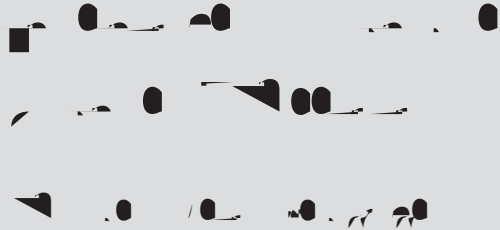
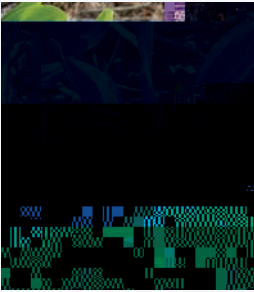


Review



2005 | 2008



Mubariq Ahmad

World Wildlife Fund -
Indonesia

George Asher

Lake Taupo Forest Trust -
New Zealand

Mohamed Bakarr

World Agroforestry Centre

Marcus Colchester

Forest Peoples Programme

Gerhard Dieterle

The World Bank

Peter Gardiner

Mondi

William Ginn

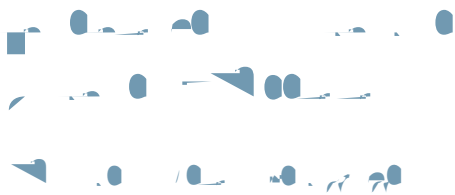
The Nature Conservancy

TFD Review

The purpose of the *TFD Review* is to inform stakeholders about the initiatives and activities sponsored by TFD. For more information on topics covered in the issue visit our website at www.theforestdialogue.org



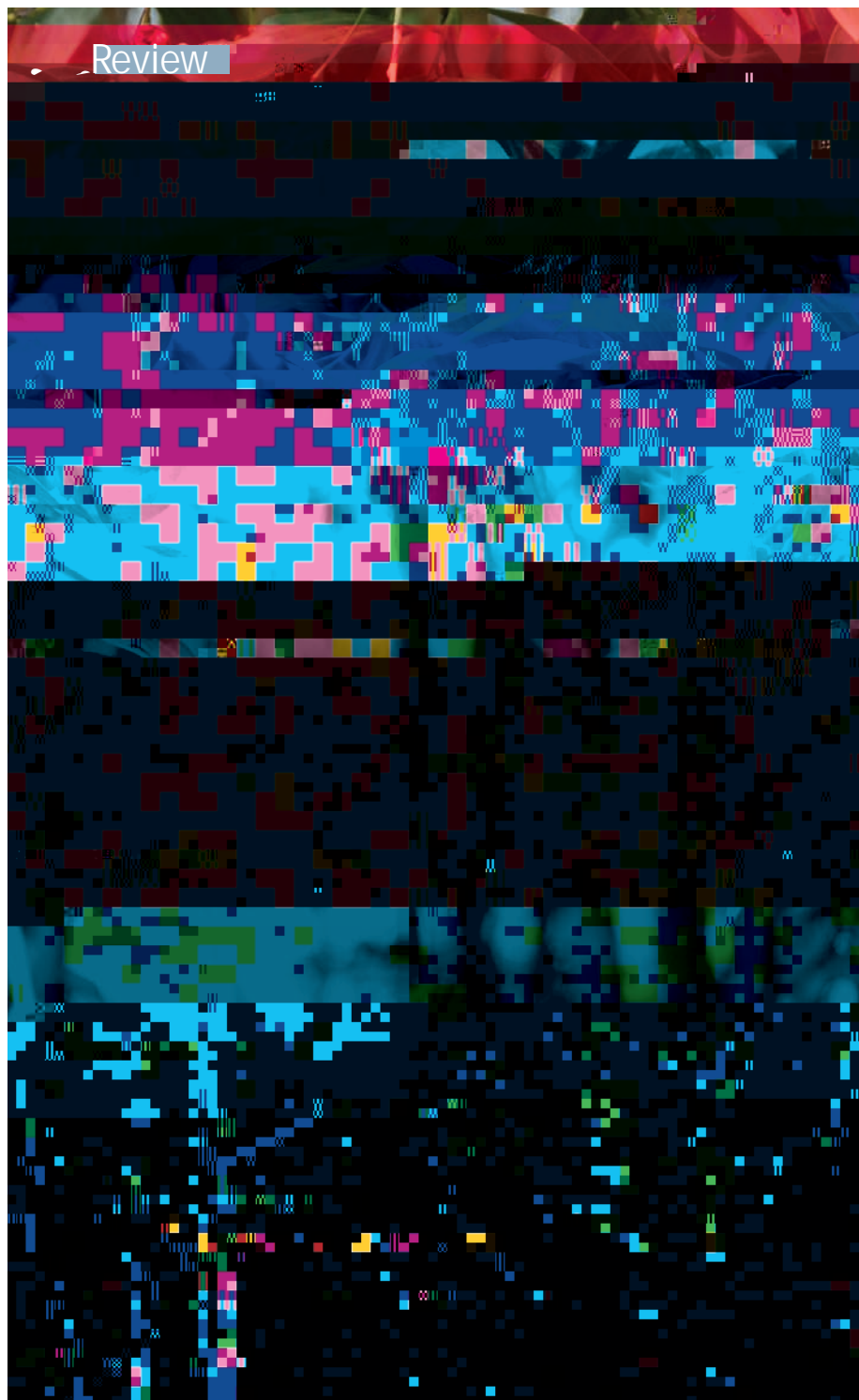
Review



The Forests Dialogue
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New Haven, CT 06511
USA
phone +1 203 432 5966
email: info@theforestdialogue.org
web: www.theforestdialogue.org

¹ 
² 

Review







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2%

2005,

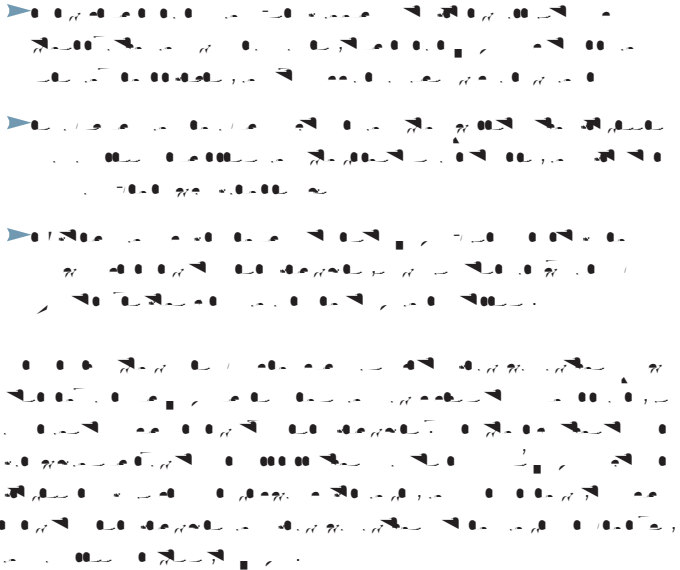
(2006), (2007)

(2008). 143

63%



Group visiting conservation site near plantations in Indonesia



Handwritten musical notation header

Handwritten musical score consisting of five staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* and *ff*. There are also some markings that look like *rit.* and *tr.*. The number 270 is written on the third staff, and the number 2 is written at the end of the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical notation header

Handwritten musical score consisting of two staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* and *ff*. There are also markings that look like *rit.* and *tr.*. The number 20 is written between the two staves. There are also some markings that look like 3 and 4.

Appendix A

1	10
25	13
5-15	13
12	13
14	15



1. $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

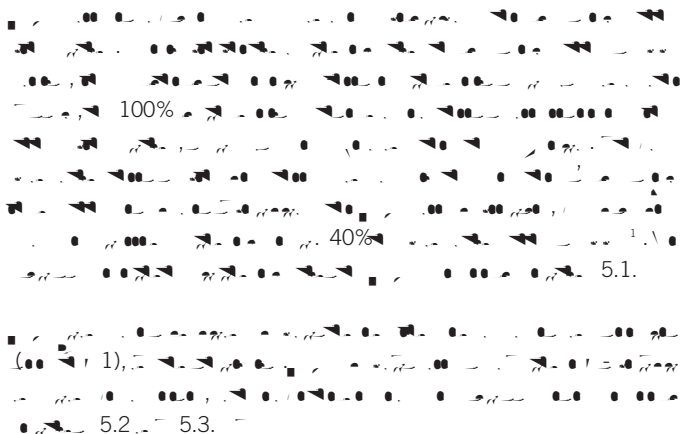
Produced forest area (M ha)	Total area ¹⁷ (M ha)	Produced forest area (M ha)	IMPF ¹⁸ area (M ha)	Area Reference Plantation growth 2000-5 (%)
12	13	11	1	0.7
86	65	44	5	3.1
63	28	22	0.5	0.8
28	18	18	6.5	1.0
12	14	12	9	1.3
4	4	4	3	2.1
205	140	111	25	1.9
1.5%	1%	0.8%	0.2%	
4%	3%	2%	0.5%	
5%	3.5%	3%	0.6%	
15%	10%	8%	2%	
Produced forest area	70%	54%	12%	
	Plantation forest area	7 %	18%	
		Produced forest area	23%	

Production forest calculated from FAO 2005 Global Tables, Worksheet 7; Productive planted forest from del Lungo et al 2006, Table 11; IMPF area from Kanowski 2005; % expansion is for all plantation forests, del Lungo et al 2006, Table 5]

Figure 1.7: Intensively Managed Planted Forests







1.1: Ecosystem Services ?

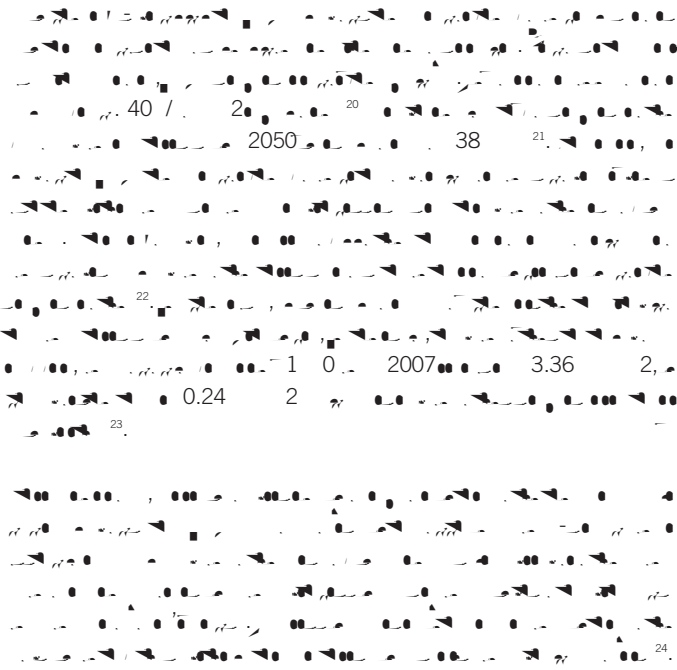
The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment defines ecosystem services as the benefits that people obtain from ecosystems. These include *provisioning*, *regulating* and *cultural* services that directly affect people as well as the *supporting* services necessary to maintain other services:

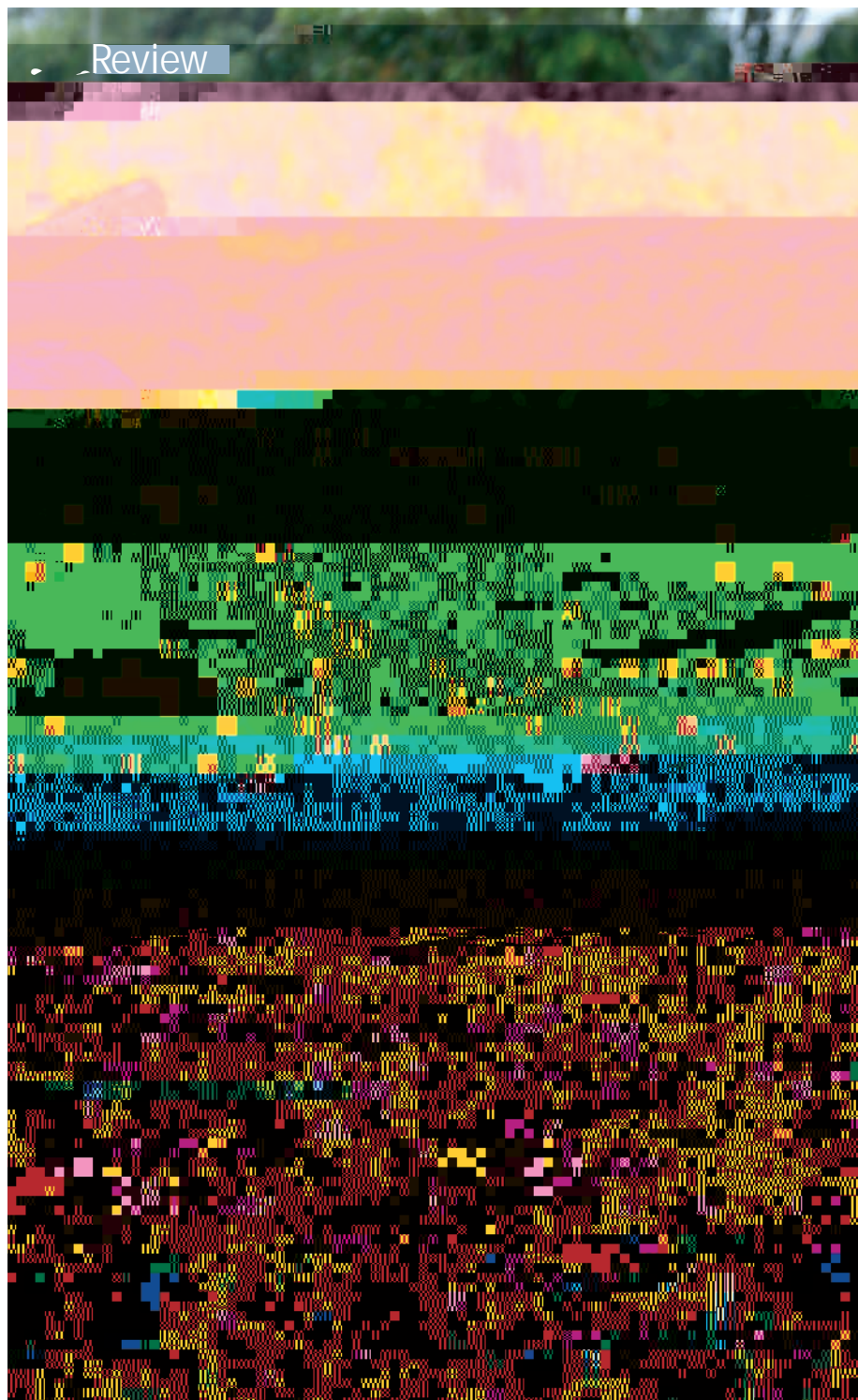
provisioning services: products obtained from ecosystems, e.g.. food, water, fiber, fuel, genetic resources.

regulating services: regulation of floods, drought, air quality, erosion, climate, disease, and natural hazards.

cultural services: recreational, spiritual, religious, and other nonmaterial benefits.

supporting services: necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services; includes soil formation, photosynthesis, nutrient cycling, water cycling, and provisioning of habitat.





2.





Figure 2: A framework for the development of a forest plan

Institutional principles

1. Good governance
2. Integrated decisionmaking and multi-stakeholder approaches
3. Effective organisational capacity

Economic principles

4. Recognition of the value of goods and services
5. Enabling environment for investment
6. Recognition of the role of the market

Social and cultural principles

7. Recognition of social and cultural values
8. Maintenance of social and cultural services

Environmental principles

9. Maintenance and conservation of environmental

... (63%) ... (2) ... 143 ... (2) ... 10% ... 20%

Secția de evaluare a impactului social

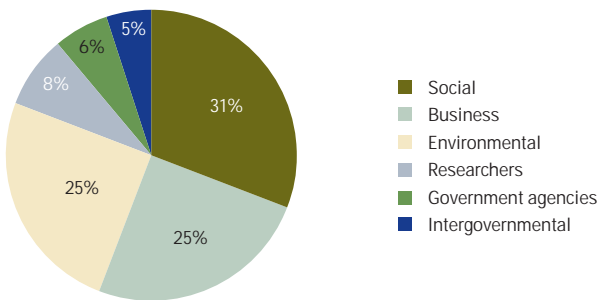
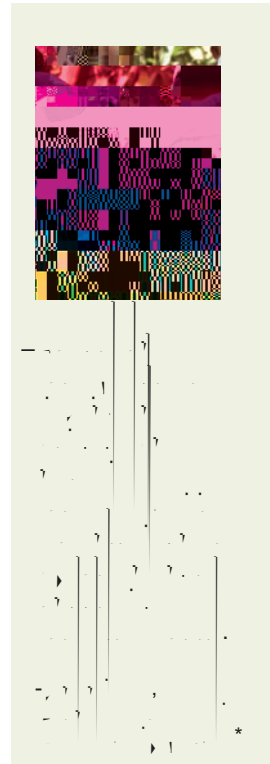
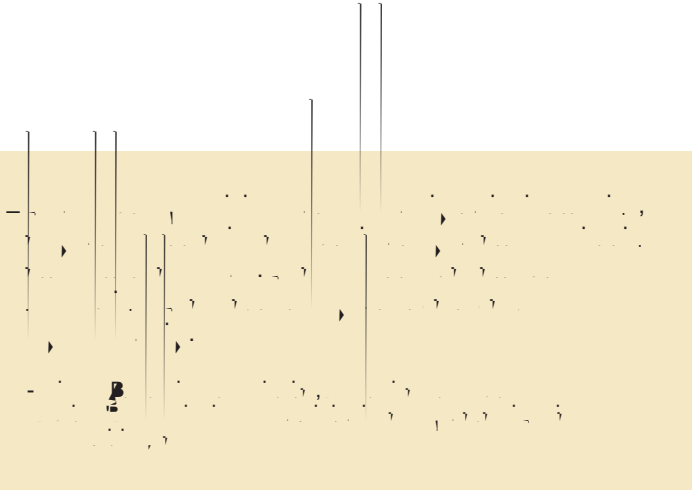


Fig. 2

* ...





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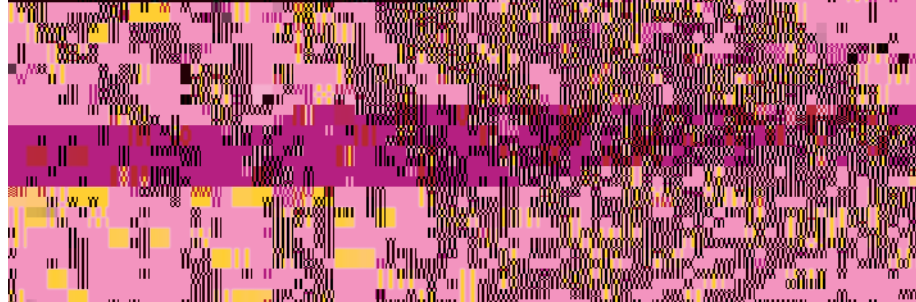
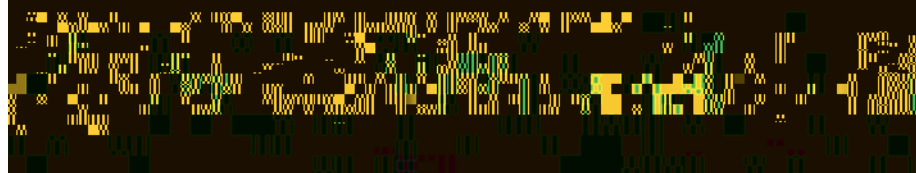
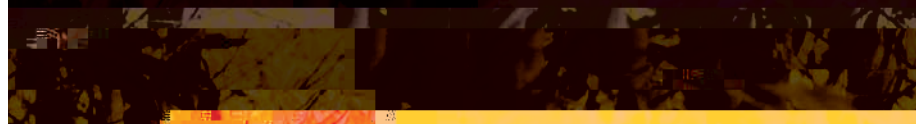
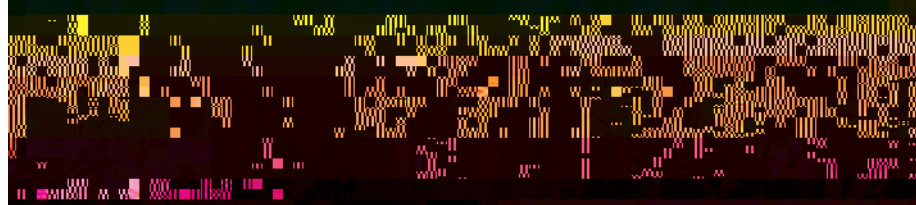
3)

1.3: Inclusive, respectful and consent-based dialogue

In September 2008, the TFD Steering Committee unanimously agreed that TFD's future work to promote, convene and follow up dialogue on key forest issues would be:

1. Inclusive of rights-holders and stakeholders
2. Respectful and consent-based
3. Pro-active in engaging with the issues of marginalised groups
4. Learning-based
5. Building on existing knowledge and capabilities

Review



1) $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2}$
 2) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$

5.1. $\delta(x)$ 的傅里叶变换

$\delta(x)$ 的傅里叶变换为 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) e^{-j\omega x} dx = 1$

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation, the resources available, and the desired outcome. It is important to be clear and specific about what you want to achieve.

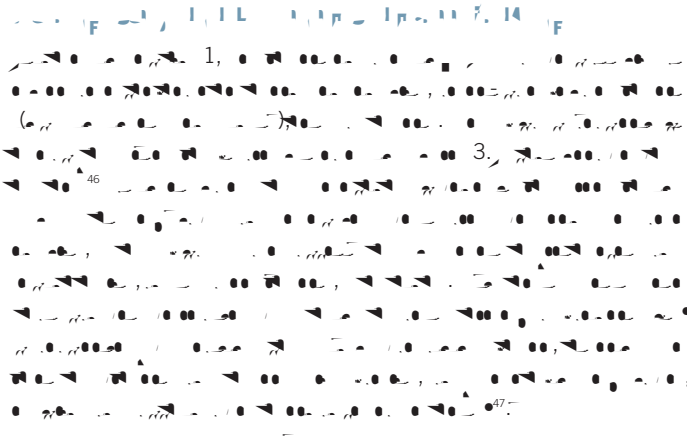
2. The second step is to develop a plan. This involves breaking down the goal into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the order in which they should be completed. It is important to consider potential obstacles and how to overcome them.

3.3.3. Action Plan for the Project

The action plan for the project is a detailed document that outlines the tasks to be completed, the resources required, and the timeline for completion. It is a key tool for project management and helps to ensure that the project is completed on time and within budget.

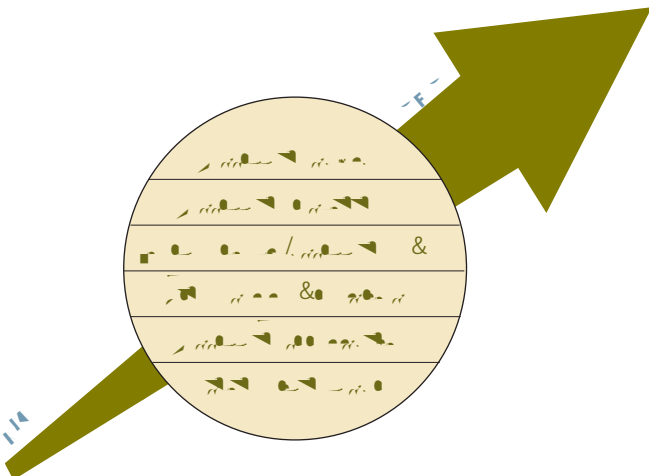
The action plan for the project is a detailed document that outlines the tasks to be completed, the resources required, and the timeline for completion.

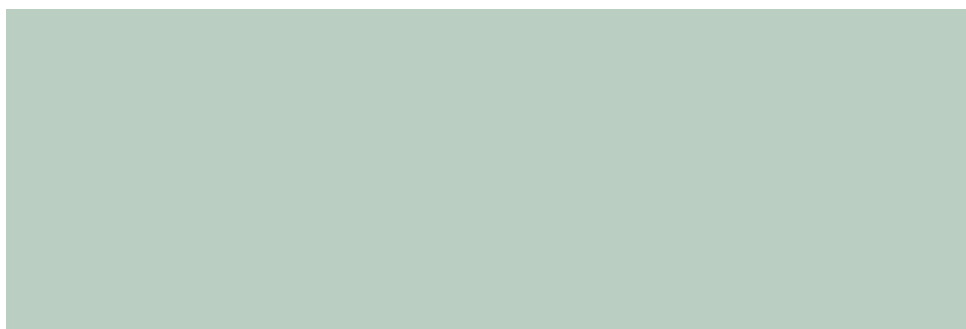




Jouko Virta

F. 14 3. ...







Kari Tuomela

The age he IMPF ec ha d he e tr c h a h e t a h a g h a c e c a c i, he g e e he i e i h d h a c i a c i b e e i e d b e b l e b he IMPF ec h e c e e e h i i a c i a h e e f i .

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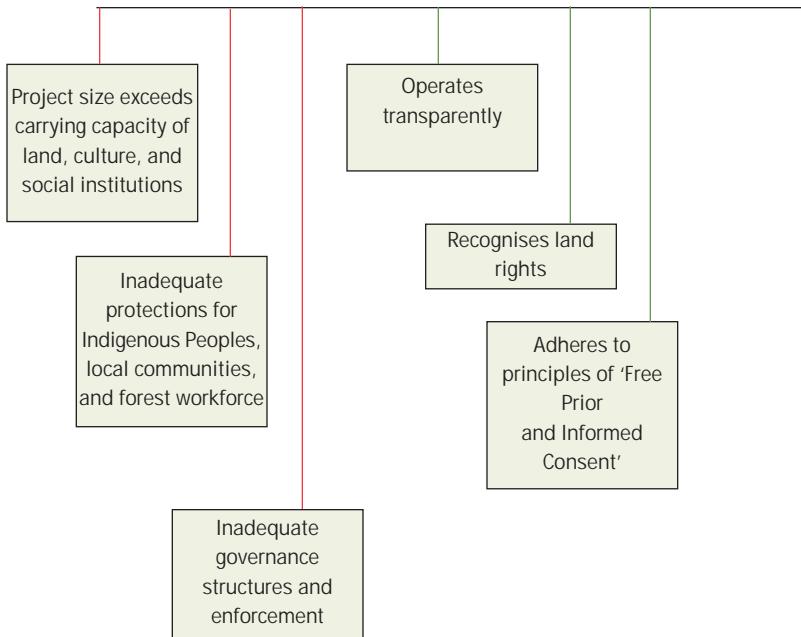
If the work organisation of the IMPF creates formal employment opportunities through either direct employment or indirect employment with specialty service companies (e.g. log hauling, tree harvesting), then workers gain, both through access to legal protections that exist in the sub region or country and through the ability to appeal to international standards such as the ILO core labour standards. If informal work is created through turning employees into contractors or 'disguised employees', then workers lose legal protections and communities and governments lose revenues required for effective governance.

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b g ili g he...ec...e ab...h...hi...a i e...e f he cia
C...

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16

FIGURE 3.10. Social and Environmental Impacts of Intensively Managed Planted Forests

Social





James Griffiths

5.3. The Role of Forests in the UK

The UK has a long history of forestry, with the first recorded forest in the country being the Forest of Dean in the 12th century. The forest was established by the monks of the Forest of Dean, who were responsible for the management of the forest and the production of timber for the construction of the Forest of Dean Abbey.

▶ The Forest of Dean is a large forest in the south of England, covering an area of 1,500 hectares. It is one of the largest remaining ancient woodlands in the country and is home to a wide range of plant and animal species.

▶ The Forest of Dean is also a important source of timber for the UK, with the production of a wide range of wood products, including sawn timber, pulpwood, and charcoal.

▶ The Forest of Dean is also a important source of recreation for the public, with a wide range of activities, including walking, cycling, and horse riding.

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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

S. a ia d. ide. a. a. acc. Mi g. h. a. e. f. he. la. d. ca. e. If

Case Study 6: Lake St. Lucia, South Africa

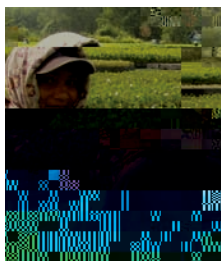
Lake St. Lucia is the largest natural water body in South Africa and one of the largest estuarine systems on the African continent. The lake and its associated terrestrial, wetland and marine environments have long been regarded as valuable for nature conservation and were included in two Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention in 1975. Mondi, an integrated paper and packaging company, was awarded the government privatization tender to lease and manage the public Safcol commercial timber plantations on the western shores of Lake St Lucia. The plantations were originally established by the state forest department four decades earlier, and parts were impacting negatively the biodiversity as well as the water resources of the area. Reduced flows of freshwater to the narrow lake outlet to the sea posed a particular threat to biodiversity.

Given the environmental, economic and social importance of the area, Mondi and the Greater St Lucia Wetland Park Authority appointed a representative team of technical specialists to define a new eco-boundary that recognized the importance and functionality of the extensive wetland systems of Lake St Lucia and the biodiversity requirements of the associated iSimangoliso Wetland Park. The key wetlands were delineated and returned to the park together with some of the prized former grassland areas where "sense of place" was an issue. The land is being rehabilitated to wetlands and grasslands, restoring soil and water conditions and encouraging biodiversity. Mondi retained enough of the commercial areas suitable for IMPF to establish a profitable plantation base, and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park gained 9,000 hectares (5,000 hectares from Mondi areas) of high conservation value ecosystems.

The net result is that today both the plantations and the park are thriving enterprises, and trust levels are high. Elephant, rhino, buffalo, cheetah and other game roam freely within the commercial

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la d ca.e

[The following text is a dense block of Braille characters, appearing to be a continuation of the Braille transcription of the text above. It contains approximately 15 lines of Braille.]



Nursery worker

Forest land is being converted to agricultural land. This is a major change in land use. The conversion is driven by the need for agricultural land. The conversion is also driven by the need for forest land. The conversion is also driven by the need for forest land.

When the land is converted to agricultural land, the forest land is lost. This is a major change in land use. The conversion is driven by the need for agricultural land. The conversion is also driven by the need for forest land. The conversion is also driven by the need for forest land.

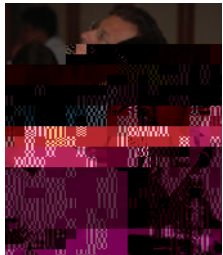
51

4.2.2.2. 中国：从“一带一路”倡议到“双循环”新发展格局

(一) 中国从“一带一路”倡议到“双循环”新发展格局的演变。中国从“一带一路”倡议到“双循环”新发展格局的演变，反映了中国在国际经济格局中的角色转变。从“一带一路”倡议的提出，到“双循环”新发展格局的构建，中国正从全球价值链的参与者向全球价值链的引领者转变。这一转变不仅体现了中国综合国力的增强，也反映了中国在国际经济治理中的话语权提升。

(二) “一带一路”倡议的深远影响。自2013年提出以来，“一带一路”倡议已成为全球规模最大的合作倡议。它不仅促进了沿线国家的互联互通和贸易往来，也为全球经济增长注入了强劲动力。通过“一带一路”倡议，中国与世界各国的联系日益紧密，互利合作不断深化。

(三) “双循环”新发展格局的构建。面对复杂的国际形势和全球价值链重构的挑战，中国提出了构建“双循环”新发展格局的战略部署。这一格局强调以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进。通过扩大内需、提升供给体系适配性，中国正努力构建起一个更加开放、更有韧性的经济体系。



Wang Xiaoping

“双循环”新发展格局的构建，是中国应对国际变局、把握发展主动权的重大战略抉择。它不仅关乎中国经济的长期健康发展，也关乎全球经济的稳定与繁荣。通过“双循环”新发展格局的构建，中国将为全球经济增长贡献更多力量，推动构建人类命运共同体。

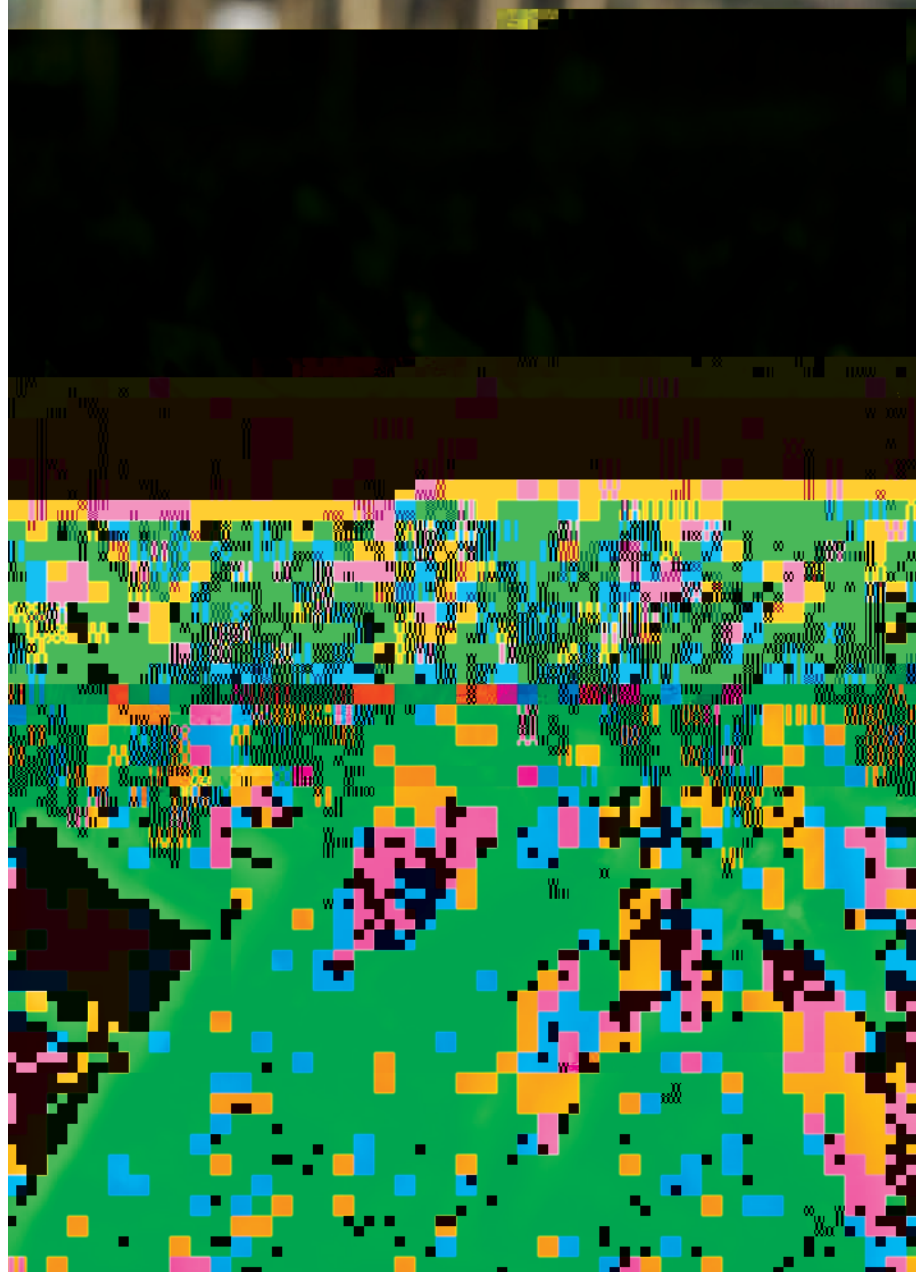
总之，中国从“一带一路”倡议到“双循环”新发展格局的演变，是一个不断探索、不断发展的过程。未来，中国将继续秉持开放包容、互利共赢的理念，与世界各国一道，共同推动全球经济的复苏和增长，实现共同发展、共同富裕。

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and for the first time, the world's largest

Review



6. **CONCLUSIONS AND LEARNINGS FROM THE IMPF DIALOGUE PROCESS**

The IMPF Dialogue process has been a significant milestone in the development of the IMPF. It has provided a platform for stakeholders to share their views and concerns, and to contribute to the development of the IMPF. The process has been transparent and inclusive, and has resulted in a more robust and balanced IMPF. The following are the key conclusions and learnings from the IMPF Dialogue process:

- ▶ **Stakeholder engagement is crucial:** The IMPF Dialogue process has demonstrated the importance of engaging stakeholders throughout the development of the IMPF. This includes identifying stakeholders, understanding their interests, and providing them with opportunities to provide input.

- ▶ **Transparency and inclusivity are key:** The IMPF Dialogue process has shown that transparency and inclusivity are essential for building trust and ensuring that the IMPF reflects the views of all stakeholders.

- ▶ **Clear communication is essential:** The IMPF Dialogue process has highlighted the need for clear communication throughout the process. This includes providing clear information about the process, and ensuring that stakeholders understand their role and the impact of their input.

- ▶ **Regular updates and feedback loops are important:** The IMPF Dialogue process has shown that regular updates and feedback loops are important for keeping stakeholders informed and engaged throughout the process.

- ▶ **Collaboration and partnership are key:** The IMPF Dialogue process has demonstrated the importance of collaboration and partnership between stakeholders and the TFD. This includes working together to identify common goals and to develop solutions that meet the needs of all stakeholders.

- ▶ **56** **Regular updates and feedback loops are important:** The IMPF Dialogue process has shown that regular updates and feedback loops are important for keeping stakeholders informed and engaged throughout the process.

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Peter Kanowski

The first part of the review discusses the importance of forests in providing ecosystem services and the challenges of managing intensively managed planted forests. It highlights the need for sustainable forest management practices that take into account the social, economic, and environmental impacts of forest activities.

The second part of the review examines the role of forests in carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation. It discusses the potential of planted forests to store carbon and the factors that influence carbon storage in different forest types and management regimes.

The third part of the review focuses on the economic aspects of forest management, including the costs and benefits of different forest types and management practices. It also discusses the importance of forest certification and the role of the private sector in forest management.

The fourth part of the review addresses the social aspects of forest management, including the impact of forest activities on local communities and the importance of stakeholder participation in forest management decisions.

The fifth part of the review discusses the policy and institutional framework for forest management, including the role of government, the private sector, and civil society. It also discusses the importance of international cooperation and the role of the United Nations in forest management.

The sixth part of the review provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the review. It emphasizes the need for a holistic approach to forest management that takes into account the social, economic, and environmental impacts of forest activities.

The seventh part of the review discusses the future of forest management, including the challenges and opportunities of managing intensively managed planted forests in the context of climate change and global forest governance.

The eighth part of the review provides a list of references and a glossary of terms.

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Marcus Colchester

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4. **Adaptability and Flexibility:** The process demonstrated the need for adaptable and flexible frameworks that can respond to changing circumstances and emerging challenges.

Collaboration and Partnership: Successful outcomes were achieved through collaborative efforts and partnerships between various stakeholders, including government, academia, and the private sector.

Transparency and Accountability: Maintaining transparency and accountability throughout the process was crucial for building trust and ensuring the integrity of the dialogue.

Continuous Learning and Improvement: The process emphasized the importance of continuous learning and improvement, allowing for the integration of feedback and the refinement of strategies.

Communication and Outreach: Effective communication and outreach strategies were essential for engaging a wide range of stakeholders and ensuring that their voices were heard.

Leadership and Vision: Strong leadership and a clear vision were key factors in driving the process forward and achieving meaningful results.

Resource Allocation: Adequate resource allocation, including financial, human, and technical resources, was necessary to support the process and its objectives.

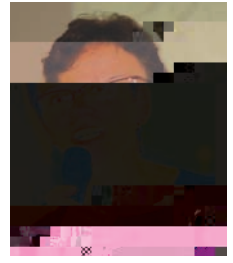
Monitoring and Evaluation: Regular monitoring and evaluation were conducted to assess progress, identify challenges, and inform decision-making.

Policy Integration: The process highlighted the need for policy integration, ensuring that dialogue outcomes are reflected in relevant policies and programs.

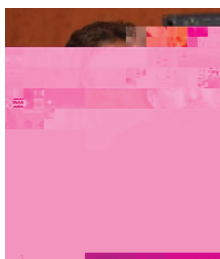
Stakeholder Engagement: Active and meaningful stakeholder engagement was a cornerstone of the process, fostering ownership and commitment.

Knowledge Sharing: Knowledge sharing and the exchange of best practices were encouraged to enhance the effectiveness of the dialogue process.

Building Capacity: Building the capacity of participants and stakeholders was a priority, ensuring they have the skills and resources to contribute effectively.



Kathia Vasconcelo



Gerhard Dieterle

1.8: The Decision Support Framework

The Decision Support Framework would:

1. Consider FAO's Responsible management of planted forests Voluntary Guidelines (2006)
2. Be available for use by any project developers on a voluntary basis
3. Primarily assist improved IMPF deployment in developing countries (which often lack planning and enforcement capacity relating to natural resources), but could also enhance IMPF project design and implementation in OECD countries
4. Primarily assist with new projects but could be used to mitigate impacts associated with existing IMPF resources.

The Decision Support Framework could consist of the following existing resource planning methodologies and tools and, as needed, be adapted for IMPF project development, e.g.

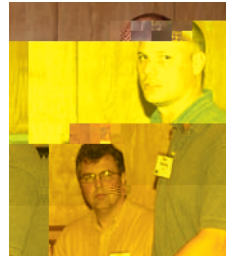
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment
- Corporate Ecosystem Services Review Guide
- Measuring Development Impact Assessment
- Conflict Resolution Guide
- Social Engagement & Community Engagement Guides
- Outgrower/Contract IMPF Grower Guides
- Responsible Use Guidelines for Forest Biotechnology

It would fully leverage and reference existing FAO and ITTO forest management guides and tools. The Decision Support Framework could also be supported by Best Practice Case Studies to illustrate sustainable IMPF deployment. Overall, the Decision Support Framework would aim to assemble, compile, and integrate existing resources, rather than develop new tools or guides.

The benefits generated by the Decision Support Framework would include:

1. Reduced economic business risk
2. Improved resource permitting efficiency
3. Maximised social and community development benefits
4. Maximised direct and indirect ecological service provision and associated benefits

7.01



Peter Holmgren and Gary Dunning

179: The Corporate Ecosystem Services Review (ESR)

The Corporate Ecosystem Services Review (ESR), developed by the World Resources Institute jointly with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the Meridian Institute, is a structured methodology that helps managers proactively develop strategies to manage their business risks and opportunities arising from their company's impact on ecosystems and dependency on critical ecosystem services. Five WBCSD member companies - Akzo Nobel, BC Hydro, Mondi, Rio Tinto, and Syngenta - tested the methodology. The ESR is available in Portuguese, Spanish and Japanese.

Source: www.wri.org/project/ecosystem-services-review; To download the ESR: www.wbcds.org/Plugins/DocSearch/details.asp?DocTypeId=25&ObjectId=Mjg5NjQ



37 *Journal of Business Ethics* (2008)

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1. The first paragraph discusses the historical context of forest management, noting that the concept of "intensively managed planted forests" (IMPF) is a relatively recent phenomenon. It highlights the shift from traditional, low-intensity forestry to modern, high-input forestry practices that aim to maximize timber production.

2. The second paragraph delves into the economic drivers behind the expansion of IMPF. It points out that the growing demand for wood products, particularly in the construction and furniture sectors, has led to increased pressure on natural forests. IMPF is seen as a way to meet this demand sustainably, although the term "sustainable" is often used loosely in this context.

3. The third paragraph explores the environmental impacts of IMPF. While proponents argue that these forests can be managed more responsibly than natural forests, critics point to several potential issues. These include the loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, and the release of greenhouse gases during the logging process.

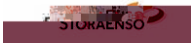
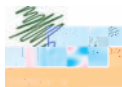
4. The fourth paragraph addresses the social and economic implications for local communities. IMPF often involves large-scale land acquisition, which can displace indigenous peoples and other local residents. Additionally, the concentration of land ownership in the hands of a few large corporations can reduce local livelihoods and economic resilience.

5. The fifth paragraph discusses the role of certification schemes in promoting responsible forest management. Organizations like the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) have developed standards that aim to ensure that wood products are sourced from responsibly managed forests. However, the effectiveness of these schemes is often questioned.

6. The sixth paragraph examines the policy and regulatory framework surrounding IMPF. Different countries have implemented various laws and regulations to govern forest management practices. The effectiveness of these regulations varies significantly, with some countries having robust legal systems and others having weaker enforcement mechanisms.

7. The seventh paragraph discusses the importance of stakeholder participation in forest management. This includes involving local communities, indigenous groups, and civil society organizations in decision-making processes. Transparent and inclusive governance is considered essential for ensuring that forest management practices are socially and environmentally sound.

8. The eighth paragraph concludes by summarizing the key findings of the review. It emphasizes that while IMPF offers a potential pathway to meet the growing demand for wood products, it must be managed carefully to avoid the negative environmental and social impacts associated with unsustainable forestry practices.



The Forests Dialogue (TFD), formed in 1999, is an outgrowth of dialogues and activities that began separately under the auspices of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, The World Bank, the International Institute for Environment and Development, and the World Resources Institute. These initiatives converged to create TFD when these leaders agreed that there needed to be a unique, civil society driven, on-going, international multi-stakeholder dialogue forum to address important global forestry issues.

TFD's mission and purpose is to bring key leaders together to build relationships based on trust, commitment and understanding and through them, generate substantive discussion on key issues related to achieving sustainable forest management around the world. TFD's dialogues serve as a platform to share aspirations and learning and to seek new ways to take collaborative action on the highest priority forest conservation and management issues.

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Gary Dunning
Executive Director

TFD is developing and conducting international multi-stakeholder dialogues on the following issues:

- ▶ *Forest Certification*
- ▶ *Illegal Logging and Forest Governance*
- ▶ *Intensively Managed Planted Forests*
- ▶ *Forests and Biodiversity Conservation*
- ▶ *Forests and Poverty Reduction*
- ▶ *Forests and Climate Change*

There are currently 23 members of the TFD Steering Committee. The Committee is responsible for the governance and oversight of TFD's activities. It includes representatives from private landowners, the forest products industry, ENGOs, retailers, aid organizations, unions, and academics.

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TFD's Mission

