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BirdLife European Forest Task Force

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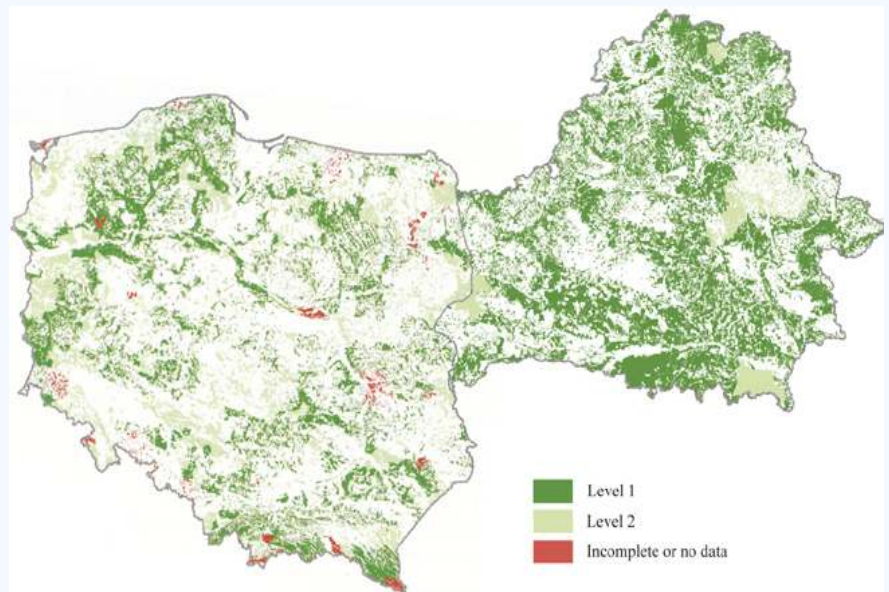
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FINAL RESULTS OF BELARUSIAN-POLISH FOREST MAPPING PROJECT READY



At the end of June this year Minsk and Warsaw hosted the final seminars presenting the results from the Belarusian-Polish Forest Mapping project (BPFM). Representatives from national and international environmental NGOs, governmental and scientific institutions as well as media took part in the meeting in Poland. The majority of the participants in Belarus were directors of the forest districts and forest scientists.

Fig. 1. Schematic map of the forest areas in Poland and Belarus that are covered by digital maps at Levels 1 and 2



The BPFM project is an initiative of BirdLife European Forest Task Force and was carried out in co-operation with the BirdLife Belarus (APB), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Office in Minsk, and the Polish Society for the Protection of Birds (OTOP). It was financially supported by the Danish Aage V. Jensen Charity Foundation. In Belarus and Poland this project is the first attempt to carry out an environmental evaluation of forests on the basis of a complex assessment of their conservation value.

The major goal of the project was to identify all potential Biologically Important Forests (BIFs) in Poland and Belarus on the basis of available databases containing information about forests and their biodiversity (forestry database, proposed NATURA2000 sites, protected areas, scientific publications, satellite imagery and field-checks), and to map the areas with a high proportion of BIFs.



More than half of the selected BIFs in Poland are deciduous forests. Coniferous forests make up about 25%, upland and mountain forests about 16%. The majority of Polish BIFs are located in the mountainous area of the South and the large forest complexes of the North-East. Only 2% of BIFs in Poland are strictly protected; a further 12% are partly protected, and the rest have no protection status at all.



Forest stands were classified as BIFs using specified criteria based on the value of forests for biodiversity. Each forest site selected as biologically important meets at least one criterion. The total amount of forests of the project area fulfilling at least one of the BIF criteria was estimated at 2,015,600 ha, i.e. about 12% of forests (Belarus 13%, Poland 11%).

The BPFM project results are organised at three levels (see Fig. 1):

- Level 1 database covers areas where a stand level digital maps was available (48% of Polish and 92% of Belarusian forests)
- Level 2 - forest blocks level (32% of Polish and 7% of Belarusian forests)
- Level 3 is a generalised, 25 ha grid-transformed database, combining Level 1 and Level 2 data in uniform format.

The presented results are based on the national forest typology classifications which differ between Poland and Belarus. A significant part of BIF forests in Poland are mountainous, which are absent in Belarus. About 50% of BIFs in Belarus belong to 4 types: oligotrophic wet and bog pine, mesotrophic moist deciduous, eutrophic deciduous and eutrophic moist deciduous. This is very different from the overall Belarusian forest typology structure, as most forests in Belarus are coniferous pine communities.

The present project makes it possible to extend the existent system of protected areas and to take into account the conservation value of forests while planning economic activities in forests located outside protected areas.

This project can help identify priority BIFs areas and prescribe biodiversity appropriate forestry actions. The

methods applied in this project and the created map of distribution of BIFs may also be used in the process of forest certification as guidelines for designation of High Conservation Value Forests (HCVFs) as required by FSC Principle 9. The database is a valuable source of information for scientific research (e.g. potential habitats of rare species, migration corridors, etc.), tourism development and education. Geographical Information System gives wide possibilities of analysing the distribution of BIFs regarding their fragmentation, their distance from one another and the location of biodiversity hotspots. The experience gathered during implementation of this project attests to the need for improving the existent system of information about forests, so that it includes not only data of economic importance, but also data that are crucial for the ecological function of forests.

At present, results of the Belarusian-Polish Forest Mapping are used during the Forestry Stewardship Council certification scheme and as a scientific background to designate 10 protected areas in Belarus, and to select experimental plots for the project *Old Trees and Dead Wood in Forest Ecosystems in Poland*. The objective of the latter is to assess the current state of preservation of environmentally valuable trees and dead wood in Polish forests.

One of the products of this project is an interactive user-friendly map service, available on the Internet <http://www.birdlife.fi/forestmapping>. The full BPFM final report and BPFM brochure in English, Polish and Russian as well as information for BIF concept are available at the same address.

A large proportion of Belarusian BIFs can be found in the Berezinsky biosphere reserve, the National park "Belovezhskaya pushcha" and Poleski radioecological reserve due to the large strictly protected zones in these areas. About 14% of BIFs in Belarus have strict protection status, and 36% are partly protected.



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FSC "CONTROLLED WOOD" DEALS NATURE A PUNCH IN THE FACE

In an effort to increase its influence, the FSC has approved a standard for a concept called "FSC-Controlled Wood"¹. Designed for use in forests outside of FSC certification – which is to say, nearly everywhere – the new policy allows the FSC logo to be attached to wood procured under the most general of conditions with environmental and social non-governmental organisations (NGOs) left to shoulder most of the policing over tens of millions of hectares – without a cent of funding with which to do it.

Wading through the full set of FSC requirements for national standards, requiring more or less equal input from economic, social, and environmental stakeholders, has proved impracticable in many regions. The FSC Controlled Wood Standard (CW) was born of hopes to exercise some influence in these areas, and perhaps start forest companies operating there on the road to full certification.

However, in a classic example of leaving the fox to guard the goose, interpretation of the CW Standard's key issues (see Box 1) has been left to the forest industries themselves. This is an unprecedented departure from the FSC's normal three-tier economic-social-environmental consensus requirements, on which hitherto has rested the credibility of the entire organisation.

Predictably, the result has been industrial evaluations blanketing huge non-FSC certified areas as "low risk" sources² (see Box 2). Wood from such sources may be furnished with the FSC "Mixed sources" label (Figure 1). Although CW evaluations are supposed to be public documents, multinational companies such as Metsaliitto and UPM are refusing to publish them, citing an earlier version of the CW standard that did not require this. For some reason a two-year transition period has been permitted to implement the new CW Standard, so that most companies' CW assessments for their procurement regions will not be public until April 2008.

Not all FSC-accredited auditors are willing to lightly pass companies' own CW risk evaluations. However, a source inside the auditing sector revealed that since a company is

Fig. 1. The FSC main and Controlled Wood labels. Will consumers realise the difference as the latter comes to dominate the market?



free to choose its auditors, a refusal to pass the CW standard simply leads to a search for auditors who will. This is an example of the "race to the bottom" in the quality of standard interpretation that NGOs claim has plagued the FSC for years. Auditors are also not helped by the vague wording of the CW standard as to procedure and methods for assessing Low Risk wood sources – see Box 2 for examples.

The FSC's CW Standard states that if the FSC National Initiative³ approves its own CW risk standard, this takes precedence over industrial ones.

Box 1: FSC Controlled Wood Standard basic requirements to forestry companies:

Companies shall avoid trading or harvesting in the following:

- a) Illegally harvested wood;
- b) Wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights;
- c) Wood harvested in forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities;
- d) Wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use;
- e) Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted.

The company itself decides whether its procurement areas conform to the above five criteria. If they do, the areas are designated as "low risk" and wood acquired from them can be sold as FSC Controlled Wood. Audits of the company's self-assessment are not required for a year before initiation of Controlled Wood procurement.

¹http://www.fsc.org/keepout/en/content_areas/77/134/files/FSC_STD_40_005_V2_1_EN_Company_Evaluation_of_Controlled_Wood.pdf

²Forests are all "Unspecified Risk" unless specifically identified as "Low Risk". Removing of Controlled Wood timber is more strictly controlled from Unspecified Risk sources, but not forbidden.

³A National Initiative is the FSC-accredited organisation responsible for developing the national FSC standard. It is also the decision-making body on a wide variety of FSC issues requiring local interpretation. An FSC National Initiative must comprise stakeholders from environmental, social and ecological sectors. See www.fsc.org for more information.

Box 2: The Controlled Wood Risk Assessment for Finland – a comparison of paper company Stora Enso's version vs. that of the Finnish National FSC Initiative

Controlled Wood Standard requirement, fr. Annex 2	What Stora-Enso decided and / or commented, 22nd June 2006:	What the Finnish FSC National Initiative decided and/or commented, 9th March 2007 ^{*)}
Indicators 2.4: ...processes in place to resolve conflicts... pertaining to traditional rights	"...legal proceedings have shown that Metsähallitus [The Finnish Nat. Forest Service, a supplier of Controlled Wood] has respected reindeer herders' and Sámi Peoples' rights"	"...the Association of Sami Reindeer herders [a Finnish FSC member] confirms indicator 2.4 is not met in the Sami homeland"
Indicator 2.5: There is non-violation of ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and tribal peoples	Not mentioned at all	"Finland has not ratified ILO Convention 169"
Indicator 3.1: Forest management at the relevant level does not threaten High Conservation Forest Values	"The conservation situation of Finnish forests is good."	"The Red List of Finnish species published by the Min. of the Environment shows that forestry practices are the primary threat factor for over 500 threatened species"
- " -	"...the Finnish forest and nature protection acts define habitat types from which timber may not be harvested."	"...there is evidence that forest key habitats are being poorly detected and protected" (Metson jäljillä 2006 p. 313, published by the Finnish Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, and Environment)
Indicator 3.2: A strong system of protected areas and legislation is in place that ensures the survival of HCVFs	"The sources given in Annex 2 contain no mention of Finnish sites." ^{**)}	"A recent joint publication by the Finnish Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, and Environment (Metson jäljillä, 2006) notes that at least 2/3 of the country has insufficient protected areas (p.18)..."
- " -	"...there is more strictly protected forest than in any other country in Europe."	See above. [Author's note: the Stora-Enso statement is nonetheless true, except that over 90% of the protected areas are in northern Lapland, where the majority of Finland's threatened species cannot survive.]
- " -	"the EU Commission has confirmed through its Natura decision that protection levels are sufficient in Finland."	[Author's note: the EU Commission has accepted Finland's proposal for its Natura 2000 network. Assessments of the ecological viability of the network in Europe are only beginning]. ^{***)}
	Overall assessment: All of Finland is a low risk area for Controlled Wood	Overall assessment: All of Finland remains an Unspecified Risk area for Controlled Wood

In Finland FSC Controlled Wood requirements a, d, and e (see Box 1) are not a significant issue and were not contested.

*) 4 out of 5 majority of the Board of the Finnish National FSC Initiative, Stora Enso dissenting.

***) CW Standard Annex 2 stresses the sources of HCVFs given are examples only. Nevertheless all CW risk assessments seen by the author so far have cited only these. There are virtually no European sources listed, so if taken literally, by this criterion all of Europe outside Siberia and the Caucasus would be low risk.

****) There is good reason to doubt this viability. See http://www.birdlife.org/action/change/europe/forest_task_force/forest_conservation.pdf

The NI's perspective on risk is likely to be rather different than that of the company's alone – see Box 2. However, since NIs do not exist or function well in many parts of the world, Controlled Wood is becoming a carte blanche for industry to put an FSC label on almost anything - with no need to bother about becoming fully FSC certified.

FSC has organised no international stakeholder workshops to debate CW risk assessment although the standard is already 1½ years old. Many NGOs are not even aware that Controlled Wood is being procured in their country, as forest industries are keeping quiet about the existence of their CW standards.

Controlled Wood assuredly will increase the amount of FSC-labelled wood in the market, but at what price overall? Until there is a ban on labelling Unspecified Risk sources as CW, and creating CW risk assessments is given back to National FSC Initiatives or comparably balanced local units, the FSC Mixed Sources logo should read "From well managed forests and feebly controlled sources".

FUDGING FSC CERTIFICATION CONTINUED?

In its 2nd issue of February 2006, Forest Capers reported on the case of flawed FSC certification of the Białystok forestry region in Poland, which incorporates one of the most precious European ancient forests - Białowieża. (<http://forest.birdlife.org>). In short: in September 2005 the certifier, SGS, turned a blind eye to a number of serious violations of FSC standards. The certification company downgraded its own recommendations - four Major Corrective Actions Recommendations (MCAR), revealed by the audit of May 2005, to Minor CARs. This led to the re-issuing of the FSC certificate for another five years. This "U-turn" was a mere administrative SGS decision without genuine consultation with the stakeholders. It allowed FSC-certified lumber extracted from the Białowieża nature reserves to be sold on the EU market as coming from a sustainably managed forest.

In May 2006, Accreditation Services International GmbH (ASI) confirmed serious breaches of the FSC rules during the SGS certifying procedure in the Białystok forestry region in 2005. The ASI's findings were reported in the Public Summary published in the beginning of 2007. They fully support numerous reservations and criticism expressed by ENGOS during the three-year-long dispute. The report clearly confirms that *the certificate awarded by SGS in 2005 was illegitimate* (Public Summary, p. 17, URL: <http://www.accreditation-services.com/res/PublicSummaries/asirep54sgs2006polandsummary.pdf>)

On numerous occasions SGS representatives defended their 'soft approach', arguing that awarding certificates in advance, together with 'gentle' and 'encouraging' instructions about how to make forestry greener, is much more efficient than a "ruthless" and "stiff" attachment to the standards. Without judging the SGS's intentions, their decision was damaging to nature and suicidal for the FSC's reputation. In fact SGS, by turning a blind eye to infringements, has been inviting foresters to continue them.

Last spring, the Media brought disturbing information about the criminal investigation of one of the Białowieża forest superintendencies. Monumental (older than 150 years) rare maple trees (*Acer platanoides*) have been illegally cut by the forest administration. What is even more disturbing is that the forestry officials have publicly denied the obvious evidence (confirmed by independent experts) about the old age of the

felled trees (photo 1).

In August 2007, we observed group felling of old (ca. 150 years) spruce trees in Starzyna nature reserve in the southern part of the Białowieża Forest (photo 2). Foresters argued that they were authorised by the regional conservation authority to remove trees infested by the spruce bark beetle. It has to be admitted, however, that this is the forestry administration itself applying for such an authorization, which is hardly ever refused by the regional conservation authority. SGS, being aware of this "tradition" remained satisfied with the fact that felling in nature reserves is legal. As a result, EU customers have an 'opportunity' to buy FSC certified over mature lumber from the most renowned EU forest and its protected areas (photo 3).



Photo 1: TOK



Photo 3: M. Feijen



Photo 2: M. Feijen

At the beginning of August this year, Poland was visited by Mr Gerrit Marais, Director of SGS Qualifor. He had several meetings with ENGO representatives, the chair of the local FSC working group and the forest administration. Almost one month later the FTF received the information that the FSC certificate of the forestry region of Białystok was suspended. Two weeks later, when the SGS official report was still in preparation, Białystok forestry authorities sent a letter to SGS Qualifor, expressing surprise and irritation with the SGS decision, of which they were informed by their angry wood contractors. The forestry authorities suggested a possible legal case against SGS Qualifor. It has to be acknowledged that their irritation is understandable: the long-lasting "harmonious cooperation" with the tolerant and supportive certifier is suddenly broken by the suspension of certificate on 13.08.2007, when nothing "particular" happened. In September 2005, when SGS awarded the certificate, similarly like this year, the local forestry authorities were under an accusation of having illegally felled a number of old deciduous trees (that time they were oaks) and ecologically unjustified 'sanitary cutting' of spruce trees was underway in the Białowieża nature reserves.

It looks like a critical moment in the FSC struggle for the robustness of its system. Certainly not easy and comfortable for SGS, whose long-lasting 'soft approach' policy has proved a total failure. For sure there is no immediate 'win-win' solution in this situation if the FSC certification system still matters.

NATURAL DISASTERS CAN BRING TRAGEDY TO MANY AND PROFIT TO SOME

Natural disasters causing damages and taking a toll of human life, cry down environmental problems. In such a context talking about species' habitats destruction seems nonsensical. However, in some cases, the same disasters that bring about tragedy to people's lives are not entirely natural; they are often driven by man's unwise land management. Along with aggravating disaster consequences for humans, the latter leads to reduction of species population and destruction of their habitats. While the poor management in the past can be justified with lack of knowledge, a situation in which public authority makes personal profit in the disguise of a natural disaster and conspires against public interests leaving the majority to bear the brunt cannot be excused. The following two stories are eloquent examples.



Photo: Pavol Polak

Windstorm and bark beetle in Slovakia

In November 2004 a windstorm hit the region of North Slovakia and affected, among other territories, two national parks - Tatra National Park (TANAP) and National Park Low Tatras (NPLT). In TANAP nearly 90% of the affected territory was completely swept, the remaining 10% contained only scattered fallen and broken trees. Out of 12,500 ha affected in TANAP and its buffer zone, 4,050 ha fall in Sites of Community Interest (pSCI) Tatry or Special Protected Area (SPA) Tatry. The majority of the affected areas in pSCI were also Nature reserves or proposed zona A, which have strict protection regime.

Unlike TANAP, in NPLT only 7% were concentrated windfall areas. More than 90% of the NPLT territory overlaps with two pSCIs and almost entirely with an SPA.

Fires in Bulgaria

"Heavy rains caused power cuts, flooding and damage to roads throughout the country" and "tens of thousands of hectares of forest burning" were usual headlines in the media this summer in Bulgaria. Record-breaking weather events took place in almost all parts of the Globe with South eastern Europe one of the most badly affected. The main reason emphasized was, of course, changes in climate patterns with temperatures topping 40 degrees Celsius causing a month-long heat wave followed by torrential rainstorms.

Natural disturbances are phenomena creating benign conditions for biodiversity enrichment. Many species are dependant on fallen timber, which is common in natural forests. Removing it from protected areas is therefore direct destruction of habitat for endangered and rare species. It is fact that some species lose part of their habitat when such disturbances occur, but left to itself the forest regenerates quickly and restores to its natural conditions.

The deadly blazes in 2000 affected an area of 54 000 ha – the largest ever, with pine plantations suffering most. This provoked a round table discussion on the measures to take against forest fires. Necessary precautionary measures were recognized and outlined but no steps were taken. The next four years happened to have high precipitation and together with snowy winters and wet summers, the problem was forgotten. When the situation literally heated up in 2007, we were again under-prepared. Lack of money is always a good excuse but the hot summer of 2007 created profit for some disguised as a natural disaster (see Box 1).

In 2002 the government banned the export of burnt timber and forest fires ceased. The decree is still in force but since Bulgaria become an EU member in 2007 control of the internal movement of

goods does not apply; thus timber can easily flow to Greece and Romania where it is sold at a much higher price or just laundered to Turkey or Serbia.

Timber loss is however relatively small in terms of damage compared to the ecological consequences. When forests are burnt, carbon is released into the atmosphere; air is polluted. The humus layer is damaged and erosion processes are released, i.e. all ecosystem services are disturbed. Forest fires kill all slow-moving animals like tortoises and snails. Birds also lose their habitats for the next several decades. If natural, forest fires could be considered beneficial to biodiversity. However, 90% of the fires in Bulgaria, some of them deliberate, are associated with human activities.

Box 1. In most cases fire does not affect the wood but only the bark. Charred stems' timber value is not reduced. A stricken area is quickly "cleaned up" of burnt trees which are then sold at a lower price than usual. In less than a month 1% of the forested area in Bulgaria, worth according to some rough estimates over 30 million euros, was burnt. The money vanished into private firms' wallets.



Photo: K. Valchev

Solving the problem in Slovakia



Photo: Marek Brinzik

A day after the windstorm struck, forest management bodies started cleaning (logging) the affected area making the excuse that preventive measures against floods, fire and bark beetle outbreak were

urgently needed. This action was strongly opposed by environmental organisations and scientists who required systematic approach to be taken when implementing such measures. Using researches' knowledge, prognosis of a bark beetle outbreak development, experience from former management practices, recommendations from scientific advisory groups and institutions (IUCN, FAO) as well as considering the zoning within national parks, nature protection authorities elaborated a differentiated approach based on various criteria. Aimed to address the issue correctly from a nature protection point of view, the approach distinguished 3 zones within the affected area: 1. zone without any intervention; 2. zone with limited intervention and 3. zone with unlimited intervention. As an outcome of the approach implementation in TANAP only 7% of the affected area was proposed as an area without any intervention.

Application of the approach improved the chaotic logging situation and was in general respected by owners and users, but paradoxically in many cases not so by state forest and environmental authorities. The latter permitted logging in the area of no-intervention, or broke the restrictions in limited intervention zone. Peeling the bark of infected trees was an accompanying logging activity. However, unlike logs, peeled bark and bark beetles themselves were not brought out of the area. Ironically, the logging increased bark beetle outbreak.

Environmentalists complain, Slovakia

WOLF - the main forest protection movement in Slovakia - complained to the European Commission (EC) about the forestry breaches. The Commission required explanation from the Slovak republic specifically concerning the impact on habitat and species under article 6 of the Habitat Directive and article 4 of the Bird Directive. The response, elaborated by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture of Slovakia was based on the need of urgent measures to solve the situation and above all on the preparation of the differentiated approaches described above.

Logging in the areas designated as "no-intervention" was "justified" by a study on bark beetle outbreaks conducted by the same Ministries. Referring to this study, the state forest management organisations started logging in the Nature reserves Tichá and Kôprová valley in TANAP in April 2007. At the same time when The Commission was studying the Slovak response, which considered those areas as areas without any intervention.

Since The Commission did not receive an answer to its second warning, at the end of June this year it started infringement procedures against Slovakia. The infringement process took as proof the disagreement between the response from the Slovak Ministries and the information about the reality based on expert opinions and the Commission's own surveys and consultations. Representatives of scientific and environmental NGOs shared their views and opinions on the case with EC Delegation, which visited Slovakia in the beginning of August 2007.

Floods in Bulgaria

Large swell waves started swamping Bulgaria in 2005. Fallen trees, floating branches as well as sediment and garbage in riverbeds were found to be the main reasons for reduced water conductivity. Since man has no influence on events such as intensive rains, authorities decided to start cleaning riverbeds. This seems logical but what happened in reality was far from common sense. Huge trees, of high market value - in the upper part of the course where rivers are only brooks - fell victims to "cleaning". The role of these trees is to reduce the energy of rain drops, convert surface runoff into below-ground water and maintain the steep riverbanks. With logging, the operations had just the opposite effect. This, combined with past unwise land use management, when rivers were made into straight channels and not allowing natural flooding to take place, only aggravated the situation.



Photo: K. Dichev



Photo: Pavol Polak



Photo: Pavol Polak

Slovakia

Logging in the core zone of national parks echoed in public protests not only in Slovakia. Some people started blocking the logging sites. Scientists published several opinions against the logging. Nearly half of the State



Photo: Marek Brinzik

Nature Conservancy staff joined the protests. SOS/BirdLife Slovakia prepared several letters to the Slovak Environmental Inspection warning about violation of the Bird Directives. As a result the Slovak Environmental Inspection stopped the logging as a preliminary measure two weeks after it started. The protests of the public movement lead to establishment of "An area protected by the public" on a meeting near mouth of Tichá valley on the 28th April 2007.

The controversial steps taken by the Slovak officials are still waiting for their justification. At the same time SOS/Birdlife Slovakia together with other NGOs and scientists are considering further steps for the protection of one of the most famous natural jewels of European nature. "We were hoping for positive changes in Slovak Nature Protection and Forestry sectors after this case, but we are moderately optimistic having in mind the trends seen in the last years showing increase of the logging volume, with forest protected sites considered reserves of standing stock." – says Pavol Polak, an ex-official in the State Nature Conservancy. The expectations are now redirected to the Commission, because this case is crucial also for NATURA 2000 as a very ambitious project to halt the lost of biodiversity of the EU. Many countries experience huge problems with implementation of NATURA 2000 and some environmental organizations even doubt that NATURA 2000 can make any difference. That is why all future steps must be thoroughly considered in order to make sure the protection of the forests and nature becomes stronger.

More information about the case as well as on-line petition against logging in TANAP / Nature Reserves Tichá and Kôprová valley on <http://www.ticha.sk/petition.htm>.

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Bulgaria

In recent years the Bulgarian government was trying its best to support developer investments without taking into consideration the consequences for the environment. Pretending to support regional development it gave a green light to the erasure of many natural territories violating its own regulations. Corruption metastases spread at all management levels and made people's intolerance escalate in a series of protests. Strandja case (described in the previous issue) was the most provoking one and brought hundreds of people out on the streets. Although the case ended up successful – the Parliament amended the Protected Areas Act so that all legally designated protected areas cannot be deprived of their status, at this moment the concrete is pouring out wiping out another wildlife sanctuary.

The social tension shows the lack of balance between public and private interest. Hopefully, this public act for defending society's rights is a sign of a blooming civic virtue, the main prerequisite for democracy.

BSPB works in a coalition of NGOs whose role is to inform responsible institutions for the current crimes and abuses as well as to organize events addressing the problems and giving possible solutions.

http://netinfo.bg/photo/2007.02.07zastrandzha/index_4.htm

<http://za-rila.hit.bg/>

<http://nabludatel.blogspot.com/2007/07/20.html>

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Coalition of NGOs started campaign under the slogan "Save Bulgarian Nature".



Young people choose the nature



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