

FOREWORD

Among the ecosystem services we expect from forest ecosystems, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation have increasingly received the attention of the people in the world. However, the forest with high rate of carbon sequestration is not always the one with high species diversity. We tend to plant fast growing, and sometimes exotic trees in monoculture to obtain extremely fast growing volume of timber. Such a forest usually does not foster the indigenous biodiversity.

It is a challenging trial to introduce CDM to involve one of the ecosystem services into the economic account of forests. However, still there are many other ecosystem services that have not recognized very importantly. Biodiversity is one of the most difficult one to evaluate economically. However, biodiversity or biological interactions in ecosystems drive the ecosystem; if some parts of them were lost, some important functions and services of ecosystems would be lost. In such a sense, biodiversity is closely associated with sustainability of ecosystems and its utilization. It is natural that biodiversity is included as important criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management.

It is a great step towards such a goal that Dr. Ying Fah Lee, Dr. Yaw Chyang Chung and Dr. Kanehiro Kitayama are publishing the proceedings of the 2nd international workshop on 'Synergy between Carbon Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Rain Forests' held at Sepilok, Sabah on 30 November, 2005. I am very pleased that DIWPA (Diversitas in Western Pacific and Asia) and my project in RIHN (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature) helped the workshop together with APN (Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research) and Sabah Forest Department. I hope the workshop could enlarge its activity to find effective solution for the conflict between carbon and biodiversity.

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