



THE GREATEST MYTHS &
MYSTERIES OF ALL

IN DEFENCE OF TROPICAL
FORESTS

**"THE ONSLAUGHT
ON THE
TROPICAL FORESTS"
IS REAL !!!!!**

**All blames are on tropical forests –
ecological, environmental, social,
and economic-wise**

PERSPECTIVE # 1: % CHANGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA UNDER FOREST COVER



COUNTRY/YEAR	1971	1976	1981	1986	1989
USA	31.9	31.8	31.0	28.9	28.3
GERMANY	29.8	29.8	30.0	30.0	29.5
AUSTRALIA	18.8	14.1	13.9	13.9	13.5
NETHERLAND	?	?	?	8.0	8.0
UK	?	?	?	9.0	5.7
FRANCE	?	?	?	26.6	26.6
BELGIUM	?	?	?	21.0	21.0
DENMARK	?	?	?	11.4	11.2
MALAYSIA	?	?	66.6	60.0	57.8
INDONESIA	?	?	45.0	72.5	60.0
PHILIPPINES	?	?	31.0	24.5	21.5
THAILAND	?	?	47.0	35.0	26.0
BRUNEI	?	?	81.0	80.8	80.5

PERSPECTIVE # 2: AVERAGE ANNUAL REFORESTATION 1980s



COUNTRY	% ANNUAL REFORESTATION	X 1000 ha
USA	0.6	1775
GERMANY	0.9	62
AUSTRALIA	0.06	62
NETHERLAND	0.66	2
UK	1.8	40
FRANCE	0.4	51
BELGIUM	2.5	19
DENMARK	?	?
MALAYSIA	0.2	25
INDONESIA	0.2	164
PHILIPPINES	0.9	63
THAILAND	0.2	31
BRUNEI	?	?

Source: World Resources 1980-1990. WRI, Washington D.C.

PERSPECTIVE # 3a: ANNUAL LOG/ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (x 1,000 CUBIC METERS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION		RANK	
	1985-1987(a)	1989(b)	1989	1982
USA	485760	533168	1	1
SOVIET UNION	374857	382100	2	2
CHINA	269062	272665	3	4
INDIA	250279	269451	4	3
BRAZIL	237779	255455	5	5
CANADA	179536	176976	6	6
INDONESIA	158075	175730	7	7
NIGERIA	98603	108298	8	8
SWEDEN	52507	55704	9	9
MALAYSIA	40185	50537	10	10

Source: a) World Resources 1990-1991. WRI, Washington D.C.
b) ASIAWEEK, November 13, 1992


PERSPECTIVE # 3b: ANNUAL LOG/ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (x 1,000 CUBIC METERS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION		RANK	
	1985-1987(a)	1989(b)	1989	1992
FINLAND	41393	46262	11	12
FRANCE	39890	43727	12	14
ETHIOPIA	38927	39640	13	20
THAILAND	36900	36734	14	11
PHILIPPINES	35822	38503	15	16
KENYA	33784	35650	16	21
ZAIRE	31381	35348	17	19
WEST GERMANY	31583	35332	18	22
TANZANIA	23892	33103	19	13
JAPAN	32650	31936	20	17

Source: a) World Resources 1990-1991. WRI, Washington D.C.
b) ASIAWEEK, November 13, 1992

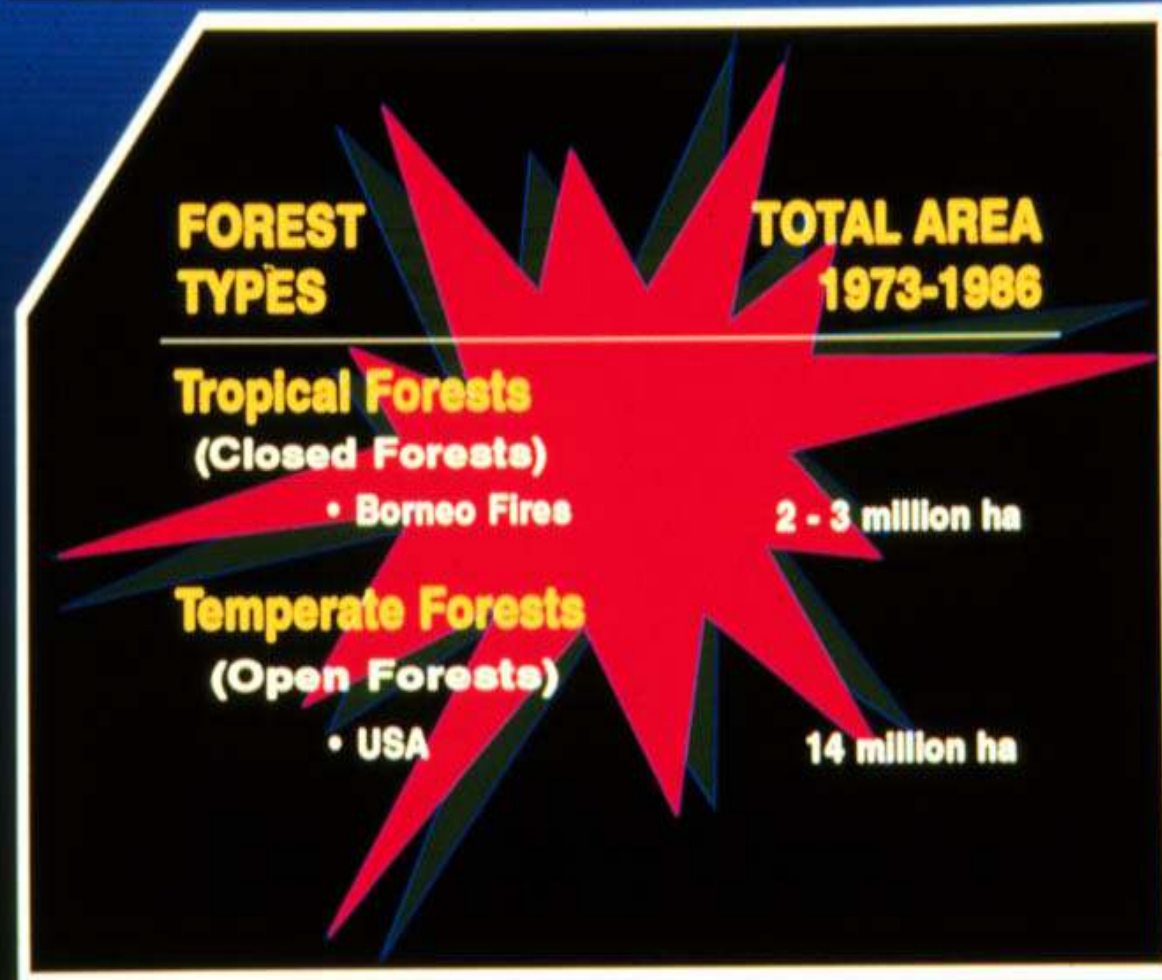
PERSPECTIVE # 3c: ANNUAL LOG/ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (x 1,000 CUBIC METERS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION		RANK	
	1985-1987(a)	1989(b)	1989	1982
AUSTRALIA	19907	20041	28	32
UK (BRITAIN)	5082	6462	65	75
BELGIUM	3376	4757	76	92
DENMARK	2236	?	>100	>100



Source: a) World Resources 1990-1991. WRI, Washington D.C.
..... b) ASIaweek, November 13, 1992

PERSPECTIVE # 4: FOREST BURNED DUE TO FIRE



Source: a) Nengah Wirawan, 1991.
b) Daedalus Enterprise Inc., Mich., USA, 1990

PERSPECTIVE # 5: GREENHOUSE INDEX (CO₂, CH₄, CFCs)



Source: a) Nengah Wirawan, 1991
b) World Resources 1990-91, WRI, Washington DC

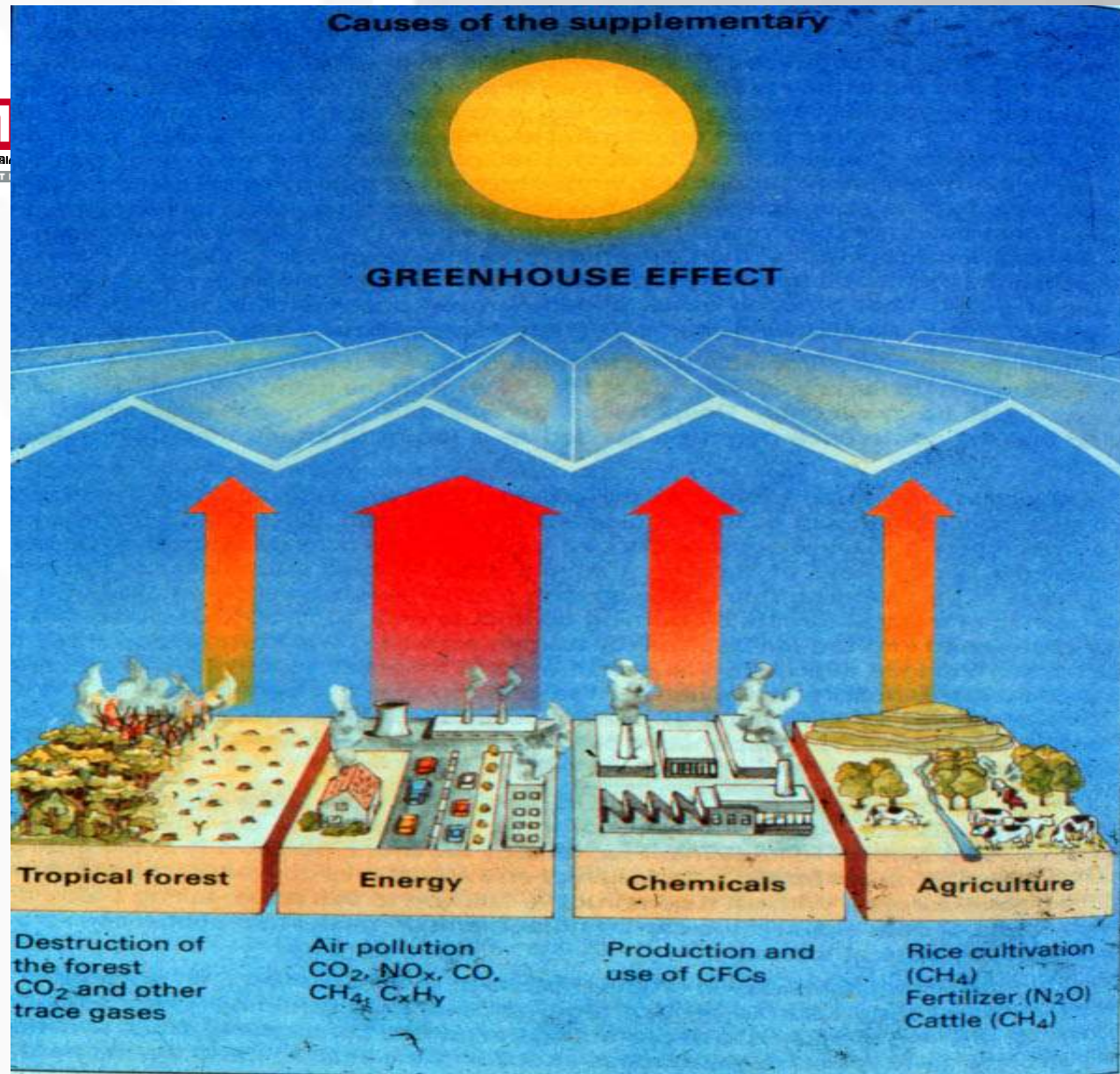


Figure 1: Causes of the supplementary greenhouse effect.

OUR FURTHER CONCERN / CONSEQUENCE

QUICKTAKE

Facts that figure

LEADING CO₂ PRODUCERS

IN 2004
(TOP 30)

#1. USA

#2. CHINA

#3. RUSSIA

#4. INDIA

#5. JAPAN

#14. INDONESIA

#8. UK

#22. THAI

#26. M'SIA

6. Germany, 7. Canada, 9. Korea (Rep. of), 10. Italy, 11. Mexico, 12. S. Africa, 13. Iran, 15. France, 16. Brazil, 17. Spain, 18. Ukraine, 19. Australia, 20. Saudi Arabia, 21. Poland, 23. Turkey, 24. Kazakhstan, 25. Algeria, 27. Venezuela, 28. Egypt, 29. UAE, 30. Netherlands



PERSPECTIVE # 6: TOP TIMBER EXPORTERS (IN 1989)

COUNTRY	US \$ BILLION
CANADA	18.4
USA	12.4
SWEDEN	8.7
FINLAND	8.5
GERMANY (F.R)	6.1
USSR	3.8
INDONESIA	3.7
FRANCE	3.7
MALAYSIA	3.0
AUSTRIA	2.8

Source: a) ASIA PACIFIC FOREST INDUSTRIES, JULY 1992,
AS SEEN IN ITTO TFMU VOL 3(2): APRIL 1993



Overall Philosophy, Science & Economics of Tropical Forests

"TROPICAL FORESTS FORM MORE THAN 50% OF THE LAND MASS, ALTHOUGH THEIR PRODUCTS FORM LESS THAN 10% OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE"

A VERY IMPORTANT ECOSYSTEM INDEED

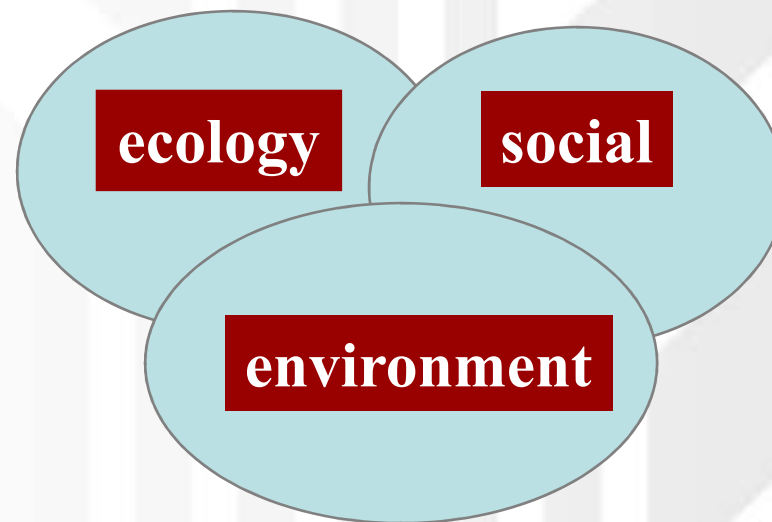


Beyond Catch Phrases

WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALLY MEAN?

*The word **"economic"** is missing !!

Venn Diagram:



New 12-04-06

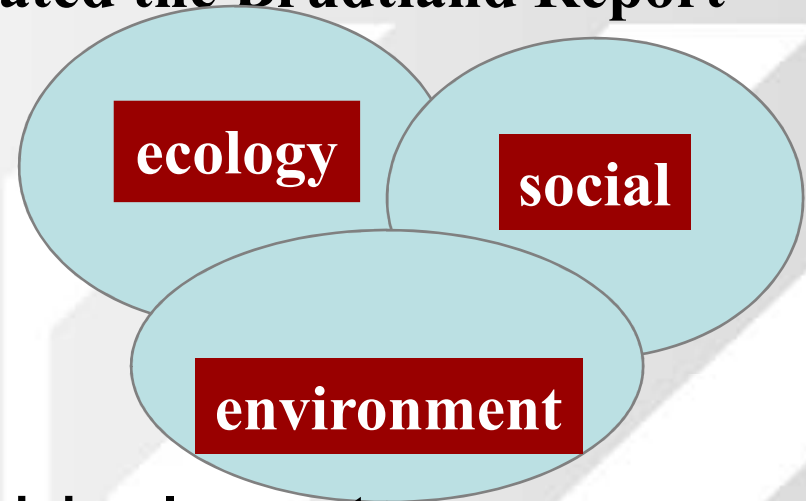
Beyond Catch Phrases



A better understanding of the idea of SD can be found in a report by the **World Conservation Strategy** -- predated the Brudtland Report

The emerging paradigm of SD: "...seeks to develop strategies and tools to respond to five broad requirements

- Integration of conservation and development;
- Satisfaction of basic human needs;
- Achievement of equity and social justice;
- Provision of social self-determination and cultural diversity; and
- Maintenance of ecological integrity.



New 12-04-06

Beyond Catch Phrases

WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALLY MEAN?

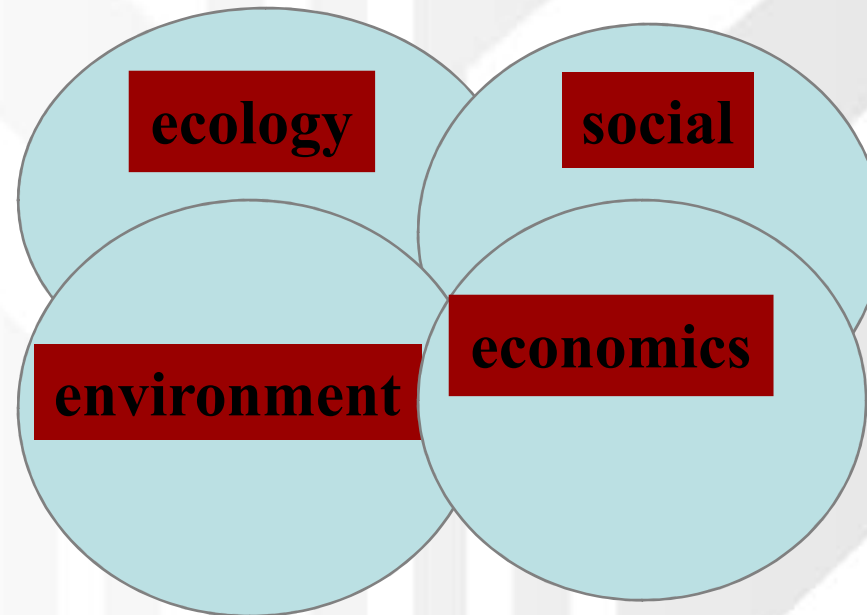
SD is ultimately a frustrating idea (when one tries) to turn it into a useable concept... and to apply it to investment decisions or national account - an exercise that exposes some of its weakness but as a broad goal, SD is useful in a sense. Like many important ideas, it is better than nothing.<<Sometimes I call SD an "Alternative Economics" not "An Alternative to Economics". >>

New 16-06-06

WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALLY MEAN?



**IT IS AN "ALTERNATIVE ECONOMICS" NOT
"AN ALTERNATIVE TO ECONOMICS" !!**



**A New Venn
Diagram !**

New 12-04-06

“ALTERNATIVE ECONOMICS”

The concept has four benefits:

- (1) SD has to crisscross economist & ecologists to look much more carefully at their models and their definitions.**
- (2) SD has to get some specific tools to measure the effect of human activity on the environment. Economic indicators, such as GNP have to include the depletion of natural resources and their degradation through pollution.**
- (3) SD has to develop a set of criteria into a development project to analyze and review wider policy implications and choices in terms of ECONOMIC, SOCIAL & CULTURAL, ECOLOGY, and ENVIRONMENT**
- (4) SD is on its way to becoming a philosophical concept that will infuse all work on development, whether in developed and/or developing countries!**

Overall, never have these two words (SD) been used so much with so much inconsistency!!.... It is fast becoming a landfill site for every environmental idea....For most parts, few seem to care about the words mean, or whether they even have any real meaning!

WHAT DOES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALLY MEAN?

Some Thoughts:

(1) HAVE WE REACH A POINT WHERE SD HAS BECOME A HARZADOUS CONCEPT TODAY, ESPECIALLY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES?

(2) IF THE WORDS SD HAVE BECOME A CRITERION IN EVALUATING WORTHINESS OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT WITHOUT DUE REGARDS TO PROPER ECONOMICS - **fulfilling the five broad requirements I mentioned earlier - THEN THE ECONOMIC OF A NON-SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECT IS SIMPLY IRRELEVANT WHEN COMPARED TO PROJECT THAT HAS LOW AND UNECONOMIC YIELD BUT IS SUSTAINABLE !**

New 16-06-06



 PRODUCE WOOD

FOREST MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

 PRODUCE NON-WOOD PRODUCTS



With Knowledge We Serve



CONSERVE BIO-DIVERSITY

FOREST MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

PROVIDE RECREATIONAL NEEDS





MANAGE ENVIRONMENT

FOREST MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

PROVIDE SOCIAL NEEDS



With knowledge we serve

☰ PROVIDE SOCIAL NEEDS e.g. Latin forests go local

- **Bolivia** granted municipal governments the right to request up to 20% of the national forests for use by local groups, and it passed on 25% of the forestry license fees to create municipal forestry units.
- **Honduras** allowed municipalities to regain control over 28% of the country's forests, which belonged to them but had been managed by the central government.

(POLEX: CIFOR's Forest Policy Expert Listserver, last logged on 14-June- 2004)

 **PROVIDE SOCIAL NEEDS** e.g. Latin forests go local



Guatemala requires municipalities to create environmental offices and has encouraged them to lead reforestation projects. Municipalities can keep 50% of the revenues from concessions and exploitation licenses.

- **Nicaragua** permits the national forestry service to hand over regulatory responsibilities to municipalities along with resources to do the work. For the first time municipal representatives sit on key forestry commissions.

(POLEX: CIFOR's Forest Policy Expert Listserv, last logged on 14-June- 2004)

An aerial photograph of a dense forest with a winding path. The path is a mix of dark and light brown, suggesting different types of trees or perhaps a dirt path. The surrounding forest is a mix of green and brown, indicating a diverse ecosystem. A dark brown rectangular box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing the text "Terima Kasih" in a yellow, italicized font.

Terima Kasih