



Contents:

Chairman's Column

Association News

AGM

Small Island States

Queen's Award

Zambia Branch

Asia Pacific Award

In Memoriam

News of members and friends

Prof. Ferguson changes direction

NZIF turns 75

Steve Bass moves

Around the World

UNFF 3

INBAR Moves

Certification for British Columbia

XII World Forestry Congress

Youth Place

Voluntary papers

WFC – Carbon Neutral?

WFC Side Events

Around Europe

Condition of European forests

FC's Advisory Panel

Forestry Centenary Reunion in Bangor

Briton's fat water

Research

Environment from Tree Rings

Stumped by ancient pine

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Special features

Change in Ugandan Forest Sector

Plantations are here to stay

Forestry meetings

End note

Cambodia – law of the jungle

International Forestry Review

CFA Membership

Chairman's Column

In my last message I referred to the CFA Annual General Meeting that is due to be held at the World Forestry Congress in Quebec during September 2003. Among the items for the agenda will be the recurrent issue of the future of the Association itself. The Executive Committee will be discussing this intensively in the period leading up to the meeting and I am sure it will continue to discuss it at great length after the meeting to implement the decisions of the AGM and the Governing Council. The Committee needs to know your views about the Association and its role in the brave new world of the third millennium?

It has existed for almost 80 years and has an excellent reputation among professional foresters and among other Commonwealth organizations. It has a permanent voice on the Standing Committee for Commonwealth Forestry and plays an active role in the Commonwealth Forestry Conferences; the CFA puts forward views in support of its members and their profession at various other fora. The CFA has an outstanding, peer-reviewed journal, the *International Forestry Review*, and a high quality Newsletter for its members. It has a formal, legal constitution, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen. The published

mission statement with associated objectives; promotes good management, use and conservation of forests and forest lands throughout the world, a wish that must be common to all foresters and forest-related organizations. The CFA recognizes personal achievements in Commonwealth forestry through the Queen's Award for Forestry and the Schlich Award.

Recent Chairmen and Executive Committees have done much to stimulate and help National Branches and to enhance the quality and dissemination of the *Review and News*. The current incumbents wish to continue this and to capitalize on the great opportunities for information exchange, professional networking and policy input that our Association provides.

Despite these positive attributes, the CFA, like other similar organizations, must constantly ask itself what is its cost-benefit ratio for the membership? The products and benefits of the Association cost money and money is in short supply for both individuals and organizations, particularly but not exclusively those in developing countries. Already the price of membership and the journal is subsidized for developing country members with financial support from the Commonwealth Foundation, and for newly qualified professionals for an initial period, and these members are unlikely to be able to pay more.

The international newsletter of the Commonwealth Forestry Association

"To promote the well-being of the world's forests and all who benefit from them".

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www.cfa-international.org, www.canadian-forests.com/cfa.html, www.cfaindia.org,
www.cfa-international.org/Zambia/index.htm

Chairman's Column (concluded)

Costs are increasing and every attempt has been made to reduce the cost of headquarters management and journal production. Much of the work is done by volunteers and even the two paid employees work from their own homes to save office costs. The Governing Council and Executive Committee need to know the views of the membership and to receive their suggestions about mechanisms to ease financial problems while increasing membership and its benefits. I used to look for a rich wife but now I am seeking a rich benefactor for the CFA; if you encounter silvophile millionaires be sure to tell them about the Association and its contributions to the sustainability of the world's forests and their benefits.

As we move inexorably into the electronic age, information flows will increasingly be through e-mail, computer databases and electronic journals; this raises questions of content, personal data protection, and payment for membership and journal. For some members access to electronic facilities may not come for a decade while others may not wish to use them anyway. So how should we provide for their membership also? I look forward to receiving your ideas whether by electrons or paper. I also hope to see you at the AGM in Quebec where we can discuss in more detail the maintenance and expansion of the membership and services of our great Association.

from Professor JEFF BURLEY, Chairman, CFA

Association News

AGM – Quebec Hilton, 24th September 18.30

The Annual General Meeting of the Commonwealth Forestry Association will be held in conjunction with the XII World Forestry Congress in the Hilton Québec, 1100 boul René-Lévesque Est. **This meeting is open to all – CFA members please attend!** – Those interested in CFA from many countries attending WFC, as well as our Canadian hosts, please come!

Forestry in Small Island Developing States.

Hilton Quebec, on 24th Sept, 1230–1400hrs.

CFA is organising a satellite meeting at the XII World Forestry Congress. The event will consist of short presentations given by three invited speakers, Mette Loyche Wilkie, Manuel Dengo and Angela Cropper, outlining the key challenges and opportunities facing the inhabitants of SIDS and their forestry resources. This will be followed by a directed discussion chaired by the CFA. This meeting is open to all.

Queen's Award 2001 – progress report

Having won the Queen's Award in 2001, I thought it would be a good idea to explore the CFA's achievements over the years. This convinced me to join! In a world where the pendulum has swung too far from specialist professionals to generalists, it is good to be part of a long-standing professional institution – especially as it brings together so many people with different interests that one can, in any case, build up a meaningful 'generalist' perspective. I have since been able to offer a little support to the CFA, by preparing its paper for CHOGM on Citizen/civil society involvement in forestry.

The Award has also enabled me to take part in a couple of other voluntary initiatives. Firstly, as a Coordinating Lead Author (joint with Nigel Sizer) for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. We are pulling together the latest evidence of the effectiveness of the many 'response options' that aim to deal with forest problems. For example, looking at what has been achieved through responses as diverse as reduced impact logging, taxation instruments, corporate-community partnerships, and certification. A number of other CFA members are helping, and the first draft should be ready for review early in 2004. Secondly, as a Steering Committee member of The Forest Dialogue – a group of concerned people from the private sector, NGOs and the independent research community

who offer a forum for talking through difficult forest issues. For example, we recently brought together the CEOs of the major forest certification programmes, to help mutual learning. By going through several such issue dialogues, TFD will soon be able to offer an attractive vision for the 'four-part future' of forestry – protection, conservation, livelihood and multi-purpose forests.

I have not yet had the space to undertake the travel that I outlined when I received the Award – sharing lessons of forest management in small islands and micro-states. Forests in small islands are critical (out of all proportion to their size) for securing multiple goods and services, and for ensuring resilience. The challenges faced by foresters and forest-dependent groups are huge, but there have been some great innovations that I would like to explore in the next two years.

from STEPHEN BASS

Zambia Branch

The Zambian national branch through Victor Kawanga had been working closely with both CFA International and the British Council (both in Zambia and London) in the preparation of a project proposal under the British Council International Networking for Young Scientists scheme. Victor also reports that the branch has collaborated with the Lusaka National Museum in developing an exhibition of products and services derived from forests and forest lands.

In Memoriam

We regret to announce the death of Jack E. Henry, NZ and David Kinloch, UK

Asia Pacific Region Award



Datuk Zul Mukshar bin Dato Md Shaari has been awarded the Asia Pacific Commonwealth Forestry Association medal of excellence for 2002. The citation reads as follows:

“The Association considers that over your more than 30 years in forestry you have built your career by demonstrating a high level of professionalism in appointments in various posts over that period culminating in your appointment in 1998 as Director General of Forestry Peninsular Malaysia. In particular it has been noted that your active promotion of criteria and indicators for assessing forest management practices at international and ASEAN level has been very outstanding with excellent results”
Congratulations!

from **BOB NEWMAN**
Vice President and Regional Chairman
for South East Asia and the Pacific

News of Members and Friends

Ian Ferguson changes direction

Forester colleagues and friends of Professor Ian Ferguson gathered to pay honour to his contribution to forestry to date as he stands down as the foundation professor of Forestry at Melbourne University after 20 years of outstanding leadership. The dinner function was held in June at the University of Melbourne from which Ian graduated following his two years of study as a Commonwealth Forestry Scholar at the Australian Forestry School, Canberra.

Brian Turner, Reader in Forestry at the ANU and Thorry Gunnensen the leader of the Forestry Industry were the main speakers. Brian amusingly reminded Ian of their times together at Yale where Ian obtained his M.Sc and PhD as well as recalling in particular the contribution to Forest Economics which Ian has made. Thorry Gunnensen spoke of Ian's contribution to the linkages between Industry and Forest Research that have been so useful and praised him for his leadership of the IFA and the introduction of the Registered Professional Foresters Certification. One of Ian's daughters Clare spoke, on behalf of her mother Sandra and sister Heather, so well about the pride the family had in his achievements.

Bob Newman, a Vice President and Regional Chairman of the CFA, presented him with a wooden laminated bowl of Australian Native Hardwood Timbers and congratulated him on his contribution, on behalf of Australia, to International Forestry.

There were some 80 people present and among them were Graham White from New Zealand, Dr Leon Bren of the University of Melbourne, Glen Kile now chief of Wood Products Research and Development Organisation, Professor Jerry Vanclay from

Southern Cross University and Chairman of the Australian Branch of the CFA; Norm Lewis, icon of South Australian Forestry, Jack Gittins, one of the founders of the Association of Consulting Foresters of Australia, Hans Drielsma and Bob Smith, both former CEO's of State Forests of NSW with Hans now second in charge at Forestry Tasmania, Alan Eddy, former head of the School of Forestry at Creswick, Eric Bachelard, former Professor of Forestry ANU, and Arthur Webb and Kevin Wareing, former senior Foresters in the Victorian Forest Service. The evening was made complete with a song by a Barber Quartet consisting of Peter Sheean, Peter Greig, Hans Drielsma and Neil Byron.

Professor Peter Kanowski, of the ANU, joined some 25 foresters, partners and friends who visited the new Forest Science Centre at Creswick with Professor Ferguson and his wife Sandra the day after the dinner.

Everyone will be looking forward to Ian's ongoing work in forestry in other directions. This should, of course, include joining CFA.

from **BOB NEWMAN**



New Zealand Institute of Forestry Turns 75

New Zealand's Institute of Forestry (formerly the Institute of Foresters) turned 75 this year and celebrated by planting a tree to mark the occasion in the Capital's Otari gardens. The tree was planted by the Institute's oldest member, Lindsay Poole, using the Wellington mayoral ceremonial spade, and assisted by the present President of the NZIF, Tim Thorpe, and a large group of other members.

Lindsay Poole joined both NZIF and CFA in 1932 and possibly is the oldest and longest serving member of both. Formerly the Director General of the NZ Forest Service for most of the 1960s, he had earlier served during WWII with the NZ Army's forestry unit and as scientific liaison officer based in London.

We had about 35 members and friends on a typically glorious Wellington afternoon – no wind, no cloud and not too cold. Tim Thorpe (NZIF President) spoke, followed by Lindsay who had a number of anecdotes – one was when he was working in the Nursery at Whakarewarewa and McIntosh Ellis told him that he would have to smarten up if he wanted to make it in forestry. Lindsay covered quite a bit about Cockayne who was made an honorary member of NZIF in 1929. Cockayne was on the 1913 Royal

Commission on forestry. He was also honorary botanist for the State forest service and was the first director of the Otari Native Botanic Garden and was buried there following his death in 1934. Cockayne persuaded Stan Reid (later to be an NZIF member) to carry out a survey of the Otari (and Wilton's bush) vegetation for his MSc thesis which was completed in 1934. Stan's son Alan, also an NZIF member was at the planting yesterday.

A few weeks later the NZIF and Institute of Foresters of Australia (IFA) held a joint conference, attended by around 250 enthusiastic ANZACs, at Queenstown in the South Island, which also commemorated the 75th anniversary.

Steve Bass moves to DFID

The new Chief Environmental Adviser in the UK Department for International Development will be Steve Bass, who will start there in September. Steve is currently Director of Programmes at the International Institute for Environment and Development. He has played a major international role in environmental policy initiatives, and has helped to develop multi-stakeholder tools such as forestry certification and participatory policy analysis. He currently holds the 2001 Queen's Award for Forestry (see page 2).

Around the World

UN Forum on Forests

At its Third Session (26 May–6 June 2003), UNFF passed resolutions on economic aspects of forests; forest health and productivity, maintaining forest cover to meet present and future needs, enhancing cooperation and policy and programme coordination, on the UNFF Secretariat and on reporting.

UNFF succeeded in forwarding to ECOSOC a resolution establishing three ad hoc expert groups on: 1) finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies; 2) approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and reporting; and 3) consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests.

The Asia Forest Partnership (AFP), launched at WSSD, held its second meeting in Yogyakarta, Indonesia on 9–10 July 2003. The Objectives of AFP are to promote sustainable forest management in Asia by addressing the issues of: (a) good governance and forest law enforcement; (b) capacity building; (c) control of illegal logging; (d) control of forest fire; and (e) rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded lands. AFP currently has, as its members, 14 governments, 8 international organizations and 2 civil society organizations. Its third meeting of AFP will take place in Japan in November 2003.

IISD, providers of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin with the UNFF Secretariat, have created "FORESTS-L", a new e-mail list for news and announcements related to forest policy issues. Postings include forest related information on meetings, publications, documentation for negotiations, academic and scientific research, professional vacancies, best practices and will be distributed to all other subscribers.

www.iisd.ca/email/subscribe.htm

UNFF4, which will take place in Geneva from 3–14 May 2004.
from UNFF

INBAR Moves

The International Network for Bamboo and Rattan is moving to its new office building, and the contact information has been changed as follows:

International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)

Office address: No. 8, Fu Tong Dong Da Jie, Wang Jing Area, Chao Yang District, Beijing 100102

Mailing address: Beijing 100102-86, Beijing 100102, P. R. China
Tel: +86-10-6470 6161 Fax: +86-10-6470 2166

E-mail: yhao@inbar.int www.inbar.int

Certification for British Columbia

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) today approved their Regional Forest Certification Standards for British Columbia. This announcement marks the culmination of seven years of broad public input and consensus building amongst representatives of the BC forest industry, First Nations, labour, communities and environmental organizations.

Forest certification is a voluntary market mechanism allowing producers to differentiate their products in the marketplace. According to Chris McDonell, Chair of FSC Canada, "buyers of BC forest products want to 'do the right thing' from a social and environmental standpoint. Opportunities exist for BC producers, large and small, to add value to their products and achieve marketplace benefits through FSC certification".

"This represents an unprecedented opportunity for BC's forest industry to deliver some of the most progressive forestry practices in the world. Achieving FSC certification will allow BC forest companies to both gain support from environmental groups such as Greenpeace and the Sierra Club of Canada, and develop beneficial working relationships with First Nations, forest worker unions and the public." Says Ananda Lee Tan, Chair, FSC – Canada BC Chapter.

from CHRIS MCDONELL and ANANDA LEE TAN



Youth Place at WFC

Youth will hold a special place at the XII World Forestry Congress. The Youth Side Event is a one-day forum on Sunday, September 21, 2003 – an opportunity to express opinions on a wide range of topics. The discussion's main theme: *What should we do with our forests? Think, Talk and Take Action*. In addition, on September 22–25, young professionals have the opportunity to exhibit their achievements at the Youth Place stand in the Exhibition Hall. Our internet forum is at www.sbf.ulaval.ca/phpbb2. We encourage all young people to show their vision and their work to the rest of the world.

from DAVID BEAUCHAMP, WFC

Voluntary papers for WFC

Jim Ball has been coordinating the peer-review process for voluntary papers to the World Forestry Congress. Over 1,050 were submitted. A ranking system for each paper, based on peer-review by two technical specialists, was used to select about 180 papers for presentation to the 38 thematic sessions.

The largest numbers of papers received were in topics such as: forestry and poverty alleviation, valuation of the benefits of forests, traditional knowledge (including medicinal plants), various aspects of social and community forestry and participatory decision-making, good governance, partnerships in forest management and enterprise, criteria and indicators and sustainable forestry practices, forest protection (including fires, insect and disease attack), forest management (including ecosystem management and model forests), and professional development and education.

On the other hand relatively few papers were received on: utilisation, forest assessment techniques, the maintenance of biological diversity, low forest cover countries, financing forest development, forest policies, and international relations.

What was perhaps particularly surprising was the very large number of papers on medicinal forest plants while so few were on forest policies and international affairs.

from JIM BALL, Regional Chairman, Europe

WFC – Carbon Neutral?

Carbon dioxide emissions created by the conference participants will be offset by the planting of trees. Based on an estimated total attendance of nearly 5,000 participants, approximately 7,967 tonnes of CO₂ (or 2,171 tonnes of carbon) will be produced through their travel, accommodation and other related energy costs (venue, waste etc.). From this, the Tree Canada Foundation has estimated that 13,645 trees need to be planted to absorb (or «sequester») that amount of carbon. TELUS Corporation, a corporate sponsor of the Foundation has agreed to sponsor the planting of the trees at the world renowned Sudbury Land Reclamation Site in Ontario.

The Tree Canada Foundation is a not-for-profit charitable organization established to encourage Canadians to plant and care for trees in urban and rural environments with the goal of helping reduce the harmful effects of carbon dioxide emissions. The TELUS Corporation is one of Canada's leading providers of data, Internet Protocol (IP), voice and wireless communications services.

from MICHAEL ROSEN, TCF and
PATRICIA MACKENZIE, TELUS

WFC Side Events

From 17 – 30 September altogether 115 forestry side events have been organised to take place in parallel with the Congress. The following is a short list giving the subject and organiser, to illustrate the diversity of interest and participating organisations.

- 17 **September:** Information Interoperability, National and Global – IUFRO / Canadian Forest Service
- 20 **September:** Resources, Trade and Market Structures for Bamboo and Rattan – INBAR
 - Forest Voices, Common Choices – FSC
 - Grassroots Conservation and Management of Water and Allied Resources – African Youth Movement on the Environment
- 21 **September:** Silviculture and the Conservation of Genetic Resources – NAFC-FAO
 - The Network of Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Plots – Smithsonian Institution
 - Pacific Rim Timber Trade versus Sustainable Forest Management – Pacific Environment
 - A World of Forest Practitioners – Canadian Institute of Forestry
- 22 **September:** Forests for the poor – The rainforest challenge – CIFOR – ICRAF – IUCN – WWF
 - Primary Forests and Carbon Sequestration – Sierra Club of Canada
 - Community Forestry: Source of Life – WATCH Women Act for Change and FECOFUN Nepal
 - Mapping a Future for the World's Ancient Forests – Greenpeace
 - World Forests, Society and Environment – UNU and IUFRO
 - Forest Resources Assessment – FAO, A Forest Capital Index – Ecosystem Health Research– Guelph University
 - Sustainable Forest Management in the Tropics: What it Will Take – ITTO
- 23 **September:** IV^e Conférence internationale de la forêt privée – Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners
 - Tropical Montane Forests – Threats and Management – UNEP and IUCN
 - Voices of the Boreal – Taiga Rescue Network
 - Réunion de l'Association forestière francophone internationale – AFFI
 - Are Educators Meeting the Needs of Forests and Society? – Yale University
 - Forests and Water – Marcus Wallenberg Prize Committee
 - A Decade of International Forestry Research – CIFOR and EFI
 - Forestry Research in Africa – AFORNET and FORNESSA
- 24 **September:** Les Forêts du Bassin du Congo – COMIFAC
 - Collaborative Partnership on Forests' Network – UNFF
 - Forest and People in Small Island Developing States – Commonwealth Forestry Association
 - Forests and Climate Change: Carbon Sink Credits in the Kyoto Protocol – FERN, SinksWatch
 - Protection of Non-Timber Forest Products – Evergreen Club of Ghana
 - Aboriginal Forestry in Canada – First Nations Forestry Program
 - Annual General Meeting of the Commonwealth Forestry Association – CFA
 - Assemblée générale annuelle – Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec
- 25 **September:** Certification and World Forestry – Sustainable Forestry and Certification Watch Conference
 - Managing science in a more business-driven environment – IUFRO
 - Community participation in forest reserves – Dodoma Environmental Network, Tanzania
 - New Technologies to support decision making in forestry – Cab International
- 26 **September**
 - Gender Issue in Forestry – Network for Woman in Natural Resource Management / Lao
 - The Global Marketplace for Forest Information – Global Forest
 - Information Service – An international Partnership
 - Creating a Web of Biodiversity – Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service

Around Europe

Condition of European forests

The International Cooperative Programme (ICP) on Forests under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, at its 19th Task Force meeting (Zagreb, 26–28 May) concluded that the condition of European forests is changing under present environmental conditions, air pollution being one of the causes. Calculations assuming countries meet their air pollution targets under international agreements, predict decreases in the high nitrate concentrations in some forest soil waters, though the soils themselves will take much longer to recover. While the successes of sulphur emission abatement strategies are well documented, nitrogen deposition is still increasing in many regions, while ozone concentrations exceed critical levels and rising carbon dioxide concentrations have also become a threat to forest ecosystems. In 2002, the percentage of European trees with damaged crowns remained high and visible ozone injuries were detected in many areas. The annual Forest Condition Report, will be published this summer www.icp-forests.org

Forestry Commissioners' Advisory Panel

A new 14-strong FCAP has been appointed. The Panel's role is to advise the Forestry Commissioners on a wide range of forestry-related matters. These include generic issues of concern to the forestry industry throughout Great Britain, including matters reserved to Westminster. The FCAP will also advise on maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits of forestry, the Commission's research strategy and development of the timber industry.

The Commissioners have a statutory duty to maintain the Panel under the Forestry Act 1967.

from FORESTRY COMMISSION, GB

Forestry Centenary Reunion in Bangor

University of Wales, Bangor is holding a Forestry Centenary Reunion 18–20 June 2004, for alumni, staff, partners and friends, celebrating 100 years of teaching forestry at the University in Bangor. Further information – tel +44(0)1721-721931

Email: mbteasdale@btinternet.com

from BARRY TEASDALE

Briton's fat water

It may be what fire-fighters dream about – water that does not run away but can swell and stick to what is burning, so extinguishing the fire. But fat water, which glues itself to vertical surfaces like trees and buildings, keeping them wet, is not science fiction; it is a great British invention.

The inventor, Gordon Springell has his firm Aquer Lider in Cumbria. The powder he invented, is stocked by fire brigades in the North of England and in Australia, which have to deal with forest fires, but Portugal is its biggest test yet. Tonnes were flown to Portugal as the gift of British companies. The British Ambassador in Lisbon, Dame Glynne Evans, had heard of fat water and rang round British companies operating in Portugal, to raise the money.

The product – Foc-Stop Fire Retardant – contains a super absorbent plastic. The white dry granular powder administered

at 2 grams per litre of water swells to form a gel. Sprayed on to trees or grass ahead of the fire, it keeps them soaked and prevents the fire progressing, or directed into the fire it sticks to unburned areas, smothering the flames. It is biodegradable, non-irritant, non-corrosive and leaves no residue to damage the environment.

from THE GUARDIAN 9.8.2003

Research

Environmental Assessment from Composition of Tree Rings

Trees that form annual rings permit an exact year to be assigned to each ring. The width and anatomy of rings are in part determined by environmental factors, and thus trees often are "recorders" of events and processes when historical records are incomplete or lacking. Tree-growth responses sometimes can be used to determine the frequency and magnitude of flooding, glaciation, mass wasting, saline intrusion, earthquakes, and volcanism. Progress in the chemical analysis of stemwood (dendrochemistry), including the determination of the concentrations of nutrients, trace metals, stable isotopes, and organic contaminants, offers the possibility of examining historical changes in environmental quality and may provide a tool for monitoring ecosystem health. Significant advances in dendrochemistry have been made over the past few decades. However, uncertainties remain in terms of analytical techniques, quality assurance, and interpretation of elemental/ chemical signatures revealed in tree rings. More recent strides in analytical instrumentation have lowered detection limits and allowed for the analysis of multiple elements, stable isotopes and organic contaminants in stemwood tissue at finer spatial resolution, and hence finer temporal resolution. Dendrochemical analysis is being applied to the fields hydrology, geochemical cycling, ecological risk assessments, and other environmental studies. These issues will be discussed at a conference in San Francisco, California, USA 8–12 December 2003 www.agu.org/meetings/fm03/

from TIM LEWIS and TOMMY YANOSKY

Stumped by ancient pine

American botanists have raised seedlings from world's oldest living tree, but failed to clone it. Methuselah is the oldest known living specimen of *Pinus longaeva* (Syn: *P. aristata* Engelmann var. *longaeva* Bristle cone pine). Jared Milarch, founder of the Champion Tree Project, took cuttings last October, but they failed to root in the laboratory

Pinus longaeva is generally regarded as the longest-lived of all sexually reproducing, nonclonal species, with many individuals known to have ages exceeding 4,000 years.

The trees grow in extremely harsh conditions on the top of the White Mountains, Iyo County, California. Due to the resinous wood and extremely cold and arid habitat, decay of dead wood is extremely slow, and wood on the ground in some stands has ages exceeding 10,000 years. This has permitted building a continuous chronology of more than 8,000 years, which in turn has been used to calibrate the radiocarbon timescale (the rate of radiocarbon production in the atmosphere is not constant over time, thus the need for calibration).

from THE GARDEN, UK, August 2003 and www.botanik.uni-bonn.de/conifers/pi/pin/longaeva

Commonwealth Forestry Association

Report Of The Governing Council For The Year Ended 31st December 2002

The Commonwealth Forestry Association presents its report and accounts for the year ended 31st December 2002.

LEGAL & ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

The name of the charity is the Commonwealth Forestry Association, Charities Registration Number 250739. The governing document is the Royal Charter of 1st November 1921, as amended by Supplemental Charter of 28th November 1962. The Association has no share capital.

The objective of the Commonwealth Forestry Association is to promote good management, and the use and conservation of forests and forest lands throughout the world.

The Governing Council

The Governing Council as at 31st December comprises:

H.E. Mr J Aggrey-Orleans (President)	Mr C. Hall	Mr A.B. Ogunlade
Ms N. Baker	Mr D.B. Henderson-Howat	Mr R.W. Roberts
Mr J.B. Ball	Dr M.E. Hobley	Dr M.N. Salleh Nor
Mr P.J. Berg	Mr J.M. Hudson	Dr S. Shea
Mr D. Bills	Mr K. Jeddere-Fisher	Dr S. Shyam Sunder
Dr L. Brito	Mr L.S. Kiwanka	Dr W.R.J. Sutton
Mr A.G.J. Brown	Dr J.P. Lanly	Dr J. Scriba
Professor J. Burley (Chairman)	Mr P.D. L. Latham	Ms J. Thornback
Mr I. Campbell (appointed 2002)	Dr J.S. Maini	Mr J. Turnbull
Mr A.J. Comben (appointed 2002)	Mr J. Mhungu	Professor J. Vanclay
Mr M.E. Chipeta (Vice Chairman)	Mr S. Midgley (appointed 2002)	Mr. P.A. Wardle
Mr M. Edwards	Mr K. Nsenkyire	Mr D. Wijewardana
Mr H. El-Lakani	Mr K. Nyasulu	
Mr R.G. Florence (appointed 2002)		

The following members were appointed to the Governing Council on the 16th May, 2002

Mr I. Campbell	Mr S. Midgley
Mr A.J. Comben	Mr R.G. Florence

Office address

P. O. Box 142
Bicester
Oxon. OX26 6ZJ

Independent Examiner

Mr S. Brown, Chartered Accountant, was re-appointed at the Annual General Meeting.

Narrative Review of The Year

Introduction

Professor Julian Evans OBE stepped down as Chairman due to family circumstances and was succeeded by Professor Jeff Burley CBE. Professor Evans' contribution to the Association is greatly appreciated and he remains a key member of the Publications Committee. Professor Burley is a CFA member of long standing and world-renowned for his work as a scientist, Director of the Oxford Forestry Institute (from which he retired in October 2002), immediate past President of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), and campaigner for international forestry research, development and education.

The change of Chairman and the departure of the CFA Secretary, Mrs Michelle Brooks, provided the Association with an opportunity to reconsider its administrative and management structure. It was

felt that a stronger interface was required between the Association and its members in order to strengthen national branches. After reviewing several options it was agreed to create the posts of Technical Director and Membership Secretary and remove the posts of Secretary and Editorial Assistant. In addition, it was decided to close the Oxford office and ask staff to operate from their home offices, utilising electronic communications. These changes have improved efficiency.

Activity report

Special Issue, *International Forestry Review*: Forestry and Small Island Developing States

The International Forestry Review (IFR) has been published continuously since 1921 and is one of the world's foremost

Narrative Review of the Year

international forestry journals. It is circulated to 80 countries with a particular focus on third world and international issues. The Review is an important element of international support for foresters, particularly in developing countries.

In accordance with a priority area of interest to the CFA, significant work has gone into the production of a Special Issue of the IFR entitled 'Forestry and Small Island Developing States'. Originally planned for publication in June 2002, its printing and distribution was delayed until December 2002 in order to incorporate up-to-date studies on SIDS undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The Special Issue marked an important development for the Association as it is the first time that the IFR has formed a partnership with another organization. In this case the FAO, for continuously since 1921 and is one of the world's foremost whom SIDS are a priority issue, agreed to provide a guest editor and access to key information and authors. The result has been the creation of the most in-depth and up-to-date publication available on SIDS in forestry.

The financial support provided by the Commonwealth Foundation has created the opportunity to increase the print run of the Special Issue of the IFR. This will enable increased opportunities for distribution of copies, particularly to developing countries, through targeting key organisations and

providing complimentary copies. In addition copies of the IFR Special Issue will be available by CFA at the 2003 World Forestry Congress. The Congress will be held in Québec City, Canada, and will be attended by 2,000 – 3,000 people from over 100 countries. They will represent the largest gathering of forestry policy makers, administrators, researchers, academics and managers for ten years.

CFA's Continuing Role in Expanding Knowledge

The International Forestry Review has continued its development as one of the leading forestry journals through two initiatives begun in 2002: the establishment of an Editorial Advisory Board and the initiation of a Young Scientists Award Scheme. It has also been accepted for coverage in Current Contents/Agriculture, Biology and Environmental Sciences (CC/AB&ES) and the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) (Web of Science).

A joint CFA/Institute of Chartered Foresters meeting last autumn examined the post-Johannesburg situation as it affects forestry. Although this was a UK branch initiative, it demonstrates the CFA's role in dissemination and education of global issues as they affect forestry.

Statement of Financial Activities for the Year Ended 31st December 2002 Principal Unrestricted Fund – The General Fund

Incoming Resources	2002		2001	
Membership subscription	23,234		24,244	
Commonwealth Foundation – Core grant	14,750		9,000	
Commonwealth Foundation – Review printing	9,000		2,000	
Conference grant	–		49,259	
Rio+8 grant	102		16,691	
Review subscriptions	18,935		23,322	
Donations	3,265		3,290	
Other income	247		842	
Sales of Rio books	2,472		1,442	
Interest received	30		942	
Total incoming resources	72,035		131,032	
Resources expended				
<u>Direct charitable expenditure</u>				
Staff costs and consultancy (note 3)	33,822		26,405	
Office costs	7,063		8,003	
Communication costs	2,720		1,189	
Conference expenses	49,361		–	
Review costs	39,056		34,721	
Handbook costs	–		510	
Rio+8 book costs	4,328		13,882	
Other direct costs	2,394		5,322	
	(89,383)		(139,393)	
Other Expenditure:				
Other administration costs (note 3)	(425)		(400)	
Total outgoing resources	(89,808)		(139,793)	
Net outgoing resources	(17,773)		(8,761)	
General fund deficit brought forward	(10,132)		(1,371)	
General fund deficit carried forward	£ (27,905)		£ (10,132)	

Financial Review

Income from the members, grants and interest sustains the CFA so that it can promote good management, use and conservation of forests and forest lands throughout the world. The Statement of Financial Activities gives details of income and expenditure. The movement in fixed assets is set out in note 5 to the accounts.

The Governing Council are concerned that after two years of losses the financial position of the CFA has weakened, although at the year end it is considered satisfactory in order to meet the future commitments and objectives. The CFA has considered that there are no major risks to which it is exposed. There are no post-balance sheet events to the knowledge of the Governing Council.

The deficit for the year 2002 is, to some extent, due to duplication of salaries in the change-over period and to additional costs incurred in distributing the IFR to developing country members. Steps were taken to reduce recurrent expenditure to balance the budget in 2002 that continue in 2003. The CFA has also undertaken a fundamental review of its funding and application of funds.

While the CFA is grateful for the continued support of the Commonwealth Foundation, it is aware of the need to broaden its base of financial contributors. To this end significant effort has been put into securing sponsors for Special Issues of the IFR (e.g. DFID and the Eden Project have agreed to provide £15,000 and £2,000 respectively for Special Issues in 2003) and seeking donors for the Association through the Fund-Raising Committee.

Increasing production costs of the IFR and a relatively static membership fee have led to decreasing income for the Association in real terms. Both the Executive and Publications Committee are looking into ways of increasing the value of membership and decreasing costs. Principal initiatives include reviewing membership benefits with a view to offering the Commonwealth Forestry News as the sole publication to the £10 membership category (developing countries/students/unwaged) and putting the IFR on-line, thereby making it more attractive to libraries.

Signed on Behalf of the Governing Council

Professor Julian Evans

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 2002

	Notes	2002		2001	
		£	£	£	£
TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS					
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	5		–		1,834
CURRENT ASSETS					
Sundry stocks		2,135		2,180	
Debtors and prepayments	6	1,176		2,140	
Bank and deposit accounts		27,033		39,646	
		<u>30,344</u>		<u>43,965</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(20,020)</u>		<u>(18,905)</u>	
NET CURRENT ASSETS					
			10,324		25,060
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	9		<u>£ 10,324</u>		<u>£ 26,894</u>
CAPITAL ACCOUNT					
Unrestricted funds:					
General Fund		(27,905)		(10,132)	
Schlich Fund		7,407		7,172	
		<u>(20,498)</u>		<u>(2,960)</u>	
Restricted Funds					
Queen's Award Fund		24,379		23,607	
Buccleuch 1992 Fund		6,165		5,969	
Recruitment Prize Fund		278		278	
		<u>278</u>		<u>278</u>	
			30,822		29,854
			<u>£ 10,324</u>		<u>£ 26,894</u>

The Notes on pages 9 to 11 form part of these accounts.

Signed on behalf of the Governing Council by

Professor Jeff Burley
Chairman

A full version of this report and accounts may be obtained from the CFA Technical Director Alan Pottinger CFA Administrative Office

Special Features

Time for Change in the Ugandan Forest Sector



One of the impressive Mahogany trees (*Entandophragma* spp.) in Budongo Forest in western Uganda. Budongo is the most easterly outlier of the Congo Basin flora.

Uganda's natural forests are incredibly rich in terms of biodiversity: there are many primates (including mountain gorillas and chimpanzees) and the stunning bird-life has to be seen to be believed. And I haven't even mentioned the trees yet! Uganda also has one of the best climates in the world for growing trees (mean annual increments of 50-60m³/ha are being achieved with *Eucalyptus grandis* by a private tea company in western Uganda). So why do we have a problem?

From being in the forefront of tropical forestry knowledge in the 1950's and 60's, things went into freefall in Uganda as a combination of political turmoil (remember the late Idi Amin?), poor management and a lack of investment in the sector, took a heavy toll. Although political stability has slowly been rebuilt since 1986, the legacy is still with us in terms of loss of natural forest and badly neglected plantations.

The problems in turning around the forest sector are not solved overnight; and of course, the loss of tropical high forest is irreversible. Poor control by Forest Officers has seen many Forest Reserves transformed into villages or fields for grazing or growing agricultural crops. Other Forest Reserves have been (and still are being) creamed of valuable timber species and the charcoal burners follow behind. The timber plantations established in the late 1960's and 70's (largely *Pinus caribaea*) have received no thinning or pruning and are frequently burnt. As they mature, they are being mined by an invasive 'army' of inappropriate mobile sawmills – many of which are very wasteful in converting small sawlogs. And replanting – what is that?

The Ugandan Forest Department had not recruited professional staff for 10 years. Field staff have received very little support for years and hence are more inclined to attend a workshop (with excellent allowances paid by donor agencies of course) than spend a few tough days in the forests. Reporting systems have virtually broken down and head office staff rarely go out into the field. The

worst loss, however, is the erosion of practical forestry skills that has taken place.

Despite these problems, Ugandan forestry is entering a new era. A new Forestry Act has just been passed, which paves the way for the creation of a National Forest Authority – hopefully by the end of 2003. DFID, NORAD and the EU have been the main players in the change process and the Government of Uganda is highly supportive of the process. A five-year, EU-funded Forest Resources Management and Conservation Programme began in mid-2002 and is concentrating on conservation of key natural Forest Reserves around the country. The EC Programme is also addressing the urgent need to develop 'compensatory' timber plantations, primarily by encouraging the private sector to take out long-term leases for planting within Forest Reserves.

Other initiatives currently underway in the run-up to the Forest Authority are the drafting of management plans in a highly participatory way (involving the district officials and all major stakeholders), ecotourism development, a clamp-down on illegal felling, encouraging limited – but sustainable – harvesting from production zones within natural high Forest Reserves and the setting up of a plantation fund to subsidise timber plantation development by the private sector.

If readers would like to be kept informed of the exciting developments in Uganda's forest sector, there is a lively and informative Newsletter – The Forester – published quarterly and available free. E-mail: info@ecforest.org.ug for your copy and to be placed on our database.

**from PAUL JACOVELLI, Chief Technical Advisor,
EC Forestry Programme, Uganda**



30yr old *Araucaria hunsteinii* stand, demonstrating potential for plantations in Uganda.

Plantations are here to stay

Few forest-related issues generate more heated disagreement than commercial eucalypt, acacia, pine, and poplar plantations. Proponents argue that fast-growing tree plantations offer a sustainable source of wood to meet the growing global demand for paper and other products. They also claim plantations generate substantial employment, reduce global warming and protect watersheds, and take pressure off natural forests.

Opponents disagree with these claims. They say plantations will dry up water supplies, degrade the soil, and fall victim to pests and diseases. They deny that plantations will help protect natural forests or provide many jobs. In fact, the opponents maintain that companies often destroy natural forests to grow plantations and displace small farmers and local communities, and they strongly object to calling these plantations “forests”.

The issue is key because fast-growing tree plantations and global demand for paper are both increasing rapidly. There are some ten million hectares of commercial fast-growing tree plantations and the area is increasing by about one million hectares each year. FAO predicts that global paper consumption will be 80% higher in 2010 than it was in 1990.

To sort out fact from fiction about the plantation controversy, CIFOR, WWF, IUCN, and Forest Trends have just published “Fast-Wood Forestry, Myths and Realities” by Christian Cossalter and Charlie Pye Smith. It concludes that fast-growing plantations:

- often but not always replace natural forest;
- only take pressure off natural forest in special circumstances;

- sometimes improve biodiversity in degraded areas;
- use more water than lower vegetation, but that is only a problem in dry areas;
- are not as susceptible to pests and diseases as sometimes argued;
- generally degrade the soil less than commercial agricultural crops;
- can do relatively little to reduce global warming;
- provide fewer jobs than claimed by proponents;
- have frequently been associated with conflicts; and
- should generally not be subsidized with public funds.

The authors are convinced that fast-growing commercial tree plantations are here to stay. The real issue is how to manage them better. No, eucalypts and acacias are unlikely to eat your children or turn your region into a desert. But there is still a lot that could be done to improve plantations.

from **CHRISTIAN COSSALTER and CHARLIE PYE SMITH, CIFOR**

(See also “Planted Forests” in CFN No.21 of June 2003)

International Meetings of Forestry Interest

September 2003

8–17 September 2003 *World Parks Conference*. Durban, South Africa. Contact: Peter Shadie, Email: pds@iucn.org; <http://wcpa.iucn.org/wpc/wpc.html>

10–14 September 2003 *Breeding and Genetic Resources of Five-Needle Pines (IUFRO)*. Borovetz, Bulgaria. Contact: Scott Schlarbaum, Fax: +1-615-974-4733; Email: tennitip@utk.edu

14–19 September 2003 *The Sixth International Christmas Tree Research & Extension Conference*. Hendersonville and Boone, North Carolina, USA. www.ncsu.edu/feop/ctre.

14–20 September 2003 *Tropical Savannas and Seasonally Dry Forests*, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK. Contact, Toby Pennington, Fax: + 44 (0) 131 248 2901, Email: t.pennington@rbge.org.uk. www.ectf.co.uk.

15–19 September 2003. *Multipurpose Inventory for the Aged Artificial Forest*. Yamagata, Japan. IUFRO Contact Yoshihiro Nobori, ynobori@tds1.tr.yamagata-u.ac.jp; www.tr.yamagata-u.ac.jp/~fi/MIAAF/

16–18 September 2003 *International Workshop “Wind Effects on Trees.”* Karlsruhe, Germany. URL: www.ifh.uni-karlsruhe.de/ifh/science/aerodyn/windconf.htm.

17–19 September 2003 *Information interoperability and organization for national and global forest information systems*. Quebec, Canada, (IUFRO). Contact: Dr. Alan J. Thomson, Fax: +1-(250) 363-0775. Email: athomson@pfc.forestry.ca.

20 September 2003 *Strengthening Global Partnerships to Advance Sustainable Development of Non-Wood Forest Products*. Quebec City, Canada. IUFRO, CIFOR, FAO. A side-event of WFC. <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/iufronet/d5/hp51100.htm>

21–28 September 2003 *XII World Forestry Congress*. Quebec City, Canada. Contact: Fax: 418-694-9922; Email: sec-gen@wfc2003.org URL: www.wfc2003.org/.

October 2003

2–3 October 2003 *COST E15 Conference on Wood Drying*. Athens, Greece. See: www.fria.gr/cost_E15/cost_index.htm

3–6 October 2003 *3rd International Wildland Fire Conference & Exhibition*. Sydney, Australia. Contact: Fax 61-2-9248 0894; Email: wildland03@tourhosts.com.au; www.wildlandfire03.com.

5–8 October 2003 *Biological Resources and Migration (IUFRO)*. Marburg, Germany. Contact: Dietrich Werner: info@biol-resource-migration.de; www.biol-resource-migration.de.

14–15 October 2003 *Sustainable Sourcing Environmental, Social and Business Benefits – Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Industry*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Contact: Natasha Hall, A Tel: +1-301 588 1171 ext. 106. www.plantconservation.org/mpwgconference/.

14–18 October 2003 *Natural Forests in the Temperate Zone of Europe – Values and Utilisation*. Rakhiv, Transcarpathia (Ukraine). Contact: Brigitte Commarmot, Fax: 41-1-739-22-15; Email: rakhiv_2003@wsl.ch; www.wsl.ch/forest/waldman/rakhiv_2003/

16–18 October 2003 *Wild Forests in the City*. Dortmund, Germany. Contact: Lorenz.Poggendorf@tu-berlin.de. Fax: (+49) (0) 30 – 314 71355. www.tu-berlin.de/~urwald

19–30 October 2003 *Sixth Conference Of The Parties To The Convention To Combat Desertification (CCD COP-6)*. Bonn, Germany. Contact: CCD Secretariat; Fax: 228-815-2898/99; Email: secretariat@unccd.int; URL: <http://www.unccd.int/>

21–22 October 2003 *2003 International Conference on Tropical Forests and Climate Change: Carbon Sequestration and Clean Development Mechanism*. Manila, Philippines. Contact: Rodel D Lasco: enfro@laguna.net

November 2003

3–8 November 2003 *35th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council*, Yokohama, Japan. Contact, Collins Ahadome, Fax: +81 45 223 1111, Email: itto@itto.or.jp, www.itto.or.jp.

12–15 November 2003 *Monitoring and Indicators of Forest Biodiversity – from Ideas to Operationality*. Florence, Italy. Contact: Brita Pajari: brita.pajari@efi.fi; www.efi.fi/events/2003

16–20 November 2003 *2nd International Congress on Wildland Fire Ecology and Fire Management*. Orlando, Florida, USA. <http://ams.confex.com/ams/FIRE2003/oasys.epl> and <http://flame.fl-dof.com/Env/congress/>

21–23 November 2003 *Challenges in Strengthening of Capacities for Forest Policy Development in CITs*. Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro. Contact Brita Pajari brita.pajari@efi.fi

December 2003

2–5 December 2003 *International Conference on Quality Timber Products of Teak from Sustainable Forest Management (ITTO/IUFRO)*. Peechi, India. Contact: K.M. Bhat, Email: kmbhat@kfri.org; www.kfri.org/html/k0500frm.htm

March 2004

4 March 2004 *Quality hardwoods – what future*. Stoneleigh Park, Warwickshire, UK. www.rase.org.uk/conferences.

29 March–1 April. *Human Dimensions of Family and Farm Forestry International Symposium*. Pullman, Washington, USA. IUFRO. Contact: familyforestry@wsu.edu; www.familyforestrysymposium.wsu.edu/

April 2004

12–14 April 2004 *Management of Tropical Dry Forest Woodlands and Savannas: Assessment, Silviculture, Scenarios*. Brasilia, Brazil. IUFRO. Contact: Professor Dr José Imaña Encinas, Tel 55-61-2736026; Fax 55-61-3470631; iufro@umb.br

14–16 April 2004 *Rauli, The Richness of Temperate Forests: Silviculture, Genetics and Industry*. Valdivia, Chile. IUFRO. www.infor.cl/webinfor/PW_SimposioIUFRO2004/SIMPOSIO/espanol/marc_espanol.htm

June 2004

7 June–2 July 2004 *1st World Congress of Agroforestry 2004. Working Together for Sustainable Land-use Systems*. Orlando, Florida, USA. See: <http://conference.ifas.ufl.edu/wca>.

2005

28 February–5 March 2005 *17th Commonwealth Forestry Conference, theme “Forestry’s Contribution to Poverty Reduction”* Colombo, Sri Lanka forlib@sltnet.lk or libby.jones@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

8–13 August 2005 *XXII IUFRO World Congress*, Brisbane, Australia. Contact: Russell J. Haines, Queensland Forestry Research Institute; Fax: 61-7-389-69714; Email: hainesr@qfril.se2.dpi.gld.gov.au.

The web sites of EFI, EFRN, CIFOR and Gyde Lund’s Forest Information Update, are acknowledged as sources.

from **NELL BAKER**

End Note

Cambodia – law of the jungle

Patrick Alley of Global Witness wrote in CFNews no.9 June 2000: "In response to concerns of the 1999 Consultative Group meeting, Hun Sen announced a logging crackdown, which has seen dramatic declines in illegal logging. A Forest Policy Reform Project and a review of timber concessions, funded by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, are the foundations of reform; backed by a ground breaking initiative – the establishment of the Forest Crimes Monitoring Unit. To ensure its efficacy Global Witness had been appointed to monitor the monitors, reporting both to the Prime Minister and the international donors. In a space of five years Cambodia's forest sector was moving from fatally destructive illegal logging to potentially being a model for forestry reform. There was no place for complacency: conservation of Cambodia's forests remained on a knife edge, but there were some real causes for optimism."

The Economist now reports that today illegal logging is easy to find - three years into the World Bank project to transform Cambodia's

rapacious logging concessionaires into prudent forest managers. Global Witness, the organisation hired as independent monitor, reported that regulations were not being observed, complained that the government forestry department was ignoring the abuses it reported and hinted at corruption. The government told Global Witness to leave.

The World Bank is withholding a \$15 million loan for Cambodia until the mess is sorted out. The government insists there is no mess and that forest cover is increasing and is devising schemes to reclassify forest areas as plantation land. That lets developers cut down their trees without interference. In the mean time many villagers who had made a living tapping trees for their aromatic and flammable resins complain that the plantation firm took their land and cut down their resin trees without paying compensation.

Bill Magrath, World Bank forestry representative says discussions are underway to compensate the villagers, close the regulatory loopholes and hire new monitors. Many more trees may disappear before conservation is back on the knife's edge.

from THE ECONOMIST, 9.8.2003

International Forestry Review 5(3) September 2003 Special Issue 'Illegal Logging'

Contents

OVERVIEW

Illegal logging: the problem. D. BRACK

Conflict Timber. S. PRICE

Forest Law Enforcement and Rural Livelihoods. D. KAIMOWITZ

Indicators of success of FLEG initiatives. N. KISHOR

AGREEMENTS

The FLEG ministerial process. K. CANBY and M. BOCCUCHI.

Bilateral agreements: MoU between UK and Indonesia.

H. SPEECHLY

Developments in the EU. N. SCOTLAND.

Government actions

Congo Basin Forest Partnership. J. MCALPINE

The causes of illegal logging. A. KARSENTY

International agreements

Lessons from international agreements dealing with illegal production and trade. D. BRACK

TRADE

Trade flows: the extent of the trade in illegal logging. S. JOHNSON

Controlling Imports Of Illegal Timber: Options For Europe.

C. MARIJNISSEN

The role of the private sector. M.O'BRIEN

TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES FOR INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND MONITORING

A retailers guide to verification. S. POYNTON

Tracking technologies. D. DYKSTRA

The Use of Remote Sensing to Detect Illegal Logging. SMITH and FELDKOTTER

Independent validation of legal timber. J. ELLIOTT

Independent third party monitoring. K. KANBY

REGIONAL PAPERS

Illegal logging in Asia Pacific: An ADB perspective.

J. MIR and A. FRASER

Costs of illegality and constraints to legality in Central America: a diagnostic analysis of illegal logging in Honduras and Nicaragua.

M. RICHARDS, A. WELLS, F. DEL GATTO,

A. CONTRERAS-HERMOSILLA and D. POMMIER

Illegal logging, collusive corruption and fragmented governments

J. SMITH, K. OBIDZINSKI, SUBARUDI and

I. SURAMENGGALA

Illegal logging in the Russian Far East and Siberia

P. VANDERGERT and J. NEWELL

Using a 30 year old treaty to combat the Illegal Timber Trade

P. AIKMAN

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