of biodiversity, cultural diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources. The programme will identify key partners, evaluate and research existing protected landscape areas, organise and develop case study material, help to develop training and build professional skills and work closely with specific regional protected landscape projects;
- A mission statement to guide the development of an overall framework for this global programme;
- Identification of potential partners and project elements to include in the global programme;

Partnerships for Protection - New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas

Edited by Sue Stolton and Nigel Dudley, with Biksham Gujja, Bill Jackson, Jean-Paul Jeanrenaud, Gonzalo Oviedo, Pedro Rosabal, Adrian Phillips and Sue Wells. Published by Earthscan in association with IUCN -The World Conservation Union and WWF International. Available from Earthscan.
 Fax: +44-171-278-1142, e-mail: orders@lbsltd.co.uk, web: <http://www.earthscan.co.uk>. Price £18.95



Protected areas now cover 9 per cent of the Earth's surface and represent an enormous commitment by countries to protect their biodiversity. However, such areas face many challenges. They are responding by becoming more diverse, more flexible and increasingly recognised as an essential element in the wider landscape and seascape.

This book looks at how protected areas can be best placed within the larger framework of sustainable resource management and how their relationship to human communities is rapidly changing.

The book draws on the expertise of 42 of the world's leading conservation experts who set forth their thoughts on new approaches to protected areas. As such it provides a useful summary of many of the issues currently being debated by conservationists with respect to protected areas, and in particular, helps set the scene for the next IUCN World Congress on Protected Areas in 2002. The theme of this congress – Protected areas: Benefits beyond boundaries – is also particularly relevant to this book – a central message throughout is the need for protected areas to adopt a more outward focus if they are to have a viable future.

The 31 chapters are organised into five sections. In *Adopting New Approaches to Protected Area Selection* contributions are included from **Kenton Miller** on bioregional planning, **Sue Wells** on new developments in marine protected areas and **Peter Bridgewater**, who discusses indigenous protected areas.

The section on *Building Stronger Alliances with People* includes chapters from **Gonzalo Oviedo** and **Jessica Brown**. Case studies come from Central and Latin America and Africa.

Seeking a Wider Range of Partners and Values discusses life reserves, private and company reserves, the role of NGOs in protected area management, the increasing demands of tourism and new ways of ensuring wetland protection. Authors include **Biksham Gujja** and **Gustavo Suárez de Freitas**.

Finally, *Developing New Models for Protected Areas Management* includes chapters by the Chair of WCPA, **Adrian Phillips**, who discusses the role of working landscapes in the protected area network, **Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend** on collaborative management and a chapter on measuring the management effectiveness of protected areas.

This important book is recommended reading for anyone interested in protected areas and nature conservation. *David Sheppard, Head, Protected Areas Programme, IUCN*

New publications in brief

Life after Logging: The impacts of commercial timber extraction in tropical rainforests

Joanna Haworth (principle author)
 available from Friends of the Earth Trust / The Rainforest Foundation

This report is a follow up to FoE's 1991 *Life after Logging* and provides the latest research on the impacts of logging on rainforest. The first three chapters looks at the effects of logging on forest structure, wildlife and forest function while chapters 4 and 5 examine the long-term impacts of logging. The report then considers methods of reduced impact logging (RIL) and concludes with a discussion on whether it is possible to sustainably manage tropical forest. The report highlights the need for more research into RIL and for the precautionary principle to be reflected upon and implemented through forest policies. *Stewart Maginnis*

For this quarter only...

Web: <http://www.MekongInfo.org>
 MekongInfo.org the regional information system of the Sustainable Management of Resources in the Lower Mekong Basin Project on participatory natural resource management, is a new system designed to provide a truly interactive platform to exchange and retrieve information and codified knowledge. This quarter the site has a complete, downloadable set of publications of the Asia Forestry Network (AFN), some of which are out of print.

From the Netherlands

Available from KNNV, Uitgeverij, Oudegracht 237, 3511 NK Utrecht, The Netherlands
 A beautiful new volume from KNNV and the Netherlands Committee for IUCN, Biodeiversiteit by Johan van Zoest (editor) price f59.50.

Border crossings

Available from: TRN, Box 116, S-962 23, Jokkmokk, Sweden
 Tel: +46-971-17039, e-mail: taiga@jokkmokk.se
 A new publication produced jointly by the Taiga Rescue Network (TRN) and the Finnish Nature League *The Finnish Forest Industry in Russia - On the Thorny Path Towards Ecological and Social Responsibility* gives a picture of Russian forests, forestry, and the role of the Finnish forest industry in the region.

Sustainable Harvests in Belize

Available from NRI Catalogue Services, CAB International, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 8DE, UK
 Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) has been logged in Belize for some 300 years and on a tiny fraction survives. *Sustaining the yield - improved timber harvesting practices in Belize 1992-1998*, describes the results of a six-year programme aimed at introducing a sustainable forest management system. £25

Finding your way around

Available from Fern UK, Ic Fosseyway Business Centre, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, GL56 9NQ, UK. E-mail: saskia@gn.apc.org
Who's Who in the Forest Movement is a directory of NGOs and individuals, primarily in Europe, working on forest issues.

People and Protected Areas

Available from: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington DC 20005, USA
Population Dynamics, Migration, and the Future of the Calakmul Biosphere Reserve gives an in-depth review of the problems facing the local communities in this the largest tract of protected tropical forest in Mexico. The report offers a range of solutions that need to be put into place to ensure the future of the reserve.