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Forests and trade



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news in brief

African forest elephants losing out:

Forest elephants in Africa are losing out to savanna elephants, according to a new study. The researchers found that forest elephants are being killed at a rate of 2,000 per year, compared to 1,000 per year for savanna elephants. This is a significant decline in the forest elephant population, which is already critically endangered. The study also found that forest elephants are being killed for their ivory, which is sold on the black market. The researchers call for stronger protection for forest elephants and a ban on ivory trade.



the bushmeat trade

David Brown of ODI and John E. Fa of the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust look at the urgent need for a new approach to deal with the bushmeat trade in the region.

Primates are among the most common bushmeat species in Africa



Joshua Bishop

feature:

8



What forest industry and what tra

Augusta Molnar, Rob Kozak and Andy White of the Rights and Resources Group discuss the need for new approaches to advance forest conservation and livelihoods.



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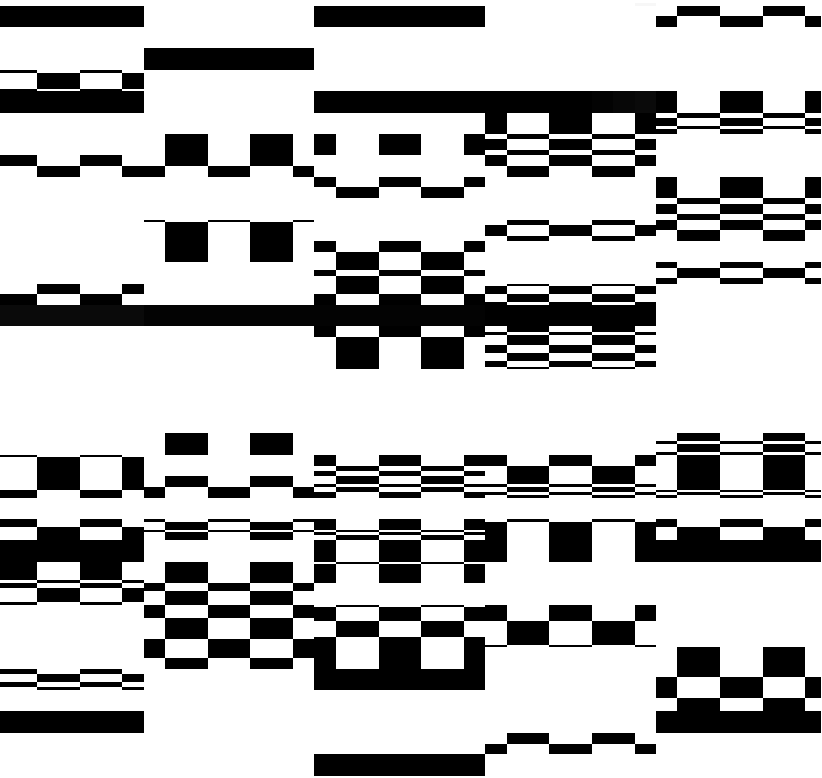
Implications for conservationists

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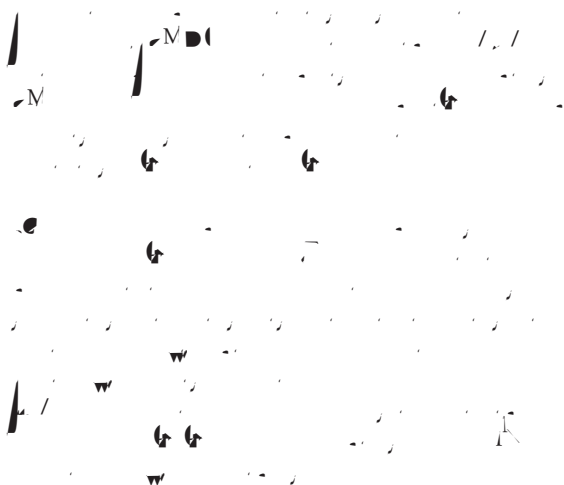
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Is the time right for



Duncan Macqueen of IIED reports on a new initiative to help community timber producers.

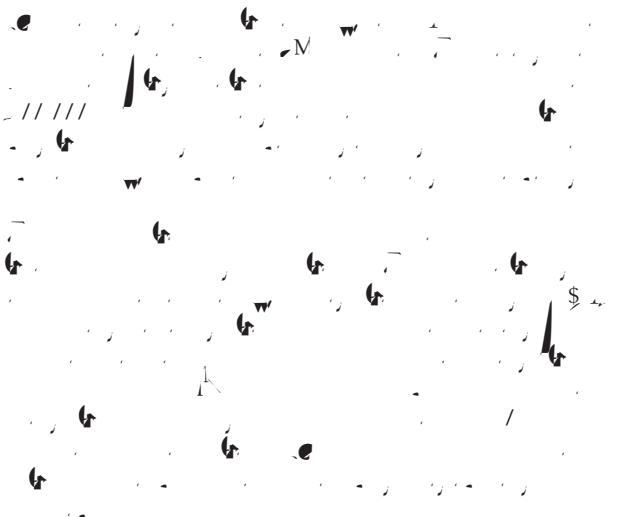
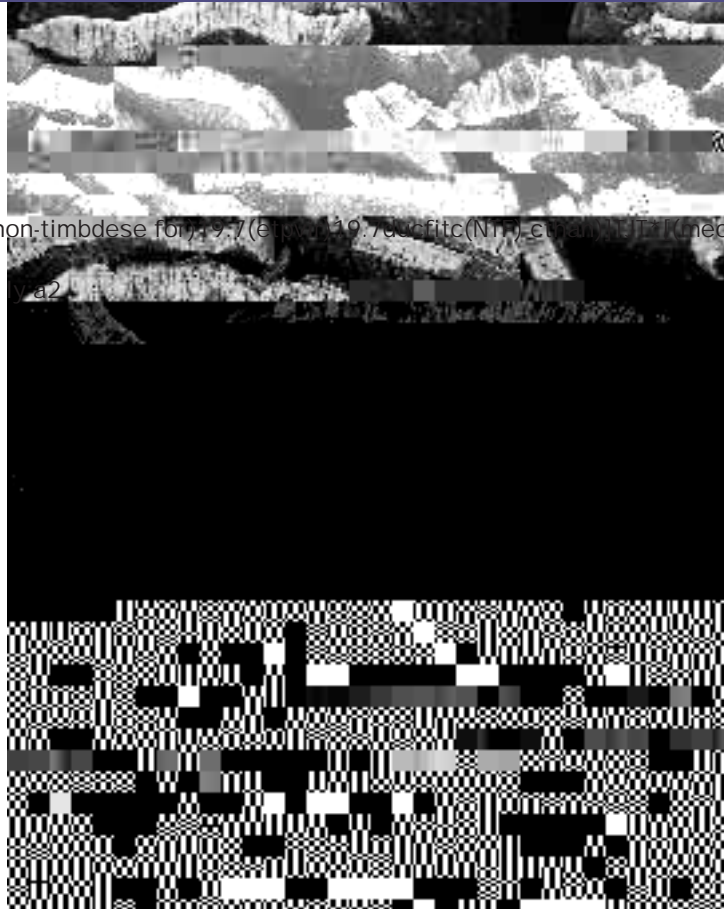


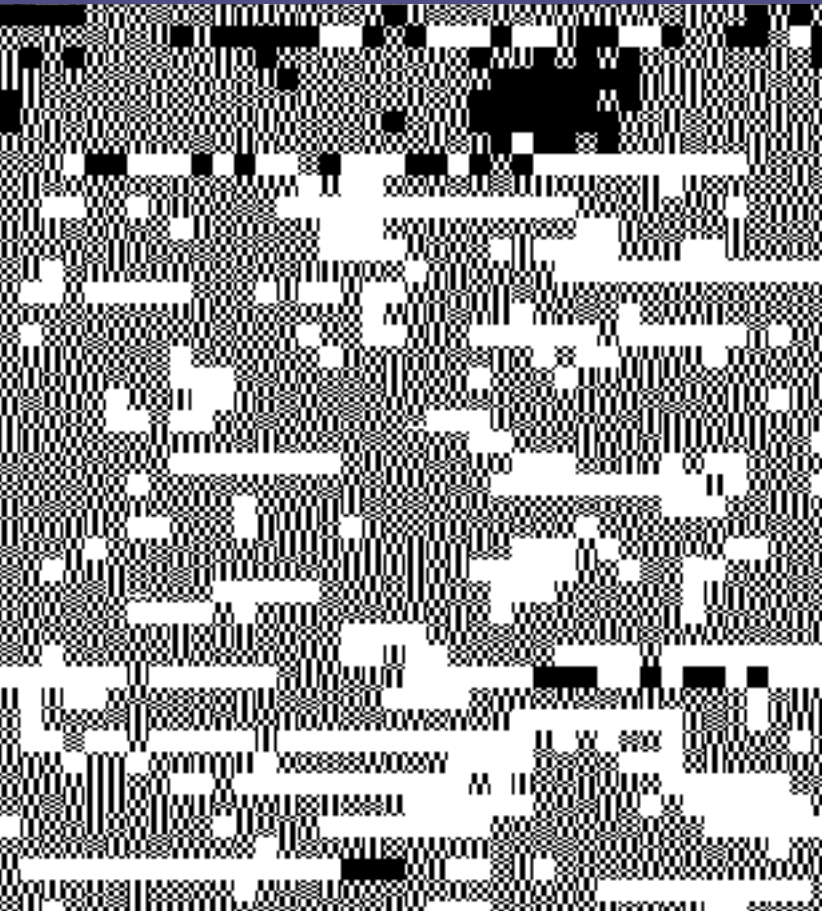


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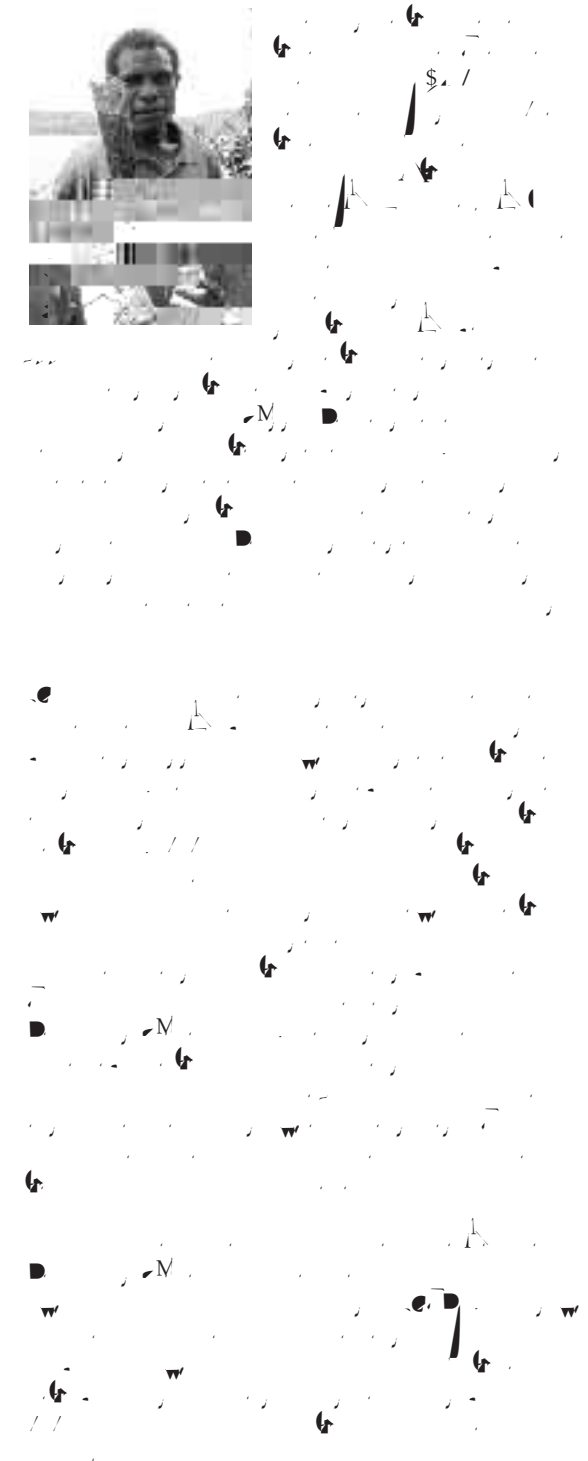




PNG: eaglewood



Lydia Kaia, of WWF PNG, reports on an initiative to encourage sustainable management of a tree resin.



Above:
freshly
harvested
cork stack

Far right:
Lucas Tuare

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Gill Shepherd of IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management looks at some of the factors limiting poor people's access to market opportunities.

Access to forest resources

Access to forest resources is a key factor in determining the livelihoods of poor people living in forest-dependent areas. However, access to forest resources is often limited by a number of factors, including land tenure, access to capital, and access to information. In many cases, poor people are excluded from forest resources because they do not have the necessary resources to access them. For example, poor people may not have the money to buy land or the skills to manage a forest. They may also lack the information needed to know where to go to access forest resources. This can be a significant barrier to their livelihoods, as forest resources are often a vital source of income and food for poor people. IUCN is working to help poor people access forest resources by providing them with the information and skills they need. This includes helping them to understand their rights to forest resources and how to access them. IUCN also provides training and technical assistance to help poor people manage their forests sustainably. By doing this, IUCN is helping to improve the livelihoods of poor people and ensure that forest resources are available for future generations.

Access to forest product market opportunities

Access to forest product market opportunities is another key factor in determining the livelihoods of poor people living in forest-dependent areas. However, access to forest product market opportunities is often limited by a number of factors, including access to capital, access to information, and access to transport. In many cases, poor people are excluded from forest product market opportunities because they do not have the necessary resources to access them. For example, poor people may not have the money to buy transport or the skills to market their products. They may also lack the information needed to know where to go to access forest product market opportunities. This can be a significant barrier to their livelihoods, as forest products are often a vital source of income for poor people. IUCN is working to help poor people access forest product market opportunities by providing them with the information and skills they need. This includes helping them to understand their rights to forest products and how to access them. IUCN also provides training and technical assistance to help poor people market their products. By doing this, IUCN is helping to improve the livelihoods of poor people and ensure that forest products are available for future generations.

Removing market impediments for the forest-dependent poor

Removing market impediments for the forest-dependent poor is a key goal of IUCN's work. Market impediments are factors that prevent poor people from accessing forest resources and forest product market opportunities. These impediments can include land tenure, access to capital, access to information, and access to transport. IUCN is working to remove these market impediments by providing poor people with the information and skills they need. This includes helping them to understand their rights to forest resources and how to access them. IUCN also provides training and technical assistance to help poor people manage their forests sustainably and market their products. By doing this, IUCN is helping to improve the livelihoods of poor people and ensure that forest resources and forest products are available for future generations.

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