



Managing conflicts between people and wildlife

Human-wildlife conflict in Africa – causes, consequences and management strategies.

F. Lamarque, J. Anderson, R. Fergusson, M. Lagrange, Y. Osei-Owusu & L. Bakker.

2009. FAO Forestry Paper No. 157. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106372-9.

Conflicts between humans and wildlife have occurred since the dawn of humanity. Impacts include human injuries and deaths, crop destruction, attacks on domestic animals, transmission of disease to livestock or humans, and threats to other plant and animal species (particularly those that are endangered or highly valuable).

While smaller animals present in vast numbers, such as birds, grasscutters and locusts, may actually have greater impact, the larger herbivores (elephants, buffalo and hippopotamus), mammalian carnivores (lions, leopards, cheetahs, spotted hyenas and wild dogs) and crocodiles are generally seen as more threatening to humans and are the focus of this book.

This book presents the issues, describes many different methods of conflict management and outlines a three-step framework for decision-making. After a global introduction, the text focuses on Africa, where human-wildlife conflicts are particularly prevalent. And they have become more frequent and severe over recent decades as a result of human population growth, extension of transport routes and expansion of agricultural and industrial activities, which together have led to increased human encroachment on previously wild and uninhabited areas.

Human-wildlife conflict exists in one form or another all over the world. Thus this publication will be of interest beyond Africa. Its audience will include wildlife practitioners, development workers and researchers, local, regional and national authorities, and ultimately anybody keen to learn more about the issue.

Promoting non-wood forest products to diversify farmers' livelihoods

Non-farm income from non-wood forest products. E. Marshall & C. Chandrasekharan.

2009. FAO Diversification Booklet No. 12. Rome, FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106140-4.

This short publication, aimed at people and organizations that provide advisory, business and technical support services to

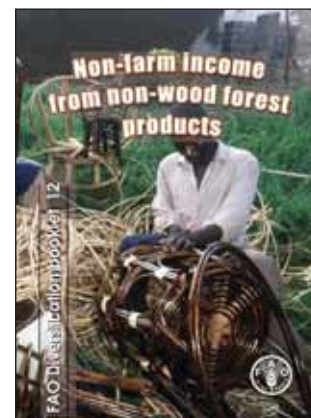
resource-poor small-scale farmers and local communities in low- and middle-income countries, is intended to raise awareness about rural livelihood opportunities arising from non-wood forest products (NWFPs). It explores the sustainable and complementary contribution that NWFPs can make to livelihoods through subsistence and trade, and provides advice about how the right support and services can help promote NWFPs as a successful livelihood option. It examines the potential benefits, farmer requirements and constraints, and critical success factors in NWFP-based activities.

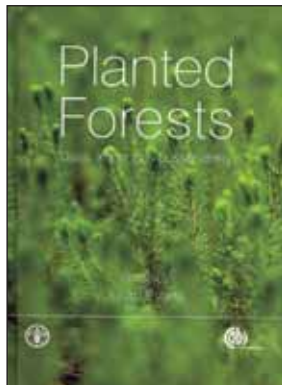
An introduction outlining the history of NWFPs, their current status and their role in improving rural livelihoods is followed by an overview of the many NWFPs and their principal uses. Subsequent chapters address NWFP assets for sustainable livelihoods – natural, social, human, physical and financial – and NWFP value chains, covering stages from production to harvesting, post-harvest, transport, processing and marketing.

The publication next examines strategies for successful NWFP trade. This chapter explores sustainable management of the natural resources; social assets and personal skills for successful trade; value chain analysis; improving physical access, transport and communication; support and services to help promote NWFPs; and policy, assistance and extension.

The FAO Diversification Booklet series profiles farm or non-farm enterprises that can be integrated into small farms to increase incomes and enhance livelihoods, based on their suitability in terms of resource requirements, costs, exposure to risk and complexity. Most volumes emphasize products or services aimed at local markets. However, the present booklet also considers export markets, because international market demand for NWFPs influences small enterprise development and local markets.

In addition to helping service providers support small-scale farmers in exploring new opportunities, this publication also suggests actions that policy-makers and programme managers in government and non-governmental organizations can take to help create enabling environments for small-scale farmers to diversify their income-generating activities.





Current issues for planted forests

Planted forests – uses, impacts and sustainability. J. Evans, ed. 2009. Wallingford, UK, CAB International (CABI) & FAO. ISBN 978-92-5-106222-7 (FAO), 978-1 84593 564 1 (CABI).

Although planted forests make up only 7 percent of the world's forest resources, they have superseded naturally regenerating forests as the principal source of industrial wood products. Representing a complement, not an alternative, to natural forests, planted forests have become increasingly important for reversing deforestation, forest ecosystem loss and forest degradation.

This book provides a synthesis of the uses, impacts and sustainability of planted forests, beginning with their history and looking forward to their potential for the future. It considers management objectives for their use and aspects of ownership and policy, addressing questions such as: Can planted forests help mitigate climate change? Do they adversely affect hydrology? How will they contribute to bioenergy production in the future? What is their role in biodiversity conservation?

A chapter on definitions probes the continuum of forests (and trees outside forests) managed with different levels of intensity and for different objectives (productive or protective). Other chapters summarize recent FAO studies on the current state of planted forests and the outlook to 2030.

The publication emphasizes the multiple roles of planted forests – economic, social, environmental and ecological. These include production of wood, fibre and fuel; soil and water protection; climate change mitigation; and landscape restoration and site reclamation. A chapter on policy, institutional and ownership issues highlights private-sector and smallholder considerations from an investment perspective. Finally, a chapter on sustainable silviculture and management reviews the impact of planted forests on soils, nutrient balance, insect pest and disease threats and site changes, as well as invasive species risks. Management interventions to minimize risks are suggested.

This book will be an essential resource for forestry researchers, policy-makers, planners and all concerned with land use and the environment. To order, see: www.cabi.org/CABIPages/bk_BookDisplay.asp?PID=2192

Implications of forest governance reform in Africa

Governing Africa's forests in a globalized world. L.A. German, A. Karsenty & A.-M. Tiani, eds. 2010. London, UK, Earthscan. ISBN 978-1-84407-756-4.

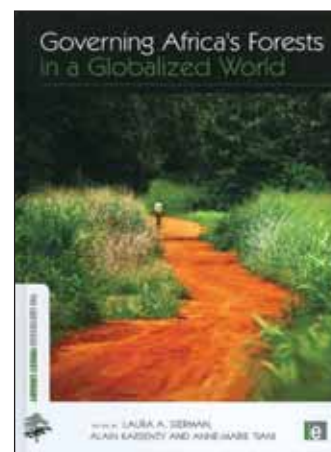
Many countries in Africa, as elsewhere in the world, are engaged in processes to decentralize forest management. Yet most African countries continue to face serious problems of forest governance, from inequitable benefit sharing to unsustainable forest management and illegal activities. This book summarizes experiences and outcomes of decentralization to date and explores the viability of different governance instruments in the context of expanding commercial pressures on forests.

After an introductory section framing the evolution of forest governance in Africa, Part II addresses the different forms and outcomes of decentralized forest management, emphasizing livelihoods, sustainability of natural resource use, gender issues, participation and distribution of benefits. Specific cases are presented from Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Part III addresses the implications of forest sector governance reforms for international trade and finance. The first two chapters analyse experiences in Ghana and Tanzania. Additional chapters consider the African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) and Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) processes; business networks in the African forest sector; and implications of climate change for forest governance.

This book builds on earlier volumes exploring different dimensions of decentralization and perspectives from other regions of the world. It examines dimensions of forest governance that are both unique to Africa and representative of broader global patterns. The authors conclude by drawing out implications of their findings for policy and practice.

This volume will be of interest to policy- and decision-makers at all levels – local, national, regional and global – and to anyone concerned with the state of forestry in Africa.





Connecting forest certification and fair trade to support community producers

Distinguishing community forest products in the market: industrial demand for a mechanism that brings together forest certification and fair trade. D. Macqueen, A. Dufey, A.P. Cota Gomes, N. Sanchez Hidalgo, M.R. Nouer, R. Pasos, L.A. Argüelles Suárez, V. Subendranathan, Z.H. García Trujillo, S. Vermeulen, M. de Almeida Voivodic & E. Wilson. 2008. Small and Medium Forestry Enterprise No. 22. Edinburgh, UK, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). ISBN 978-1-84369-682-7.

Evidence increasingly shows that small forest enterprises, especially those democratically managed by communities, have more potential for reducing poverty than large-scale commercial forestry, even though policy and practice often favour the latter. However, voluntary market mechanisms such as certification have not yet helped community enterprises on a significant scale. Community forest producers must match what the buyer wants, often in competition with other more powerful, better informed and better financed enterprises. This report asks whether it might be possible to develop a mechanism to bring together forest certification and fair trade in the timber market, to enable ethical consumers to distinguish responsibly produced community forest products in the market so as to open up new market niches in support of small forest enterprise.

The publication first describes the results of an international demand survey of timber buyers in 21 countries. It showed that of more than 180 companies known for their social or environmental interest, over two-thirds were interested in principle in the idea of distinguishing community forest products in the market. Their interest was mainly based on increasing customer demand for knowledge about the sustainability of fair trade timber items.

Next, the publication presents four case studies on the demand for community forest products in Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico and Papua New Guinea, based on literature reviews and interviews along value chains involving community forest producers. In each country, one value chain was reviewed in more detail, to determine whether and how a mechanism to distinguish community forest products might be developed for the benefit of those involved.

The report concludes that there does seem to be significant demand for a mechanism to credibly distinguish community forest

products in the market, both from international and national buyer groups and from community forest producers. The experiences described in this publication suggest that the main prerequisites for successful trade with communities include the formation of strong community business organizations and the stepwise development of community forest management and business capacity. The experience of the fair trade movement in addressing these issues makes it logical to build better links between forestry and fair trade.

Links between forests and human health

Human health and forests – a global overview of issues, practice and policy. C.J.P. Colfer, ed. 2008. People and Plants International Conservation Series. London, UK, Earthscan. ISBN 978-1-84407-532-4.

The relationship between the health of the world's forests and the health of the hundreds of millions of people who live and work in them is a topic that researchers have only recently begun to examine. This book is a comprehensive introduction to the issues surrounding the health of people living in and around forests, particularly in Asia, South America and Africa.

Part I presents a set of policy, public health, environmental conservation and ecological perspectives on health and forests. Chapters focus on medicinal plants, nutrition, woodfuel, women's and children's health, and tropical forest diseases such as Ebola, Nipah encephalitis and malaria. Part II features four case studies: on the links between HIV/AIDS and the forest sector; on forest disturbance and health risk to the Yanomani in the Amazon region; on biodiversity, environment and health issues among rainforest dwellers around the world; and on links between diet and health. Part III looks at the specific challenges to health care delivery in forested areas, including remoteness and the integration of traditional medicine with modern health care.

The book concludes with a synthesis designed to enable practitioners and policy-makers to work with forest dwellers to improve their health and their ecosystems.

This publication will be a vital addition to the knowledge base of professionals, academics and students working on forests, natural resources management, health and development worldwide.

