

FAO, UNECE, 2021. **FOREST SECTOR OUTLOOK STUDY 2020-2040**. SWITZERLAND, UNITED NATIONS (UN), UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (UNECE), FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), 103 P.

The Forest Sector Outlook Study 2020-2040 provides information for the UNECE region that supports decision making by showing the possible medium- and long-term consequences of specific policy choices and structural changes, using scenario analyses whenever possible. The study is the first to cover the entire region and provides results for the main UNECE subregions of Europe, North America and the Russian Federation. The study provides insight on six priority questions which were identified through a transparent and participatory process: (i) How would different demand changes affect the UNECE forest products market? (ii) How would different supply changes affect the UNECE region forest products markets? (iii) How would significant trade restrictions affect the UNECE region forest product markets? (iv) How will UNECE forests be affected by climate change? (v) How could UNECE region forests and the forest sector contribute to climate change mitigation? (vi) How could UNECE forests adapt to climate change? The study contains information on the possible impacts of future trends regarding the future forest carbon sink in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, and on harvest, production, consumption, net exports and prices of wood products by 2040. The study takes a pragmatic, transparent and objective approach to answering these key questions, sometimes using a modelling approach. It enables stakeholders to evaluate the long-term consequences of policy choices. The study contributes to evidence-based policy formulation and decision making. It is not a forecast of what will happen in the future. Rather, it sheds light on the possible consequences of policy choices and of factors external to the forest sector, most notably anthropogenic climate change. The study draws attention to the following issues emerging from the analysis in the study, and asks questions which policy makers and stakeholders might consider: (i) Disturbances and the

forest sink; (ii) Demand for land for increased carbon sequestration by forests; (iii) Putting substitution in a wider context; (iv) Trade measures, and; (v) Need for a system-wide, holistic approach to strategies and policies.

*Adapted from the publisher's summary.*

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[https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/SP-51-2021-11\\_0.pdf](https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/SP-51-2021-11_0.pdf)  
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Palais des Nations, 8-14 Avenue de la Paix, 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland.

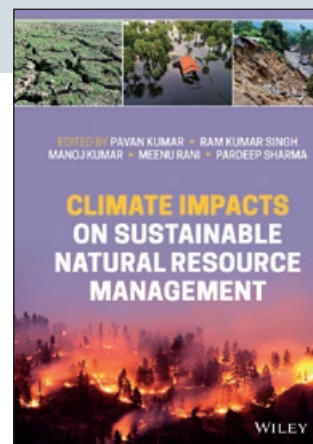


FAO, UNECE, 2021. **FOREST PRODUCTS ANNUAL MARKET REVIEW 2020-2021**. SWITZERLAND, UNITED NATIONS (UN), UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (UNECE), FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), 103 P.

The Forest Products Annual Market Review 2020-2021 provides a comprehensive analysis of markets in the UNECE region and reports on the main market influences beyond the region. It covers products from the forest to the end user and from roundwood and primary processed products to value-added, housing and wood energy. Statistics-based chapters analyse the markets for wood raw materials, sawnwood, wood-based panels, paper, paperboard and woodpulp. Underlying the analysis is a comprehensive collection of data. The *Review* highlights the role of sustainable forest products in international markets, discusses policies concerning forests and forest products, assesses the main trends and drivers, and analyses the effects of the current economic situation on forest product markets.

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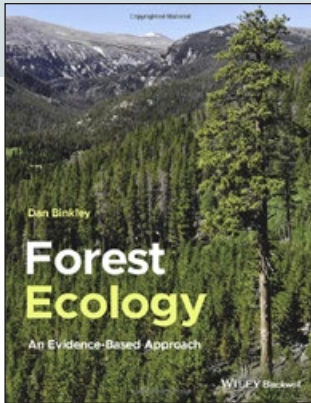


PAVAN KUMAR, RAM KUMAR SINGH, MANOJ KUMAR, MEENU RANI, PARDEEP SHARMA (EDS), 2021. **CLIMATE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**. UNITED KINGDOM, WILEY BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 384 P.

Climate change has emerged as one of the predominant global concerns of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Statistics show that the average surface temperature of the Earth has increased by about 1.18 °C since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and the sea levels are rising due to the melting of glaciers. Further rise in the global temperature will have dire consequences for the survival of humans on the planet Earth. There is a need to monitor climatic data and associated drivers of changes to develop sustainable planning. The anthropogenic activities that are linked to climate change need scientific evaluation and must be curtailed before it is too late. This book contributes significantly in the field of sustainable natural resource management linked to climate change. Up to date research findings from developing and developed countries like India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the USA have been presented through selected case studies covering different thematic areas. The book has been organized into six major themes of sustainable natural resource management, determinants of forest productivity, agriculture and climate change, water resource management and riverine health, climate change threat on natural resources, and linkages between natural resources and biotic-abiotic stressors to develop the concept and to present the findings in a way that is useful for a wide range of readers. While the range of applications and innovative techniques is constantly increasing, this book provides a summary of findings to provide the updated information. This book will be of interest to researchers and practitioners in the field of environmental sciences, remote sensing, geographical information system, meteorology, sociology and policy studies related to natural resource management and climate change.

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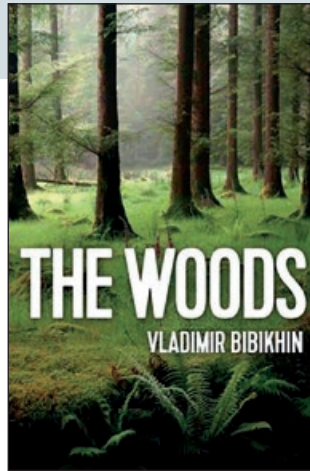


BINKLEY D., 2021. **FOREST ECOLOGY: AN EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH.** UNITED STATES, WILEY BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 288 P.

Forest ecology is the science that deals with everything in forests, including plants and animals (and their interactions), the features of the environment that affect plants and animals, and the interactions of humans and forests. All of these components of forests interact across scales of space and time. Some interactions are constrained, deterministic, and predictable; but most are indeterminate, contingent, and only broadly predictable. *Forest Ecology: An Evidence-Based Approach* examines the features common to all forests, and those unique cases that illustrate the importance of site-specific factors in determining the structure, function, and future of a forest. The author emphasizes the role of evidence in forest ecology, because appealing, simple stories often lead to misunderstandings about how forests work. A reliance on evidence is central to distinguishing between appealing stories and stories that actually fit real forests. The evidence-based approach emphasizes the importance of real-world, observable science in forests. Classical approaches to ecology in the twentieth century often over-emphasized appealing concepts that were not sufficiently based on real forests. The vast amount of information now available on forests allows a more complete coverage of forest ecology that relies on a strong, empirical foundation. *Forest Ecology: An Evidence-Based Approach* is the ideal companion text for the teaching of upper-level undergraduate and graduate courses in forest ecology.

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BIBIKHIN V., TAIT A. (TRANS.), 2021. **THE WOODS.** UNITED STATES, WILEY BLACKWELL PUBLISHING, 416 P.

In our modern, urbanized societies, our engagement with the natural world often seems distant and superficial. Human life is now far removed from its prehistoric origins, when humans dwelt deep within the forests and depended on them for their survival. In this important book, Vladimir Bibikhin, one of Russia's most influential twentieth-century philosophers, argues that, although most humans now live far from woods and forests, our existence remains profoundly linked to them. It was Aristotle who first appreciated their primal role, even deriving his notion of 'matter' from the Greek words for wood and forest. As timber, the woods may be seen as inanimate material, but at the same time they also constitute a living ecosystem and the source of energy and life. By opening up this duality, the woods are transformed from simple matter to a living environment, serving as a reminder that we belong to the world of biological life to a far greater extent than we usually think. *The Woods* will be of interest to students and scholars in philosophy and the humanities generally and to anyone concerned with the environment and our relationship to the natural world.

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ASNAWI I., 2019. **L'ESPRIT DE LA JUNGLE.** FRANCE, PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE (PUF), 128 P.

« Que restera-t-il de l'humanité lorsque toutes nos forêts auront été brûlées, nos rivières asséchées, nos ressources naturelles épuisées ? » Iwan Asnawi est guérisseur. Il a grandi au cœur de la prodigieuse jungle indonésienne, sur un territoire aujourd'hui dévasté par les plantations de palmiers à huile, et devenu socialement le plus dangereux du pays. Par son histoire, il est le témoin des conséquences écologiques, culturelles et sociales désastreuses de la déforestation massive imposée par la dictature militaire. Au fil de ce récit, Iwan Asnawi rend hommage au peuple indonésien, à ses traditions, ses clans, ses souffrances, et à son syncrétisme spirituel parfois si déroutant pour les Européens. Humaniste, militante, sa parole est un plaidoyer pour tous ceux qui se battent pour protéger leurs forêts, leurs savoirs et notre avenir.

*Adapté du résumé de l'éditeur.*

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BLASER J., FRIZZO J., NORRGROVE L., 2021. **NOT ONLY TIMBER – THE POTENTIAL FOR MANAGING NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS IN TROPICAL PRODUCTION FORESTS – A COMPREHENSIVE LITERATURE REVIEW.** INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO), PRECIOUS FORESTS FOUNDATION, 84 P.

Tropical forests contain much more value, commercially and for communities, than just timber. For centuries, forest-dependent peoples have known and used numerous edible nuts, fruits and other plant and animal products for food and medicine – what today we call non-timber forest products (NTFPs). This report, which draws on the authors' field experience and a thorough review of the literature, explores multiple-use forest management approaches in which NTFPs help make the economic case for natural forests. It presents three examples of well-established NTFPs in humid tropical forests – Brazil nut, rattan and rubber. For each, it examines the factors and strategies that have enabled the sustainable harvesting of the NTFP, as well as the challenges in maintaining a sustainable NTFP management regime. The report also describes six promising NTFPs that grow in tropical forests – two each from tropical Africa, Southeast Asia and the Amazon – for which the potential is yet to be fully realized. And it uses a five-star system to rate the potential of 28 individual NTFPs to yield positive economic, social and environmental outcomes. The report concludes that integrating NTFP management in timber production forests could be a decisive step in ensuring economic viability, bearing in mind the imperative to use natural tropical forests wisely and sustainably, or risk losing them forever.

*Adapted from the publisher's summary.*

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International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Organizations Center, 5th Floor, Pacifico Yokohama, 1-1-1 Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, 220-0012 Japan.



HELD C., MEIER-LANDSBERG E., ALONSO V., 2021. **TROPICAL TIMBER 2050 – AN ANALYSIS OF THE FUTURE SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TROPICAL TIMBER AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY.** INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO), 78 P.

ITTO undertakes a wide range of work on incentives to promote sustainable forestry in tropical countries, including the development of models for forecasting trends in tropical timber supply and demand. Such models can assist in planning policies at the national and international levels, and they can be used to forecast likely recovery times from shocks to the sector – such as that caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This report describes a model developed to forecast trends in tropical timber supply and trade to 2050. It analyzes potential scenarios and examines previous economic and non-economic shocks to estimate the likely time required for the sector to recover to pre-pandemic levels. The report also considers longer-term factors. With global resource use set to more than double by 2050, it is essential to strive for carbon-neutral production based on renewable and sustainably produced materials such as wood. Sustainably produced tropical timber could take a leading role in this quest as a substitute for non-environmentally friendly materials; the report sets out five complementary strategies that could help drive sustainable growth in the sector. This report is part of an ongoing effort by ITTO to provide knowledge and learning experiences on incentivizing investments in natural tropical forests and the sustainable production of the wood and non-wood products arising from them. Among other things, the wealth of information herein highlights the crucial role that sustainably managed tropical forests can play in climate-change mitigation and adaptation by encouraging the greater engagement of governments and private-sector players in this sphere.

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International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), International Organizations Center, 5th Floor, Pacifico Yokohama, 1-1-1 Minato-Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, 220-0012 Japan.



QUENTIN GRAFTON R., LONG CHU H., NELSON H., BONNIS G., 2021. **A GLOBAL ANALYSIS OF THE COST-EFFICIENCY OF FOREST CARBON SEQUESTRATION** OECD ENVIRONMENT WORKING PAPERS 185, 67 P.

The paper proposes a ranking of the countries where forest carbon sequestration is the most cost-efficient among 166 countries for which data are available. Taking into account the main cost factors leads to a more nuanced ranking of the countries to be favoured for cost-efficient forest carbon sequestration compared to the assumption that these would always be in tropical areas with high rainfall. The ranking reflects the differences in the opportunity cost of land use and labour cost (production costs), the quality of the business environment (transaction costs), natural conditions (forest productivity), wildfire risk and the avoided GHG emissions from alternative land use. Cost-efficiency also depends on the type of forest project (afforestation, reforestation or forest conservation) and how private (wood harvest) and non-private (environmental and social) co-benefits are counted. A sensitivity analysis is undertaken to examine the robustness of the results with respect to uncertainties in values of the cost and quantity factors of forest carbon sequestration. The results support the view that forests can be a cost-efficient way to offset GHG emissions and that significant cost reductions are possible by targeting the country and sub-national regions in which to locate forest carbon sequestration projects. The report also reviews the literature on the significance and cost of forest carbon sequestration and provides an overview of forest carbon offset schemes.

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