

In September 1999 – CFN No 6 – we reported vandalism against poplars modified to produce fibre that would use less bleaching agent in paper manufacture and the prospect of developing elms resistant to Dutch elm disease. In CFN No7 we reported the IUFRO International Wood Biotechnology Symposium held in Oxford at which the wide potential of this field of research for forestry was explored and where there was a discussion of the contentious issue of genetic modification involving researchers, industry and an NGO representative. A particular outcome of that conference was the development, on the initiative of Dr Steven Strauss (Oregon State University, USA), of a position statement on the genetic modification of trees.

The production of GM elm trees that are resistant to Dutch elm disease by scientists at the University of Abertay, Dundee, Scotland, has reached the stage at which a variety carrying the gene, which, it is hoped, confers resistance to the disease, is growing in the laboratory. Professor Kevan Gartland, who leads this research, has agreed to write a piece in the ‘Comments’ section of the December issue of the International Forestry Review, on the pros and cons of GM in forestry. This is particularly pertinent given the problems encountered by Steve Strauss and the recent burning of his labs (Editorial IFR 2/3 June 2001).

from the EDITOR

## CFA Initiatives

### *The Commonwealth Forestry Handbook 2001*

The New handbook has just been published. It is free to members of CFA.

### *International Forestry Review 2/4 September 2001*

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## Commonwealth Forestry Initiative

### *Iwokrama, an Exciting Project in Guyana, Moves Ahead*

The idea of an Integrated Conservation and Development Project was launched pre-Rio at a Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1989, when the Iwokrama Forest, 360,000ha of intact tropical forest in Central Guyana, was made available to the international community by the government of Guyana. In 1996 the Iwokrama International Centre for Rain Forest Conservation and Development was legally created and given direct managerial responsibility for the Iwokrama Forest. Its task was to demonstrate practical steps towards the conservation, sustainable and equitable use of tropical forests in a manner that leads to lasting ecological, economic, and social benefits.

Over the last several years, Iwokrama has been working with institutional and community partners in demonstrating and evaluating a number of forestry activities. These have included: Reduced Impact Logging techniques; application of forest research results to achieve sustainable off-takes of timber and NTFP species; community-based approaches and knowledge to wildlife management and monitoring; eco-tourism development and skills-based approaches to field Ranger training. A critical step completed so far has been the successful demarcation of a Sustainable Utilisation Area (SUA) and a Wilderness Preserve, each containing 180 000ha of forest. This involved a two-year process of fact-finding, consultation and GIS development.

Subsequent participatory planning for the SUA is focusing on all ecosystem values, financial sustainability and pluralistic partnerships linking local communities to national and international programmes for forest development. This process has been led by the SUA Management Planning Team, which includes stakeholders from local, regional and national levels. This team, formed in October 2000, has met three times to date, twice in the Iwokrama Forest and once at the Centre in Georgetown.

With support from the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), the SUA planning process has been developed as part of a broader participatory approach for the management of the Iwokrama Forest. The process has included the development of plans to attract business partners and bring appropriate financial capital for developing forest based businesses both within the area and in neighbouring community lands and the kinds of business partnerships needed. Key environmental, social, economic and financial aims have been identified as well as potential goods and services and mechanisms for harvesting.

Particular consideration has been given to options for setting aside a resource area for the sole use of the community located within the Forest. An outreach strategy in 13 Amerindian Communities, with mechanisms for feedback, has also been flagged by the team and includes plans for a video and community radio programs, as well as direct discussions with key stakeholders.

The challenge for the Centre is to manage the area to maximise net revenue from sustainable production of forest goods and services, and demonstrate, through effective monitoring, how the approach adopted is delivering lasting ecological, economic and social benefits to local, national and international communities.

from SHEHEREZAD S. OUSMAN,  
Professional Development Fellow, Iwokrama

The international newsletter of the Commonwealth Forestry Association

***“To promote the well-being of the world’s forests and those who depend on them.”***

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Iwokrama Management Planning Team at Work

## Association News

### *Small states and islands*

In response to interest expressed by the Commonwealth Foundation and World Bank, CFA is developing a small states and islands programme. So far there has been an article on Vanuatu in the International Forestry Review and the CFA workshop in Fremantle, plus sponsorship of delegates from the Pacific and the Caribbean to attend the Commonwealth Forestry Conference. We are following this up in this Newsletter with articles from small states and islands. In CFN 13 we had the articles of Raquel Thomas of Guyana on the workshop itself and from Martin Golman of Papua and New Guinea on issues of tenure and aid. In this issue we have contributions from Phyllis Kamasteia on forestry in Vanuatu, from Sheherezad S. Ousman on Iwokrama, Guyana and from the Directorate of Forestry in Namibia on strategic forests there. We would like your good help to continue this series, which could include profiles of the foresters who attended the workshop and others and profiles of forestry in their countries. We would be glad to have a picture, brief biography, how the workshop helped, what initiatives are needed, what forestry problems specifically are faced in the country which is the star of the issue.

from VIRGINIA ROSS, CFA Secretariat

### *Executive Committee*

The next CFA Executive Committee meeting will be Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2001

## Awards, medals and training opportunities

### *Regional Award in Africa to a winner of the Schlich Medal*

Neville Denison, well known South African tree breeder and researcher, was awarded the CFA regional award for excellence in recognition of his outstanding lifetime contribution to the knowledge and progress of forestry research. Neville joined the Department of Forestry in 1956, attended Saasveld College and was awarded the Schlich Medal for academic excellence. He went on to the University of Stellenbosch and some years later studied with Prof Bruce Zobel in North Carolina State University, USA. His tree breeding career began at Dr de Wet tree breeding station, working with Aart Juriaanse and Henk van der Sijde. After joining SAFT, he started a tree breeding organization and pioneered export of high quality seed. Neville went on to head Mondi's Mountain View Research Station, continuing to concentrate on pine and eucalypt tree breeding and silviculture research. The award was made at the SAIF dinner in Pietermaritzburg in March, 2001.

### *News from Southern Africa*

The Formation of the South African Chapter of the CFA is at an advanced stage. A draft constitution is under consideration by the Council of the Southern African Institute for Forestry (SAIF) and the Governing Council of CFA. A bank account has been opened and the first deposit of funds for the Commonwealth Forestry Exchange Scheme has been made. SAI members are invited to become members of CFA at the concessionary rate of R100, which will entitle them to CFNews, the International Forestry Review and the Commonwealth Forestry Handbook (Current edition 2001). The Chapter will organize a number of events each year, either on its own or with SAIF.

SAIF is a southern African NGO with SADC as its working area. It has members in Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho, with a nominal branch in Malawi and a representative in Zambia. Victor Kawanga, who is CFA coordinator for Zambia is also the SAIF link. He has drawn attention to an open invitation to participate in a vegetation study and forest inventory project within a research programme to investigate the ecological dynamics of Zambia. Contact Victor on [resource@zamnet.zm](mailto:resource@zamnet.zm)

from SAIF

comments on the near impossibility of collecting adequate data on forest hydrology are still applicable. The book has some value to historians of conservation, if only because Marsh collected a great many obscure earlier sources, rarely quoted elsewhere, which may be worth following up.

And finally, one tiny little bit of trivia, Lowenthal provides a reference to apparently reliable information, that John Milton never did visit Vallombrosa!

from BILL FINLAYSON



### *The Commonwealth Plantation*

A few kilometres outside Tzaneen, in the Northern province of South Africa, on the Sapekoe Tea Estate, stands a truly amazing block of trees with an interesting history.

The Fourth British Empire Forestry Conference, consisting of 63 delegates from Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia assembled on 2 September 1935 in Durban for a five week tour of South Africa including 11 days of conferences.

Colonel Daneys Reitz, then Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, was elected President and the well-known Dr J.D.M. Keet, as Vice-Chairman. In his opening speech Col. Reitz expressed concern about "the great problem of erosion" and the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Viljoen spoke on "the question of the influence of afforestation on water supply, about which a controversy had arisen, especially with regard to the use of exotics, notably the eucalypts and to a lesser extent the pines". They asked the Conference for "an authoritative opinion".

Between numerous banquets, some even hosted by the Administrators of the Provinces, and long train journeys, the delegates visited most of South Africa's forestry areas. On 18 September 1935 the whole party departed by train to Pietersburg and the following day visited Woodbush (388 ha planted) and to their delight, made the first visit to a 6000 ha indigenous forest. They found the scenery along the Magoebaskloof "magnificent", had lunch at Rooikoppies Estate, belonging to Exchange Yard (Pty) Ltd and then paid a visit to the Department of Forestry's Middelkop plantation. Whilst

looking at the stands of *Eucalyptus* planted in January 1914, the Australian delegates reportedly said, "This is Australia. Please conserve it for us, for the world."

When the SA Government decided to establish a tea industry, the area of Middelkop was earmarked for conversion to a tea estate in 1964. Dr J.D.M. Keet, employed by Merensky Trust at the nearby Wesfalia Estate, arranged for a plot of trees to be dedicated to the 1935 Commonwealth Forestry Conference and to be preserved for future generations.

In 1997, at the age of 83 years, the heights and diameters of the Commonwealth plantation trees were reportedly as follows:

<i>Eucalyptus microcarys</i>	60,4 m tall	86,9 cm at breast height
<i>E. maculata</i>	56,4 m "	77,8 cm "
<i>E. paniculata</i>	50,1 m "	61,3 cm "

The tallest tree in the plot was a *Eucalyptus microcarys* of 68 metres.

It is worthwhile and rewarding for any forester or passer-by to stop off and spend half an hour amongst these beautiful 88 year-old grandfathers that have been preserved for us through the efforts of those intrepid Commonwealth travellers of 66 years ago and Dr Keet.

from WILLEM OLIVIER, President SAIF

# News of members and friends

## David Bills CBE

David Bills, Director General of the GB Forestry Commission, was awarded a CBE in the Queen’s Birthday Honours List. He said of his award – “ It is a thrill and my family are very pleased for me. However, it should be recorded that any achievements in the past 5 to 6 years have been dependent on the will and quality of the organisation and the support of the staff and the Board. In both these respects I have been very fortunate and I am immensely grateful.”

## Kathryn Monk, new DG of Iwokrama

Kathryn Monk has taken over as Director-General of the Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development in Guyana. Dr Monk, from the UK, has many years experience in project management, environmental and natural resource management, education and training. She has advised on establishing and managing protected areas, forestry policy development, environmental impact assessments, curriculum development and environmental awareness campaigns and has published extensively on environmental and ecological issues.

## David Cassells back to the Bank

David Cassells, who has held the position of Director-General of the Iwokrama for the past four years, returns to the World Bank.

## David Kaimowitz CIFOR’s new DG

The new Director General of CIFOR is Dr. David Kaimowitz , an American national, is an agricultural economist and development analyst, with diverse experience in developing countries, who has earned wide recognition particularly for his analyses of extra-sectoral factors having impact on forestry development.

## Jeff Sayer leaves CIFOR

After eight years at the helm of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) for which he served as founding Director-General since 1993, Jeff Sayer handed over to his successor on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2001. Jeff, who is of British nationality, moves on from CIFOR after a remarkable achievement in establishing the centre, nurturing it, and seeing it gain prominence in international policy circles, including many forestry-related inter-governmental negotiation processes. With a background in biodiversity conservation and early career researching the dynamics of large mammals in Zambia, (with FAO), he has also worked for IUCN, where he headed the forest conservation programme, and for the World Bank, as senior environmental adviser. Since 1994, Jeff has also been Prince Bernhard Visiting Professor of International Nature Conservation at the University of Utrecht. He has now taken up the position of Senior Associate, Forests for Life, World Wide Fund for Nature, Gland, Switzerland.

## Tim Peck on the Timber Trade

Tim, who was formerly Director of the Joint FAO/ECE Agriculture and Timber Division in Geneva and then Chairman of the Board of the European Forest Institute, has just completed *The International Timber Trade*. Woodhead Publishing Ltd, Cambridge, England. This is a broad review of the trade in wood products put in the context of development of the forests, the wood using industries and economies, the environment and the environment for trade. Tim brings to the presentation of his subject the particular insights of one who has viewed the past 40 dynamic years of the sector’s development from an international perspective.

# CFA Scholarship Supported by the Worshipful Company of Builders Merchants (WCBM)

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who in diverse ways have contributed to make my studies at Oxford a success.

Having graduated with a BSc in Natural Resources Management from the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, I came to Oxford expecting to build on that knowledge and to familiarise myself with current issues in forestry and natural resource management. I expected that at the end of the course I would have acquired the skill and ability to handle problems, make informed decisions and carry out research as a natural resource manager.

I must say that the course has lived up to my expectation, though it was not fully as I expected it to be. During the course different aspects of forestry issues were discussed as well as current developments in the world of forestry. The course took us through the science, policy, context and practise of forestry. Another aspect of the course I enjoyed most was the special option. Students had the opportunity to specialise in a related scientific option of their choice helping them to develop and acquire skills in a field of interest.

We had two major tours during the course: the first one to Scotland and the second to France and Spain. During these

tours we had the privilege of visiting different forestry and forestry related firms and institutes as well as different types of forests. It gave us an insight into what is happening in other parts of Europe concerning forestry and natural resource management.

However my only concern and recommendation is that the course structure should be broadened to cover an equal aspect of tropical forestry and should consider the feasibility of organising one of the tours to a tropical country.

Finally it was wonderful and exciting to be in a class of 17 students coming from 12 different countries. We had students from Africa, America, Asia, and Europe. Most of us had different backgrounds and experiences. But we worked, shared experiences and ideas together as a group. Additionally Oxford is a city made up of different races and nationalities, with people from all over the world. Studying at Oxford gives that special privilege of meeting and learning how other people live. You also meet scientists who are well experienced in your field of interest. What a great privilege to learn from renowned scientists!

To describe Oxford in a single word I would say it was a ‘privilege.’

From ANTWI ODURO



David Ridgeon, Master of WCBM; Antwi Oduro, Ghana; Prof. Julian Evans, Chairman CFA; Prof Jeff Burley, Oxford Forestry Institute; Christopher Latham, Former Master of WCBM and Vice-President CFA.

## The CFA Commonwealth Forestry Exchange Scheme

The Southern African Chapter of CFA is organizing the current exchange, involving the forest scientists Dunstan Shemwetta of Tanzania and Peter de Wet of Saasveld, South Africa.

# Forest Scenes

## Marsh Man and Nature

Lowenthal, D. 2000. *George Perkins Marsh, prophet of conservation*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London ISBN 0-295-97942-9. xxv + 603 pp. \$40.

To British foresters this book represents a curious sort of mystery. Most of them have ‘never heard of’ George Perkins Marsh. In contrast, the parts played in the history of conservation by other Americans, such as Rachel Carson, Aldo Leopold, John Muir (a Scotsman by birth and duly commemorated in Dunbar), Gifford Pinchot, Theodore Roosevelt, and Henry David Thoreau, are at least to some extent common knowledge. And yet the author’s Preface says: “Next to Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species*, Marsh’s *Man and Nature* of 1864 was the most influential text of its time to link culture with nature, science with society, landscape with history.”

There is some evidence that Marsh’s fame has faded even in America. A clue is offered in a comment, made in 1965 by one William F. Murison (said to be an admirer) and quoted by Lowenthal, that Marsh’s magnum opus is a book “full of facts that have since been shown to be erroneous [and] conclusions that went sour, a doctrinaire, maudlin, cant, overripe, moralistic cough-drop of a book.” This book is available. Anyone who struggles through it will see what Murison was getting at. Lowenthal in his biography is determined to give his hero his rightful place in the tradition of ‘interventionist’ conservation, as against the ‘poetical’ (romantic?) one. In forestry terms this is the split between ‘management of natural forest’ and ‘wil-

demess’ or more or less ‘strict nature reserves’. The comparison of Marsh with Darwin will strike most readers as ludicrous hype for the biography, but when you get down to it their ‘magna opera’ do have quite a lot in common. The major difference, however, is that Darwin had a simple, original, and incomparably important thesis, that evolution is driven by natural selection, whereas there is nothing corresponding to this in Marsh.

Who was Marsh anyway? Chambers Biographical Dictionary describes him as an “American diplomat and philologist”, but it does include *Man and Nature* among his (few) publications. His wide knowledge of conservation issues, such as the destruction of mountain forests in France and Italy, benefited from the fact that he was US Ambassador to Turkey, 1850 to 1853, and to Italy 1861 to 1882. On the first assignment he visited Egypt and crossed the Sinai desert and in later years travelled widely in Europe, particularly in the Alps. He put together his own observations on deforestation in Vermont after what he saw in the Middle East and the mountains of Europe.

Is either of the two books, the biography or *Man and Nature*, worth reading. As biographies go, this one is workman-like but far too long, only to be recommended to those with certain specialized interests - anyone researching certain obscure corners of history; especially early Vermont. Lowenthal’s closely argued commentary on conservation history is of interest in itself. As for *Man and Nature*, it is no longer a reliable guide to practical questions of protection forestry, although his

## Around the World

### Commonwealth Day 2002

'Celebrating Diversity' is to be the theme for Commonwealth Day 2002, which will be observed on Monday, 11 March. The theme reflects one of the Commonwealth's basic tenets and its rich diversity in areas such as culture, history, race, religion and ethnicity.

The Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council (JCSC), which is made up of more than 20 Commonwealth organisations, recommended the theme. It has the approval of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Head of the Commonwealth, and Commonwealth Secretary-General Don McKinnon.

"The Commonwealth sees its diversity not as a weakness but as a source of strength and a cause for celebration," commented Stuart Mole, Director-General of the Royal Commonwealth Society, one of the organisations represented on the JCSC. "On numerous occasions the Commonwealth has consciously used its diversity to help bridge deep differences and defuse situations of real conflict".

from the COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

### Results of UNFF 1

The first session of the United Nations Forum on Forests concluded on Saturday, 23 June, 2001, after two weeks of intensive and sensitive negotiations conducted throughout the final night. Finally, the UNFF adopted its Multi-Year Programme of Work, as well as its Plan of Action. Negotiations on arranging the UNFF's future work were particularly difficult as regards the issues on finance; transfer of environmentally sound technologies; monitoring assessment and reporting; trade; and the possible legal framework on all types of forests.

On the other hand, all governments emphasised the high political significance of the UNFF, as the central intergovernmental forum to deliberate international forest policy and to advance sustainable forest management in an international context. Furthermore, they welcomed the timely establishment of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and gave support and guidance to its work. All CPF members attended UNFF 1 and reaffirmed their strong commitment and support to the work of UNFF.

UNFF 2 will be held on 4 - 15 March 2002, in San José, Costa Rica. For the first time in the IFF/IFF/UNFF process, the session will include a high-level segment with ministers and executive heads of the CPF member organizations. It will also include a one-day multi-stakeholder dialogue that provides, in addition to regular participation of non-governmental organizations in UNFF work, a special opportunity for inputs from different forest-related stakeholders to the UNFF process.

The report of UNFF 1 was submitted for the attention of ECOSOC at its regular substantive session 2 - 27 July 2001 in Geneva.

from TIINA VÄHÄNEN, UNFF

### UK Minister supports South West Forest

Forestry Minister Elliot Morley today said "I am delighted to say that the South West Forest's integrated approach to land management which helps to deliver rural regeneration has gone from strength to strength. The pioneering work has already secured nearly £4 million in Forestry Commission grant-aid alone, and has created around 1600 hectares of new mixed woodlands.

"The continuation of enhanced rates of Forestry Commission grants for woodland creation increase the options for farmers locally, many of whom desperately need encouragement as they review their businesses at this very difficult time.

"Working out the best land use must be a top priority for any farmer, and forestry can offer farmers an excellent opportunity to diversify. Planting trees can produce economic, environmental and social benefits, creating jobs for rural communities and boosting the local economy.

"I especially applaud an approach to forestry where targeted grants contribute to integrated rural development. The project will result in high quality forestry and farming where issues of commerce, and access and conservation all matter. All of these priorities are set out in the Government's England Forestry Strategy."

The South West Forest is a partnership initiative that aims to establish 15,000 ha of new woodland in an area centred on Bideford and bounded by Exmoor and Dartmoor National Parks and Bodmin moor. It has been supported by the EU, DEFRA, councils and private companies as well as the Forestry Commission's Woodland Grant Scheme.

from the FORESTRY COMMISSION, GB

### WOOD FOR AFRICA 2002



Africa's premier forestry and timber exhibition and conferences, Woodfor Africa 2-6 July 2002, continues to focus on the whole spectrum of forestry and now includes the expansion from pure forestry and timber to down the line value adding. Woodfor Africa 2002 is the showcase of Africa's forestry industry with exhibitors, visitors and conference delegates

attending from all over Africa and further afield.

The theme of the conference and exhibition is "The Future Explored". The keynote plenary session, to be held on 2 July 2002, will feature 8 top international forestry speakers including David Bills of the Forestry Commission UK, Dr M N Salleh of Malaysia, Dr Jeff Wright of Rayonier USA, Dr Bob Scholes of the CSIR South Africa, two of the captains of Southern African forestry industry and Mr Hosny El-Lakhany Assistant Director General for Forestry, FAO, Rome.

The seven focused breakaway conferences to be held the next day, 3 July 2002, include:

- 1 Certification, Environment and & Markets
- 2 Fire Protection
- 3 Biotechnology, Pests and Diseases
- 4 Innovation to Create and Grow Trees - Silviculture
- 5 Forest Engineering - IUFRO Div 3.10
- 6 Community and Agro-Forestry
- 7 Sawmilling and Drying

The venue is set in the Hilton, just outside Pietermaritzburg, in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands, in the heart of South African forestry country. The conference was promoted at the Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Fremantle, Australia and Ligna in Germany. For further information and the monthly newsletter Tel: +27-33-3425779, Fax +27-33-3944842, email: [woodforafrica@futurenet.co.za](mailto:woodforafrica@futurenet.co.za) website: [www.woodforafrica.com](http://www.woodforafrica.com)

from LOLLY STUART

### Strategic Forests Identified In Namibia

The Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism recently identified over 20 forests that are of national importance and which need to be highly protected for present and future generations. Amongst others, the designated areas include Etosha national park, mopane woodlands in the Uutapi area, Nyae-Naye pans, Impalila island and Kunene and Orange River woodlands. The forests have been designated because they produce environmental benefits in areas such as watershed and riverine management, biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development and carbon sequestration. The forests were selected following the MET's 1996 Strategic Plan on Forestry, which aims to foster the long-term development of Namibia's forestry sector, especially regarding the long-term conservation of forests for future and present generations. A map of the forests and information on how they were designated can be downloaded from: [http://www.dea.met.gov.na/news/items\\_2001/010406news1.htm](http://www.dea.met.gov.na/news/items_2001/010406news1.htm)

from DIRECTORATE OF FORESTRY,  
Windhoek, Namibia

### Woodlands for Wales

Carwyn Jones, Minister for Rural Affairs introduces the National Assembly for Wales Strategy for Trees and Woodlands published by the Forestry Commission on behalf of the National Assembly.

He mentions that the 20<sup>th</sup> Century saw the expansion of woodlands in Wales from 5% to 14% of land area. Many of these woodlands were plantations in uplands to provide timber for mining and later for wood processing industries. Times and priorities, he says, have changed and we have the opportunity to place single purpose plantations firmly behind us and look for innovative ways in which to use our valuable woodland resource. This Strategy is the first step towards fully integrating the role of woodlands into a wider environmental and economic policy for Wales.

The Strategy has been developed after an extensive public consultation process and, he says, "I am confident that this strategy will meet many people's aspirations and create a more sustainable woodland resource, of which the people of Wales can be justly proud: an emphasis on high quality management, producing wood for local economies; and creating a diverse and healthy environment that will benefit local people and support our agriculture and tourism."

"All this time, the trees are growing timber - a renewable resource that contributes £400 million to the Welsh economy each year. The National Assembly for Wales owns about 40% of the woodland in Wales and we have a special responsibility to use these sustainably for wider public benefit. We want to work in partnership with other woodland owners to better target the resources of the National Assembly and spread the benefits of woodlands to all communities. Implementation will involve new ways of involving local communities and seeking public support so that everyone can feel a part of the process and know that their views really count."

Vision and guiding principles of the strategy: Wales will be known for its high quality woodlands that enhance the landscape, are appropriate to local conditions and have a diverse mixture of species and habitats. These will provide real social and community benefits; support thriving woodland-based industries; and contribute to a better quality environment throughout Wales.

Further information: the Forestry Commission. E-mail [sue.fuge@forestry.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:sue.fuge@forestry.gsi.gov.uk)

### Vanuatu's Forestry

Some highlights from the Annual Report of Forest Department:

- The Forestry Legislation Review was completed in 2000 with the assistance of FAO and a draft bill is ready for tabling in the next 2001 parliament sitting.
- The new Forest Operator Licensing scheme is progressing well and most of the operators assessed should be licensed before end of first quarter 2001.
- The Code of Logging Practice training continued and some enforcement to improve logging standards, although the low standards of many operations is still a concern.
- Vanuatu was accepted as a member of the International Tropical Timber Organisation in May 2000.
- A second sandalwood oil-processing factory was established by a new licensee, involving substantial investments of around Vt40 million.

Timber Harvesting

- In 2000, the value of forestry exports was over **434 million Vatu**, around 14% of total exports. Landowners received **Vt 33 million** per year in log royalties from 40,000m<sup>3</sup> logs. **Vt 31 million** was paid to landowners for 73 tonnes of sandalwood. Over 500 forestry workers were paid total wages estimated at **Vt 120 million** (147 Vatu (Vt) = 1.00 US dollar).

from PHYLLIS KAMASTEIA, Editor,  
Bush Nius, Vanuatu  
Department of Forests.

### A Tree By Any Other Name

What do the words *árbol*, *miti*, *arbre*, *Baum*, *albero*, *árvore*, conjure up in your mind? They try and convey in their own language what English speaking people refer to as a tree. With a view to promoting the concept of one people sharing one world containing one global forest, the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry is documenting the translations of the word "tree" into other languages. ICRAF would welcome submissions from all over the globe to enrich and confirm the existing names we have. Please send your translations including details on the language/dialect. These will be published in an on-line searchable database in a way similar to ICRAF's existing tree databases.

<http://www.icraf.cgiar.org/treesd/databases.htm>

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