

The Business Of Sustainable Forestry Case Study Precious Woods Ltd Precious Woods Ltd

Marketing Products from Sustainably Managed Forests-Diana Propper de Callejon 1999-06 "Most forest products analysts exploring the market for sustainable forest products have been searching for the green consumer. They have assumed that the well-documented consumer concerns about the impact of the industry on the forest would make consumer demand the dominant force propelling the industry toward sustainability. While consumers' concerns about the industry's environmental impact remain important, many other, more powerful, forces are at work that will lead to an overall market shift towards sustainable forest management (SFM). These factors are converging to shift environmental attention on the industry from process controls and recycling to the management of forest resources. Today, a greater emphasis on the entire life cycle of forest products is pushing environmental concerns through the value chain from retail stores and pulp mills back down to the forest floor. This paper assesses the major drivers and pressures on the forest products industry that are combining to bring about more SFM; thereby, significantly increasing the volume of sustainably produced forest products entering the markets. The paper first looks at "push" drivers - those drivers putting pressure on the industry, pushing it towards greater sustainability. Second, external "pull" drivers are examined. These are incentives that encourage the forest products industry to change its practices and operate more sustainably. The third section describes how these push and pull drivers are converging to gradually create a market for sustainably produced forest products. Finally, geographic and industry structure factors are examined to identify how and where the transition to sustainable forestry is most likely to emerge."

Sustaining Profits and Forests-Sustainable Forestry Working Group 1997

The Business of Sustainable Forestry-Michael Jenkins 1999-06-01 A range of powerful forces -- increasing demand for wood, uncertain and decreasing supply, increasing environmental pressures, and growing markets for environmentally certified wood -- are changing the way the forest products industry conducts business. Forward-thinking firms have recognized the significance of these forces and are developing a new business model, one that will not only sustain revenues, but can ensure the long-term health of the forests upon which the industry depends. The Business of Sustainable Forestry integrates and analyzes a series of 21 case studies of industry leaders carried out by the Sustainable Forestry Working Group. The motivations of the pioneering firms studied are as varied as their characteristics, yet each has made significant progress. The authors of this book argue that the operations that have been most successful are those that have integrated sustainable forestry principles and practices into their overall corporate strategy. The book: describes the forces that are pushing the industry toward sustainability presents an overview of the new techniques and technologies that are making sustainable forestry more feasible than ever presents in clear, engaging prose company profiles that demonstrate both the promise of and the obstacles to sustainable forest management gives a clear-eyed look at practices such as certification and their capacity to transform the forest products market provides conclusions drawn from the cases by Stuart Hart of the University of North Carolina and Matt Arnold of the Management Institute for Environment and Business offers a succinct set of lessons learned The Business of Sustainable Forestry is the first book to present a composite snapshot of the business of sustainable forestry and the lessons learned by early adopters in form and language accessible to the general business reader. Forest and natural resource managers, forest products industry managers, and students and academics in schools of business and forestry will find the book a unique and valuable guide to an industry in transition.

Case Study-Tony Lent 1999-06 "The forest products industry ranks as one of the world's most important industries; for the global economy and the environment. It represents close to 3% of the world's gross economic output. The forests upon which it depends are among the most critical ecosystems for the health of the planet and for human well-being. The size of the industry, its links to the rest of the world economy, and the importance of its resource base for environmental services make it the target of intense public scrutiny and government regulation. Understanding sustainable forestry requires understanding the evolving dynamics of the forest products industry an evolution that is increasingly making the cost of wood a smaller fraction of the final value of a forest product. Two frameworks are used here as prisms through which to view the industry. The first section describes how the major business and environmental trends sweeping the industry are transforming Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) into a major industry force. It then outlines the most critical nonenvironmental drivers that make or break all businesses within the industry, and explains how they will influence sustainability issues. The second section describes how all these forces play out within each of the three major industry segments: paper, solid wood, and engineered wood products, and maps out in which parts of the industry sustainable forestry is already a major issue, where it is not, and why. This approach makes sense given the history of SFM. Most sustainable forestry businesses have started from the forest, then tried to move forward to the market. An analysis that assesses the industry and links market conditions back to sustainable forestry supply capabilities reveals where sustainable forestry is well integrated, where it may not have much current opportunity, and where opportunity for closer end-market integration remains untapped. The forces transforming the industry include: tightening supplies, a shift in production regions, globalization, increased raw material efficiency, intensified product consistency, and heightened government regulation. Just as these forces are affected by environmental pressures, they also have environmental impacts of their own. As population growth and burgeoning economies spur the consumption of forest products, wood supplies are tightening worldwide. While no crisis is imminent, the industry is turning to new regions, especially South America and South Asia, as a source for wood. It is also gradually shifting from a supply based largely on natural forests to one that depends on plantations, many located in the southern hemisphere. Just when environmental restrictions are curtailing wood production in many northern countries, heightened demand elsewhere is causing the industry to expand into delicate ecosystems in the Southern Hemisphere. Meanwhile, the industry is becoming increasingly globalized, with raw materials sourced throughout the world to create products for equally diverse markets. Shifts in producing regions and globalization are creating new opportunities for value-added industries in the southern hemisphere. Primary and secondary processing industries will follow wood supplies for financial reasons, as timber producing nations try to capture a larger share of the production from forest products. These changes will draw significant investment to the Southern Hemisphere. Globalization brings improvements in communications, shipping, and distribution that facilitate the transfer of knowledge about state-of-the-art forest management techniques. These same developments make the emergence of an international trade in certified forest products possible. As capital travels to formerly untapped forest reserves, for example those in eastern Russia, the forces unleashed by globalization will exert even greater pressures on forests worldwide in the next twenty years. Evermore efficient raw material use and increasing product standardization are also contributing to the industry's transformation. Over the past several decades, the industry has created many technological silver bullets that enable it to create more product from less wood. The industry-wide drive for standardization and consistency is moving down the value chain from final consumer products through to the forest. Instead of emphasizing efforts to use individual species such as oak and cherry, resources are now allocated to figure out how to make a vanilla feedstock such as rubber wood look and perform like oak or cherry. Eventually, this trend will lead to more investment in processing assets that can guarantee consistency, and a movement toward either tree plantations or homogenization during primary and secondary processing. Environmental forces have flexed their political and market muscles, placing the forest products industry under intensifying public scrutiny and government regulation of its environmental performance. New regulations and market initiatives are curtailing access to government controlled forest resources, and influencing the management of private forests. While a number of international agreements designed to improve forest practices might eventually affect the industry, few now have the teeth to do so. In the past five years "certification" has emerged as a nongovernmental initiative that may further transform the way the industry manages its forests. Certified forest products are defining the market for wood products grown in an environmentally sound fashion. While the full impact of certification is still unknown, if it focuses the concerns of consumers and purchasers on the quality of the forest from which a product is harvested, and if certification is widely adopted, it could

dramatically improve forest management and change markets. How the business and environmental forces affect the paper, panels, and sawnwood segments of the industry will determine, in large measure, the future of sustainable forest products. The paper industry, with its massive capital investments, huge pollution abatement costs, extreme business cycles, and susceptibility to buyer power, has long been beleaguered. The paper industry's recent shift to greater use of recycled paper demonstrates both its vulnerability to outside pressures and its ability to adapt rapidly to a new business environment. Panels and engineered wood products may be a model for the future. Products in this segment, capitalizing on rapid-fire technological advances, are among the fastest growing in the industry. From an environmental perspective, these products' ability to use a variety of woods now makes them more attractive than plywood, the once dominant panel product. On the other hand, certified panel products will be much tougher to bring to market because it is so difficult to ensure that all the woods used in them come from sustainably managed forests. Sawnwood products draw most of the attention from the certification community. The sawnwood segment is more fragmented, less capital intensive and adds relatively less value to its products than paper or panels. Sawnwood companies in temperate regions that produce hardwood will have opportunities to sell to markets opened up by a new resistance to tropical hardwoods. The forest management practices of softwood producers, however, are under heavy scrutiny, and they will find fewer opportunities to leverage superior forest management. Although tropical countries are under enormous international pressure to improve their forest management practices, most of the internal and Pacific Rim markets they serve, so far, remain relatively uninterested in the environmental qualities of forest products. Niche opportunities, though, are available in Europe to tropical producers that can produce certified forest products. In the future, the successful forest products company will understand and embrace the forces that are transforming the industry. Environmental trends are at the leading edge of these changes, and will be instrumental in determining the industry's winners and losers. Companies that understand the role of the environment will profit by doing so: Those that underestimate the force of environmental issues will do so at their peril."

J. Sainsbury Plc and the Home Depot-Eric Hansen 1998-10 Sustainable forest practices have become a pivotal issue within the forest products industry for a variety of reasons ranging from a broad sense of environmental awareness and responsibility to a more self-interested concern for maintaining the economic productivity of forests. Whether the forest products industry widely adopts sustainable practices, however, depends on their long-term economic viability. The development of broad demand and markets for sustainably produced wood products will be a key component of that economic viability. The efforts of retailers J Sainsbury plc (JS) in the United Kingdom and The Home Depot (HD) in the United States to stock their shelves with products drawn from well-managed forests place them at the forefront of this global issue. These large, respected retailers are uniquely positioned to merchandise sustainable forest products to the mass market and by so doing, lend credibility to these products and demonstrate the importance of the issue to the industry and the public. The buying power of these two companies is of such a magnitude that their purchasing practices can exert a strong influence on the forest products' industry worldwide. The initial programs of these two retailers and that of the 1995-Plus Group, a group of major wood products buyers in the United Kingdom, indicate that retailers and large wood products buyers will be instrumental in cultivating consumer awareness of certified products, as well as pulling suppliers toward certification and sustainable forest practices. A comparison of the activities of the two companies, which operate in different competitive, cultural, and political environments, identifies a variety of salient issues that will influence whether or not their initial efforts to market certified products are successful. The ability of these retailers to obtain and merchandise sustainable forest products is a barometer for the future direction of sustainable forestry. The material presented is drawn from a number of different sources and research methods. In-depth interviews with senior executives, wood products buyers, marketers, environmental managers, store managers, and retail employees from both companies were the primary sources of data. These interviews were balanced by discussions with the 1995-Plus Group, competing firms, and suppliers, visits to stores of both companies in different regions while posing as consumers, and supplemented with a review of published materials.

Case Study-Jeff Romm 1999-06 This case study supports the concept that sustainable forestry is a process of adaptive learning that depends upon spontaneous innovation, investment, and institutional reform.

The Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Vernon Forestry-Catherine M. Mater 1998-05 In 1990, with the forests of British Columbia the focus of economic, environmental, and social conflict over resource management, British Columbia's Ministry of Forests established the British Columbia Forest Resources Commission. At the time the public was vocal in its concern over the visual impacts of clearcuts. Forest communities were dissatisfied over the loss of jobs because small operators were unable to gain access to timber and with the processing of harvested trees outside the region; and in those communities demand was rising to develop smaller value-added wood product manufacturing. The commission was mandated to examine the state of the province's land base, recommend ways to improve its management, and address the economic and social issues. In 1993, the commission recommended that the provincial government conduct a pilot project to evaluate new forest management techniques that would embrace an ethic of enhanced stewardship. The project was carried out in the Vernon District of the Kamloops Forest Region with a goal of balancing the old values of forest economics with new values that support the preservation of wilderness, environmental protection, water quality, recreation, and community stability. This case study examines that project.

Forests, Business and Sustainability-Rajat Panwar 2015-12-14 Forests are under tremendous pressure from human uses of all kinds, and one of the most significant threats to their sustainability comes from commercial interests. This book presents a comprehensive examination of the interactions between the forest products sector and the sustainability of forests. It captures the most current sustainability concerns within the forestry sector and various sustainability-oriented initiatives to address these. Experts from around the world analyze interconnected topics including market mechanisms, regulatory mechanisms, voluntary actions, and governance, and outline their effectiveness, potential, and limitations. By presenting a novel overview of the burgeoning field of business sustainability within the forestry sector, this book paves a way forward in understanding what is working, what is not working, and what could potentially work to ensure sustainable business practices within the forestry sector,

Case Study-Catherine M. Mater 1999-06 "As experience grows with sustainable forest management (SFM) practices throughout the world, one single factor continues to emerge as noncontrovertible: SFM practices do appear to cost more to implement in the forest. It is this factor that continues to drive the debate over whether SFM practices are economically-feasible for the forest products industry. If SFM proponents fail to recognize the importance of helping industry to increase the higher value of wood produced with equal or less resource use, then incentive-based efforts to infuse SFM practices and certified wood product development into accepted industry standards will not succeed. Finding ways to foster the adoption of emerging technologies that enable the forest industry to accomplish better bottom-line results could prove to be of significant benefit to fast-tracking the implementation of SFM practices worldwide. Identifying these emerging technologies, however, and providing a pathway for easier entry into the market is no simple task. This Emerging Technologies note highlights some of the most promising technologies, techniques, and strategies that may foster the implementation of SFM practices by offering improved environmental and bottom-line results to the forest products industry."

The Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Parsons Pine Product-Catherine M. Mater 1999-06 Since the U.S. Congress passed the Endangered Species Act in 1973, and subsequently listed the spotted owl as an endangered species in 1990, the debate over the appropriate management of public and private forests has continued at a fevered pitch in the Pacific Northwest. The listing of the spotted owl has led to the loss of tens of thousands of jobs in the logging and forest products industry, which has leveled a heavy toll on many rural communities in Oregon, Washington, and California that have relied for decades on a robust forest products industry to sustain their economies. In 1992 in Oregon, for example, the wood products industry was nine times greater as a share of the total Oregon economy than the industry was as a share of the total U.S. economy. While heated debate in the press and at the grassroots levels continues surrounding these issues, many remain unaware of a fundamental shift toward value-added manufacturing that has occurred in the region's forest products industry. Since the late 1980s, employment in the secondary wood products industry in Oregon has increased from 27% to 40% of the total forest products workforce in 1995, according to the Oregon Employment Division. Total employment in Oregon for logging operations, sawmills, and veneer and plywood operations dropped between 1990-95, losing over 13,000 jobs. In contrast, the value-added and

secondary wood products industry - furniture, millwork, cabinetry, and the like - actually generated 11% more jobs during that same period and outnumbered total employment opportunities by a 2:1 margin for sawmills, veneer, and plywood operations, and a 3:1 margin for logging operations. By 1995, the percentage growth rate for value-added wood production in Oregon outpaced the percentage growth rate of all other industry sectors in the state, including the burgeoning high-tech and electronics industry. Although an apparent surprise to economists tracking the economic impacts of harvest restrictions in the Pacific Northwest, the growth of the secondary wood products industry has proven to be a stabilizing influence to the overall Oregon economy. It has done so by focusing on making more product out of existing, or in many cases less, resource. In effect, the mandated harvest restrictions provided a unique two-by-four incentive to the industry to figure out how to maximize production with available resources. The results were surprising. Research by the Oregon Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation has documented that for every one million board feet of wood being processed into commodity lumber, on the average only three full-time, family-wage jobs are created. Full-time, family-wage jobs are year round positions that provide industry-competitive wage rates with benefits. If that same one million board feet in lumber were processed into component parts such as furniture blanks or table turnings, an additional twenty full-time, family-wage jobs could be created. And if that same one million board feet of wood represented in component parts were then processed into quality furniture for consumer use, another eighty full-time, family-wage jobs could be created. Even so, industry adaptation to more value-added wood product manufacturing has been slow. Citing, in part, the difficulties in changing an industry culture and mind-set, Oregon's Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation determined in 1995 that less than 20% of the log volume harvested just in the central Oregon region alone found its way to secondary manufacturers in the Northwest. Eighty percent of the total lumber volume (approximately 1.8 billion board feet of timber) was processed into value-added product outside the western region. This equated to between 4,000 and 25,000 missed job opportunities for the region because commodity lumber was redirected elsewhere. Increasing value-added wood product manufacturing in forest communities throughout the world may be as critical for achieving sustainable forestry as implementing new forest management practices. Making more with less, maximizing on the resources sustainably harvested, and converting wood waste into wood profits and full-time, family-wage jobs are all fundamental components of value-added wood processing. They provide the framework for achieving sustainable forestry and sustainable community development. Parsons Pine Products, located in Ashland, Oregon, a small community of 14,000 people based in the heart of spotted owl territory, has been a pioneer and a leading advocate of value-added wood processing for the last fifty years. Once considered, by many in the industry, a maverick operation that often challenged traditional production assumptions and standard lumber grading rules, today Parsons Pine Products has emerged as a unique example of sustainable forest practices that turn trash boards into cash rewards. Its experiences in sustainable forest management SFM can be instructive for an industry in transition. The Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study --Diana Propper De Callejon 1999-06 Destruction of the world's tropical forests remains a dramatic problem. In the midst of this destruction, sustainable forest management (SFM) has grown from a theoretical concept to a set of practical, procedural guidelines for harvesting natural forests in a way that minimizes damage to forest and ecosystem, while maximizing sustainable economic value. Still, the commercial viability of SFM has not been clearly demonstrated. Precious Woods, LTD., a Swiss-founded corporation active in Costa Rica and Brazil, is one of the few companies in the world attempting to conduct SFM. This case study examines Precious Woods' efforts to establish a sustainable tropical forestry business in Brazil, and identifies both the company's challenges and potential. This report is a project of The Sustainable Forestry Working Group. Individuals from the following institutions participated in the preparation of this publication: Environmental Advantage, Inc. Forest Stewardship Council The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Management Institute for Environment and Business Mater Engineering, Ltd. Oregon State University, Colleges of Business and Forestry Pennsylvania State University, School of Forest Resources University of California at Berkeley, College of Natural Resources University of Michigan, Corporate Environmental Management Program Weyerhaeuser Company The World Bank, Environment Department World Resources Institute

Nonindustrial Private Forest Landowners - Building the Business Case for Sustainable Forestry-Michael P. Washburn 1999-06 "When business leaders, government officials, and other stakeholders come to the table in an environmental, health, or safety dispute, acrimony often results, leading to expensive and time-consuming litigation. Not only does this waste precious resources, but rarely does the process produce the best outcome for any of the parties involved. For the past five years, the authors of this volume have conducted semi-annual seminars at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard to provide business leaders and regulators with the knowledge and skills they need to more effectively handle environmental, health, and safety negotiations. Their strategy, known as the "mutual gains approach," is a proven method of producing fairer, more efficient, more stable, and wiser results. Negotiating Environmental, Health, and Safety Agreements provides the first comprehensive introduction to this widely practiced and highly effective approach to environmental regulation. The book begins with an overview of the mutual gains approach, introducing important concepts and ideas from negotiation theory as well as the theory and practice of mediation. The authors then offer five model negotiations from their MIT-Harvard Public Disputes seminar, followed by a series of real-world negotiated environmental agreements that illustrate the kinds of outcomes possible when the mutual gains approach is employed. A collection of writings by leading experts provide valuable insights into the process, and appendixes offer both instructions for conducting model negotiation sessions and analysis of actual game results from earlier seminars. This is the only prescriptive text available for the many regulatees and regulators involved in environmental regulatory negotiations each year. Anyone involved with environmental negotiation-including corporate and public sector managers, students of environmental policy, environmental management, and business management-will find the book an essential resource. "

The Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Weyerhaeuser-Robert Day 1999-06 "No discussion of sustainable forestry would be complete without considering the unique aspects of nonindustrial private forests (NIPFs). Owners of these forests control 58% of the commercial forests in the United States. East of the Mississippi this type of ownership accounts for more than two-thirds of the region's timberland, whereas west of the Great Plains the majority of forests are in public ownership. The 261 million acres in NIPFs protect watersheds, provide wildlife habitat, offer scenic beauty, and supply 49% of the timber harvested in the United States, according to the U.S. Forest Service. This supply is critical for many large wood products manufacturers. Weyerhaeuser Co., for instance, harvests 58% of its timber supply from NIPFs nationally, and 90% of these lands are in the South. The ten million NIPF owners - a diverse group including individuals, partnerships, estates, trusts, clubs, tribes, corporations, and associations - confront a variety of challenges that can complicate the practice of sustainable forest management (SFM). Many are not well informed about the economic value of their resource or the importance of consulting professional foresters when making management decisions. Annual property taxes and capital gains taxes can be disincentives to sound, long-term forest management. Without proper estate planning, owners can be forced into making decisions that may prevent them from passing forest land from one generation to the next, and may lead to the conversion of the forest to other uses. Equally important, the objectives of the owners combined with their individual financial circumstances are determining factors whether forest land will be managed sustainably or not. The cases of seven NIPF ownerships presented here range from a small family forest that is managed for amenity values to a large tract managed for timber and investment. They are located in the Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and Southeast, which represent very different timber-growing regions. Although all these owners use professional forestry advice, and all the properties have been in family ownership for decades, they are indicative of the wide range of NIPF owners' backgrounds, objectives, and financial circumstances. They also illustrate how a diverse group of private landowners has addressed issues of forest sustainability. A section on certification examines three innovative approaches now underway to certify NIPFs: a certified resource manager, a chain-of-custody certified manufacturer, and a single forest owner seeking certification."

Collins Pine - Lessons from a Pioneer-Eric Hansen 1999-06 "Born during the "cut and run" days of early twentieth century America, Weyerhaeuser defied conventional industry logic by holding onto timberlands after they were cut rather than walking away. By the late 1930s, the company was faced with a decision: What to do with previously logged land on which natural regeneration had been ineffective. It decided to regenerate forests and grow timber as a crop, first by seeding harvested areas (1940s) and later by planting seedlings (1950s to present). Beginning in the 1960s, Weyerhaeuser began producing seedlings in nurseries and

integrated replanting into its plantation operations. Following this strategy, Weyerhaeuser, headquartered in Federal Way, Washington, has become the world's largest private owner of standing softwood timber, North America's largest producer of softwood lumber, and the world's largest supplier of softwood pulp. Weyerhaeuser initiated sustained yield forestry to provide a guaranteed and consistent supply of wood, not out of direct concern for the environment. However, the company has come to realize that by investing in a long-term strategy, their decisions have positive ecological and economic consequences that will amplify into the future. Over the past thirty years, Weyerhaeuser has developed a form of sustainable forestry based upon high-yield plantations that are among the most productive in the world. This high-yield model provides higher returns while simultaneously minimizing overall environmental impacts by producing high-quality wood and fiber on substantially fewer, continuously regenerated, acres. In this sense, the Weyerhaeuser Forestry model may facilitate both environmental and economic sustainability."

Portico S. A.-MacArthur Foundation 1999-06-01 Increasingly, countries encounter a dilemma: How to protect their forests while maximizing their economic potential. In developing countries the dilemma is particularly acute. Poverty leads to multiple, short-term demands on forests, and governments in poorer countries are often unable to mediate economic demands on forests with the broader concerns of forest sustainability. In such an environment, wood products companies find it harder to secure reliable supplies of high quality tropical hardwoods, and to operate where governments are increasingly regulating forest management. Portico, S.A., of Costa Rica, has confronted those challenges by adopting sustainable forest management (SFM) as a means to obtain a stable supply of high quality logs that it can use to manufacture high-end residential mahogany doors and accommodate increasingly stringent controls on the use of commercial forests. This booklet contains the history of logging practices in Costa Rica as well as Portico's market and strategic decisions.

Menominee Tribal Enterprises-Catherine M. Mater 1999-06 "The Menominee Tribe has lived in northeast Wisconsin and on Michigan's Upper Peninsula for generations, where ancestral tribal lands once encompassed more than 10 million acres. Following several treaties and land cessions, the Menominee people established a Reservation in 1854 totaling 235,000 acres of predominantly timber land. Since then, the backbone to the economy of the Menominee Nation has been its forests and the industry surrounding the sustainable management of that resource. The Menominee Tribal Enterprises (MTE) has been an engine of the Menominee economy over the last 140 years and, within the last 30 years, has pioneered the implementation of sustainable forest management (SFM) throughout the Menominee Forest. Today, the Menominees remain the only Native American tribe to have their forestlands independently certified as being sustainably managed. They are also the only forestlands operation in the United States and Canada that holds dual environmental certification from both the Forest Stewardship Council-approved SmartWood and Scientific Certification Systems (SCS). The concepts of sustainability in forest ecosystems and surrounding the communities that the Menominee have practiced for so many years include three components of a sustainable forest system: The forest must be sustainable for future generations. The forest must be cared for properly to provide for the many varying needs of people over time. All the pieces of the forest must be maintained for diversity. Looking closely at what MTE has accomplished in SFM and product development during the last twenty-five years provides unique insight into the economic opportunities and constraints that face other forest products operations considering SFM practices. With a twenty-five-year track record, MTE is one of the few examples in the world where realized forest management performance over time can be compared with intended results to determine whether SFM actually does what it is purported to do: Increase the quality and volume of wood grown in a forest system over time. Provide more consistent and stable annual harvested timber volumes while maintaining or improving forest ecosystems. Maintain or improve a forest ecosystem health that recognizes the value of multiple uses of a forest. Sustain communities that surround the forest through job generation and the creation of educational opportunities. Increase the value per unit of wood products produced from SFM forest resources through documented performance in the marketplace. MTE's forest management choices may not apply to all forest products concerns. MTE's management and decision-making structure does not appear to be well suited to the management of larger private forestry operations in North America and Europe. It could, however, be applicable to forest businesses owned and/or operated by other tribal or native entities throughout North and South America, and smaller privately-owned forest products concerns worldwide. Equally important, MTE's process of managing tribal forests and the techniques it uses may be well suited for managers of public forestland throughout the world, especially those required to balance the multiple use of forests and deal with the issues of community and public stakeholder trust in the management of the forests."

Colonial Craft - A Rich Niche-Catherine M. Mater 1999-06 "The discussion of the certification of forest systems has, until recently, revolved largely around the forests and those landowners who elect to invest in certification. However, the response of wood products manufacturers to certification efforts and their willingness to work with certified wood is as important to the acceptance of certification as timber producers' willingness to adopt it. If certification is, as many argue, incentive-based and market-driven, then a system must be in place beyond the forest that tracks certified wood flow through to finished products for consumers. Between the forest and the consumer stands the wood product manufacturer. Wood product manufacturers have their own set of criteria for deciding if and when to invest in certification. Some argue that in the present environment investment in certification is premature, since many questions about its economic viability and performance remain unanswered. They ask, for instance: Is there documented demand of sufficient size for certified wood products in the marketplace to warrant manufacturers to change their traditional business practices? Can a wood product manufacturer capture a premium off the sale of certified wood products? Is there added market and business advantage to offering certified wood products that is demonstrated in either increased product market share and/or increased company visibility? Can a manufacturer be cost competitive in product development if required to separate certified and noncertified wood supply and finished product at the production facility? Can certified wood production make a positive difference to the business bottom line? The business case surrounding Colonial Craft provides some surprising answers."

Sustainable Forest Management-John L. Innes 2016-12-19 Sustainable Forest Management provides the necessary material to educate students about forestry and the contemporary role of forests in ecosystems and society. This comprehensive textbook on the concept and practice of sustainable forest management sets the standard for practice worldwide. Early chapters concentrate on conceptual aspects, relating sustainable forestry management to international policy. In particular, they consider the concept of criteria and indicators and how this has determined the practice of forest management, taken here to be the management of forested lands and of all ecosystems present on such lands. Later chapters are more practical in focus, concentrating on the management of the many values associated with forests. Overall the book provides a major new synthesis which will serve as a textbook for undergraduates of forestry as well as those from related disciplines such as ecology or geography who are taking a course in forests or natural resource management.

The Business of Sustainable Forestry Case Study - Stora-James A. McAlexander 1999-06 We changed our attitudes, we listened, we learned, we cooperated, and we took the initiative. - Granqvist, supervising forester, STOR. Over the past ten years, Swedish forest products giant STORA has transformed its forest management to implement and verify a commitment to sustainable forestry. The company has hired a staff ecologist, implemented ecological landscape planning, brought local environmentalists into its management planning, retrained its workforce, and adopted new forest conservation measures. Most recently, STORA became Europe's first major timber company to have a large block of its forests certified by a third party as sustainably managed. Headquartered in Falun, Sweden, STORA is one of the largest forest products companies in the world with 1996 sales of \$5.9 billion. The company ranks fifth worldwide in paper and board production, producing 1.9% of the world's production compared to 3.2% for industry leader, International Paper Co. STORA sells primarily paper products, but also runs four sawmills and is involved in power production, banking, and associated financial operations. The company owns a total of 2.3 million hectares of forest, primarily in Sweden, but it has holdings in Portugal and Canada, as well. In 1996 STORA became one of the first large commercial forestry operations in the world to attain third-party certification. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the oldest and most credible certification system with environmentalists, certified STORA's holding in the Ludvika district. STORA's size and its importance in the global forest products industry makes its actions a milestone in the development of sustainable forestry. As STORA's evolution towards sustainable forestry indicates, certification has already become a strategic consideration for some forward-looking companies.

A Model Business Plan for a Sustainable Forestry Enterprise in Papua New Guinea-Nikhil Sekhran 1996

The Business of Sustainable Forestry-World Resources Institute 1999-06 "Prepared by World Resources Institute Tightening global timber supplies and rising concerns over the loss of natural forests are fueling investment worldwide in plantation forestry. Plantations, which produce relatively standardized wood fiber, offer a variety of advantages. Typically, they are more predictable, reliable, and malleable than natural forests and promise faster financial returns. The Southern Hemisphere, with its relatively favorable growing conditions and labor and lands costs, has emerged as a center of plantation fiber production. Some of the most impressive plantation forestry is taking place in Brazil, under the management of that country's growing pulp and paper industry. As this comparative examination of two Brazilian pulp producers, Aracruz Celulose S.A. and Riocell S.A., demonstrates, companies face a wide range of environmental, social, and economic forces as they try to balance efficiency and sustainability in plantation forestry."

Bioenergy from Sustainable Forestry-J. Richardson 2006-04-11 Bioenergy from Sustainable Forestry synthesizes information needed to design or implement sustainable forest management systems for production of biomass for energy in conjunction with other forest products. It is organized around the criteria for sustainable forest management: productivity, environment, social issues, economics, and legal and institutional framework. More than 25 international experts from 10 countries have brought together available ecological, physical, operational, social and economic information and identified gaps in knowledge related to biomass production and harvesting systems. This is the first time that such comprehensive information has been brought together under one cover, using an integrated, holistic approach. Guiding principles and state of the art knowledge are emphasized. The book will enable forest resource managers and planners to evaluate the ability of specific forest regions to sustainably meet bioenergy production demands.

Forests, Business and Sustainability-Rajat Panwar 2015-12-14 Forests are under tremendous pressure from human uses of all kinds, and one of the most significant threats to their sustainability comes from commercial interests. This book presents a comprehensive examination of the interactions between the forest products sector and the sustainability of forests. It captures the most current sustainability concerns within the forestry sector and various sustainability-oriented initiatives to address these. Experts from around the world analyze interconnected topics including market mechanisms, regulatory mechanisms, voluntary actions, and governance, and outline their effectiveness, potential, and limitations. By presenting a novel overview of the burgeoning field of business sustainability within the forestry sector, this book paves a way forward in understanding what is working, what is not working, and what could potentially work to ensure sustainable business practices within the forestry sector,

Co-benefits of Sustainable Forestry-Kanehiro Kitayama 2012-09-24 Tropical rain forests are increasingly expected to serve for climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation amid global climate change and increasing human demands for land. Natural production forests that are legally designated to produce timber occur widely in the Southeast Asian tropics. Synergizing timber production, climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation in such tropical production forests is one of the most realistic means to resolve these contemporary global problems. Next-generation sustainable forest management is being practiced in the natural tropical rain forest of a model site in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo, while earlier sustainable management practices have generally failed, leading to extensive deforestation and forest degradation elsewhere in the tropics. Ecologists have examined co-benefits of sustainable forestry in the model forest in terms of forest regeneration, carbon sequestration and biodiversity in comparison to a forest managed by destructive conventional methods. Taxonomic groups studied have included trees, decomposers, soil microbes, insects and mammals. A wide array of field methods and technology has been used including count plots, sensor cameras, and satellite remote-sensing. This book is a compilation of the results of those thorough ecological investigations and elucidates ecological processes of tropical rain forests after logging. The book furnishes useful information for foresters and conservation NGOs, and it also provides baseline information for biologists and ecologists. A further aim is to examine the environmental effects of a forest certification scheme as the model forest has been certified by the Forest Stewardship Council. Taken as a whole, this book proves that the desired synergy is possible.

Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability 2/10-Chris Laszlo 2010-01-01 The Business of Sustainability is a core resource for policy makers, members of the development community, entrepreneurs, and corporate executives, as well as business and economics students and their professors. It contains rich analysis of how sustainability is being factored into industries across the globe, with enlightening case studies of businesses serving as agents of change. Contributing authors provide a groundbreaking body of research-based knowledge. They explain that the concept of sustainability is being re-framed to be positive about business instead of being tied to the old notion of a trade-off between business and society (that is, if business wins, society and the environment must lose), and they explore how economic development can contribute to building our common future.

Impact of Firm Size/business Structure on Specific Sustainable Forestry Practices (accounting, Taxation and Regulation) and the Sustainability of Australian Forests-Stella Sofocleous 2000

Sustainable Forest Management-Klaus von Gadow 2001-11-30 During its 200-year history the concept of sustainable forest ecosystem management has been the object of scientific and political discussion, with varying degrees of intensity - promoted with vehement fervour during periods of social or economic crisis, and less intensely during periods of stability. This volume, which forms part of the book series Managing Forest Ecosystems, presents state-of-the-art contributions presented by 9 leading authors from North America, Europe, Australia, and Southern Africa. If technical knowledge is a constraint to the implementation of sustainable management, this book contains a wealth of information which may be useful to students and practitioners alike. The specific target readership includes company management, the legal and policy environment, and forestry administrators. This book's unique feature is its holistic approach which includes ecological, socio-political, and timber supply issues.

Remote Sensing for Sustainable Forest Management-Sтивен E. Franklin 2001-06-13 As remote sensing data and methods have become increasingly complex and varied - and increasingly reliable - so have their uses in forest management. New algorithms have been developed in virtually every aspect of image analysis, from classification to enhancements to estimating parameters. Remote Sensing for Sustainable Forest Management reviews t

The Sustainable Forestry Handbook-Neil Judd 2013-06-17 The Sustainable Forestry Handbook is widely considered to be the essential aid to understanding and implementing sustainable forest management. Providing a clear and concise guide to the practicalities of implementing international standards for sustainable forest management, this fully updated second edition covers new Forest Stewardship Council requirements, High Conservation Value Forests, clearer requirements on pesticides and developments in policy and forest governance. Aimed at forest managers, and employing extensive cross referencing and easy-to-understand illustrations, this highly practical handbook explains in clear terms what the standards require forest managers to do and how they might go about implementing them.

The Sustainable Forestry Handbook-Neil Judd 2013-06-17 The Sustainable Forestry Handbook is widely considered to be the essential aid to understanding and implementing sustainable forest management. Providing a clear and concise guide to the practicalities of implementing international standards for sustainable forest management, this fully updated second edition covers new Forest Stewardship Council requirements, High Conservation Value Forests, clearer requirements on pesticides and developments in policy and forest governance. Aimed at forest managers, and employing extensive cross referencing and easy-to-understand illustrations, this highly practical handbook explains in clear terms what the standards require forest managers to do and how they might go about implementing them.

Developing bankable business plans-Boscolo, M., Lehtonen, P., Pra, A. 2021-04-28 This guide was developed to improve the capacity of small producers, their organizations and small and medium-sized enterprises to access private investment and finance for sustainable forest-based businesses. It offers a framework to think through, organize and develop a convincing investment proposal. The guide introduces ten key elements, presented as modules, which should be included in any bankable business plan. Templates, tips and advice also provide users with a structured way to think through and substantiate information related to each of these elements. The goal is to increase the business' attractiveness to funding sources and thus facilitate access to finance. The guide is especially aimed at those producer organizations and companies that seek to scale up

operations and need the know-how to do it themselves.

Ensuring Sustainability in Forestry-H. S. Gupta 2013-01-01 Ensuring Sustainability in Forestry: certification of forests details the concepts and approaches required to meet the desired international standards of forest certification. It brings together important issues related to forest certification, which need to be applied and utilized in the context of forests in India in the present scenario. It also focuses on economic factors, greening of certification processes, and the interface between technical and business knowledge. Drawing on a wealth of information provided by valuable studies across the globe, this volume discusses forest certification and its impact on conservation and development of biodiversity. It is a comprehensive and detailed guide for forest managers, owners, and consultants; government foresters; and forest product traders.

Governance Towards Responsible Forest Business-Duncan Macqueen 2006

Prosperity in place-Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2020-04-01 Future generations are shaped by the opportunities afforded now to youth. Yet youth - defined here as those between 15-24 years of age - make up close to half the world's unemployed. Rural rates of unemployment are particularly high. This is especially so for young women. United Nations figures class 75 percent of youth as underutilised. By this they mean: unemployed, in irregular (informal jobs), or outside of formal education and training. Underutilised youth are a missed opportunity. This report is written for the leaders of Forest and Farm Producer Organisations (FFPOs). In rural areas, FFPOs are often the major, or sometimes only employers. Set up to pursue the values of their members, FFPOs contribute to rural prosperity: namely 'a negotiated vision of that which people value and have reason to value in line with the common good'. All people have their own vision of what prosperity looks like - and that is why a negotiation of a collective vision is important - so that the perceptions of different groups of people, such as youth, are taken into account.

Planted forests in emerging economies: Best practices for sustainable and responsible investments-Lucio Brotto 2016-07-16 Investments in industrial-scale planted forests have grown exponentially in recent years and are included into investment portfolios for various reasons (e.g. diversification, risk mitigation, attractive returns). The rapid growth of planted forests may incur negative social and environmental impacts. Thus, investment companies and fund managers are increasingly interested in using sustainable and responsible investment (SRI) tools (e.g. standards, guidelines, and codes of conduct). However, a classification system for SRI tools in the field of planted forests still lacks consensus.

Achieving the Sustainable Management of Forests-Alastair Fraser 2019-04-26 This book discusses the reality of implementing sustainable forest management measures. Rather than simply offering theoretical descriptions, the book comprehensively details how sustainably managed forests can only be achieved through the cooperation and support of foresters, politicians, business leaders, local communities, consumers of forest-based goods and services, and the general public. The book also aims to raise public awareness of the factors involved in attaining the true sustainability of forest management, and the consequences of failing to do so, as well as the current issues facing sustainable forest management such as land ownership and land-use rights, political corruption, environmental stressors, and economic pressure. In 17 chapters, the book will appeal to academics and teachers in forestry and related areas, government practitioners, development agencies, and NGOs.

Handbook on Forest Certification-Manmohan Yadav 2016-03-10 Handbook on Forest Certification, a thorough research work, discusses in detail the concepts and approaches required to meet the desired international standards of forest certification. It covers those aspects of forest certification that are practised globally and need to be applied in the emerging context of forests in India. The book focuses on changing global perspective on forest resources, importance and need for sustainable management of forests, increasing consumer awareness, and dealing with preferences for certified forest products. Drawing on a wealth of information provided by valuable studies across the globe, this book discusses sustainable forest management and forest certification and their impact on conservation and development of biodiversity. It is a comprehensive and detailed guide for forest managers, forest owners, practitioners, forest-based industries, academicians, students and researchers, consultants, and policy makers for the forestry sector in India and South Asia. Key features: □ Discusses status of forest resources as well as sustainability and forestry □ Explains essentials of forest certification and process and forest certification schemes □ Dwells on the extent of forest certification and certified timber market and certification of non-timber forest products □ Presents framework for forest certification in India □ Assesses challenges and potentials of forest certification Contents: 1. Status of Forest Resources: World and India 2. Sustainability and Forestry 3. Management of Forests in India: A Historical Perspective 4. Essentials of Forest Certification: Concept, Evolution, Elements, and Process 5. Forest Certification Schemes 6. Extent of Forest Certification and Certified Timber Market 7. Certification of Non-timber Forest Products 8. Framework for Forest Certification in India 9. Stakeholder Expectations and Economics of Forest Certification 10. Sustainability and Forest Certification 11. Challenges and Potential of Forest certification References Index About the Author

Plantations and Protected Areas in Sustainable Forestry-William C. Price 2006-08-30 Understand the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the development of forest plantations—and the conservation involved Controversy surrounds the question of how to best protect forests of high conservation value, while meeting the growing demands for wood and wood fiber-based products. Plantations and Protected Areas in Sustainable Forestry presents the views of a diverse group of conservationists and natural resource professionals who examine important social and economic as well as ecological aspects of the debate. The goal of sustainable forest management is kept at the forefront of the discussions, while alternative strategies to meet economic and social needs are explored in light of the need to conserve biological diversity and protect other important ecological services and environmental values in key forest areas. For developed nations, there is an ethical responsibility to consider sensible development as well as environmental conservation. Plantations and Protected Areas in Sustainable Forestry discusses many of the prominent issues that are raised when considering intensively managed forests (plantations) and/or strict protection of high conservation value forests (protected areas) in the United States and elsewhere. These issues include: the role of plantations and their management; forest management certification to ensure sustainability; job creation from plantations, the effects of intensive forest management on society and the environment; and the protection of biodiversity. This book provides a solid foundation on which to form a consensus that addresses the needs of economics and society as well as forest conservation. Topics in Plantations and Protected Areas in Sustainable Forestry include: the future of forest plantations forest management certification community benefits derived from intensively managed industrial roundwood plantations the extent to which intensive forest management practices on plantations prevent degradation of natural forests positive and negative impacts of plantations on environmental and social values alternative approaches for investment in wood production global policy perspectives on intensive forest production global strategies for biodiversity conservation Plantations and Protected Areas in Sustainable Forestry provides a diversity of perspectives on one of today's most important developments in international forest policy and international trade in the forest sector. It is intended to contribute to better-informed decision-making, and is an important book for policymakers, forest resource management professionals, and business leaders working to develop practical and effective strategies for sustainable forest management.

Forest Certification-Daniel J Vogt 1999-11-29 Forest certification has been widely accepted as a tool that would encourage industrial and non-industrial management of resources in an environmentally acceptable, socially beneficial and economically viable manner. Much has been written on certification yet five issues have been missing, which this book addresses: an analysis of the scientific basis for the certification standards; a formal and mechanistic incorporation of social and natural system sustainability as part of the standards; the rationale for the different sets of standards that are currently being used to certify governmental, industrial and non-industrial organizations; the success of the different sets of standards in assessing the environmental acceptability, social benefits and economic viability of the managed system; and, the difficulty of certifying small landowners with current protocols. Forest Certification examines the historical roots of forest certification, the factors that guide the development of certification protocols, the players involved in certification, the factors determining the customers to be certified, and the benefits of certification. The book also covers the terminology and other issues intrinsic to certification that direct the structure of standards, the similarities

between indicators of different human disturbances within the ecosystem/landscape and certification standards, and, finally, a case study evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of existing certification protocols. Forest Certification is unique in its analysis of the scientific basis for the structure of the forest certification protocols. It documents the roles of human values in the development of assessment protocols but demonstrates how elements of existing protocols should be used to produce non-value based standards.

Public People Private Partnership for Sustainable Forest Development-Ajoy Kumar Bhattacharya 2007 Presentations at the workshop organized by the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal.

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