Appendix B. Effectiveness of Assessed Responses *(continued)*

Response	Effectiveness: Effective	Effectiveness: Promising	Effectiveness: Problematic	Notes	Type of Response	Required Actors
Wood, fuelwood, and non-wood forest products *(continued)*						
Commercialization of non-wood forest products				Commercialization of NWFPs has had modest impacts on local livelihoods and has not always created incentives for conservation. An increased value of NWFPs is not always an incentive for conservation and can have the opposite effect. Incentives for sustainable management of NWFPs should be reconsidered, including exploration of joint-production of timber and NWFPs. (R8)	E	NGO B R
Natural forest management in the tropics				To be economic, sustainable natural forest management in the tropics must focus on a range of forest goods and services, not just timber. The "best practices" of global corporations should be assessed, exploring at the same time "what works" in traditional forest management and the work of local (small) enterprises. Considerable interest has developed in the application of reduced-impact logging, especially in tropical forests, which lowers environmental impacts and can also be more efficient and cost-effective. (R8)	T	GI GN GL B NGO C
Forest plantation management				Farm woodlots and large-scale plantations are increasingly being established in a response to growing wood demand and declining natural forest areas. Without adequate planning and management, forest plantations can be established in the wrong sites, with the wrong species and provenances. In degraded lands, afforestation may deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits to communities and help reduce poverty and enhancing food security. (R8)	T	GN GL B NGO R
Fuelwood management				Fuelwood remains one of the main products of the forest sector in the South. If technology development continues, industrial-scale forest product fuels could become a major sustainable energy source. (R8)	T	GL B C
Afforestation and reforestation for carbon management				Although many early initiatives were based on forest conservation or management, afforestation activities now predominate, perhaps reflecting the international decision in 2001 to allow only afforestation and reforestation activities into the Clean Development Mechanism for the first commitment period. (R8)	T E	GI GN B
Nutrient cycling						
Regulations				Mandatory policies, including regulatory control and tax or fee systems, place the costs and burden of pollution control on the polluter. Technology-based standards are easy to implement but may discourage innovation and are generally not seen as cost-effective. (R9)	I	GI GN
Market-based instruments				Market-based instruments, such as financial incentives, subsidies, and taxes, hold potential for better nutrient management but may not be relevant in all countries and circumstances. Relatively little is known empirically about the impact of these instruments on technological change. (R9)	E	GN B R
Hybrid approaches				Combinations of regulatory, incentive, and market-based mechanisms are possible for both national and watershed-based approaches and may be the most cost-effective and politically acceptable. (R9)	I E	GI GN GL NGO C, R
Flood and storm regulation						
Physical structures				Historically, emphasis was on physical structures and measures over natural environment and social institutions. This choice often creates a false sense of security, encouraging people to accept high risks. Evidence indicates that more emphasis needs to be given to the natural environment and nonstructural measures. (R11)	T	GN B