窗体顶端



**Forest Management and Sustainability Analysis**



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| Name： | Wilhelmus A. de Jong  |
| Nationality： | Netherlands  |
| Academic Title： | Professor |
| Home University（From）： | Kyoto University  |
| Email Address： | dejongwil@gmail.com  |



本科生    硕士生    博士生

Undergraduate    Master    Doctoral student



English



Environmental Sciences, or related background



 Lectures, group work



(1) Presentations of groups work 40%
(2) Final examination 60%



2 credits



De Jong studied forestry at Wageningen Agricultural University and Research Center. After a brief stint of research in Holland, he moved to the tropics in 1982 to explore the cultural and economic dimensions of the role of tropical forests in people’s lives and societies. He lived and worked in Peru for seven years, and spent four years at the New York Botanical Garden, finishing his Ph.D. and enjoying New York City. In 1995 he relocated to Indonesia, where he lived for 12 years, nine of which working with CIFOR. Since that time, he mostly undertakes comparative research simultaneously in different countries, usually in more than one continent. He worked in Peru, Bolivia, Indonesia, Japan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe. In recent years, he has returned to his original stomping grounds Peru where he now conducts research on tropical forest governance. But he also maintains a keen interest in smallholder and community forestry and tropical forest transition. His 125 peer reviewed publications list includes multiple peer reviewed journal articles, edited special issues of academic journals and monographs and edited book volumes. He has taught courses at undergraduate level on forest policy at Kyoto University’s International Exchange Program.



This course aims to train undergraduate and the graduate students on history of environmental management practices and academic research, global environmental regime, challenges faced in global forest and environments, frontline issues of global academic research.



Part I: the concept of sustainability and the history of environmental management---
1: Concept of Sustainability
2: history of environmental management
3: Environmental Management Systems

Part 2: Forest restoration, rehabilitation, transition, SFM
1: Concept of forest restoration, rehabilitation, and forest transition
2: climate change and forest transition
3: Decentralization and forest transition

Part3: Forest landscape restoration
1: Concept of forest landscape restoration
2: Other theory and discourse in global forest management



None



1. Frosch, R.A.; Gallopoulos, N.E. 1989: Strategies for Manufacturing. Scientific American 261 (3): 144–152.
2. Suh, S., Yee, S. 2010: Phosphorus use-efficiency of agriculture and food system in the U.S., Chemosphere, in press (available on-line from the journal web site).
3. Finnveden, G., Hauschild, M., Ekvall, T., Guinée, J., Heijungs, R., Hellweg, S., Koehler, A., Pennington, D., Suh, S., 2009: Recent developments in Life Cycle Assessment, Journal of Environmental Management, 91 (1), 1-21.
4. Suh, S., Huppes, H., 2005: Methods in Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) of a product, Journal of Cleaner Production, 13 (7), 687 – 697.
5. Suh, S., M. Lenzen, G. Treloar, H. Hondo, A. Horvath, G. Huppes, O. Jolliet, U. Klann, W. Krewitt, Y. Moriguchi, J. Munksgaard, G. Norris, 2004: System Boundary Selection for Life Cycle Inventories using hybrid approaches, Environmental Science & Technology. 38 (3), 657 – 664.
6. Suh, S., 2006: Are Services Better for Climate Change?, Environmental Science and Technology, 40 (21), 6555 – 6560.
7. WRI, Greenhouse Gas Protocol, http://www.ghgprotocol.org/
8. Moeller, A., Prox, M., Schmidt, M., Lambrecht, H. 2009: Simulation and optimization of material and energy flow systems, Proceedings of IEEE, pp. 1444-1455.
9. Suh, S., 2005: Theory of Materials and Energy Flow Analysis in Ecology and Economics, Ecological Modeling, 189 251 – 269.
10. Hashimoto, S., Moriguchi, Y. 2004:  Proposal of six indicators of material cycles for describing society’s metabolism: from the viewpoint of material flow analysis. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 40, 185–200.

窗体底端