Society of American Foresters

International Forestry Working Group Newsletter

Working Group B3

March 2016

Note from the editor

Feel free to send this newsletter on to others. This issue is a bit slimmer than most. Don't forget to send along international items for the June issue. If you would like to be added to the distribution list for the newsletter, send an email to Blair Orr (blairorr@ymail.com)

- Blair Orr, IFWG Newsletter Editor (blairorr@ymail.com)

Contributed Articles

Models and Decision Support Tools for Integrated Forest Policy Development under Global Change

José G. Borges (Coordinator of IUFRO Unit 4.04.04 and Member of both the Seminar Organizing and Scientific Committees), Jordi Garcia-Gonzalo (Member of both the Seminar Organizing and Scientific Committees) and Andrea Teixeira (Member of the Seminar Organizing Committee).

Summary statement: The seminar on Models and Decision Support Tools for Integrated Forest Policy Development under Global Change (http://suforun.ctfc.cat/?cat=5) focused on the current state of knowledge on methods and tools that may be used by public administrators, forest owners and industry for enhanced integration of adaptive strategies in forest management planning as well as in policy analysis in a context of global change.

*****

The seminar 'Models and decision support tools for integrated forest policy development under global change' took place in February 18, 2016 in Lisbon, Portugal. It was organized by the School of Agriculture of the University of Lisbon and the Forest Sciences Centre of Catalonia and it was sponsored by IUFRO Unit 4.04.04. This seminar was organized in the framework of

the project ‘SuFoRun’, supported by a Marie Skodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange (RISE) within the H2020 work programme (H2020-MSCA-RISE-2015) under grant agreement No 691149 (http://suforun.ctfc.cat/). SuFoRun focuses on forestry and climate change interactions, including the development of adaptive forest management tools.

The seminar involved 45 participants from 14 countries in Europe, Africa, America and Asia. Its program encompassed presentations from research institutions in the SuFoRUn consortium which includes the Forest Sciences Centre of Catalonia and the Technical University of Madrid in Spain, the School of Agriculture of the University of Lisbon in Portugal, the University of Eastern Finland, the Swedish University of Life Sciences, the University of Freiburg in Germany, the Pontifica Catholic University of Chile an the University of Chile, the Pacific Northwest Research Station, the University of Washington and the Pennsylvania State University in the USA, the University of S. Paulo in Brazil and the Centro agronómico tropical de investigación y enseñanza in Costa Rica. The first part of the seminar focused on the characterization of the state-of-the-art in forest ecosystem management in SuFoRun partner institutions while the second part addressed specific ongoing research and potential synergies with the exchange program.

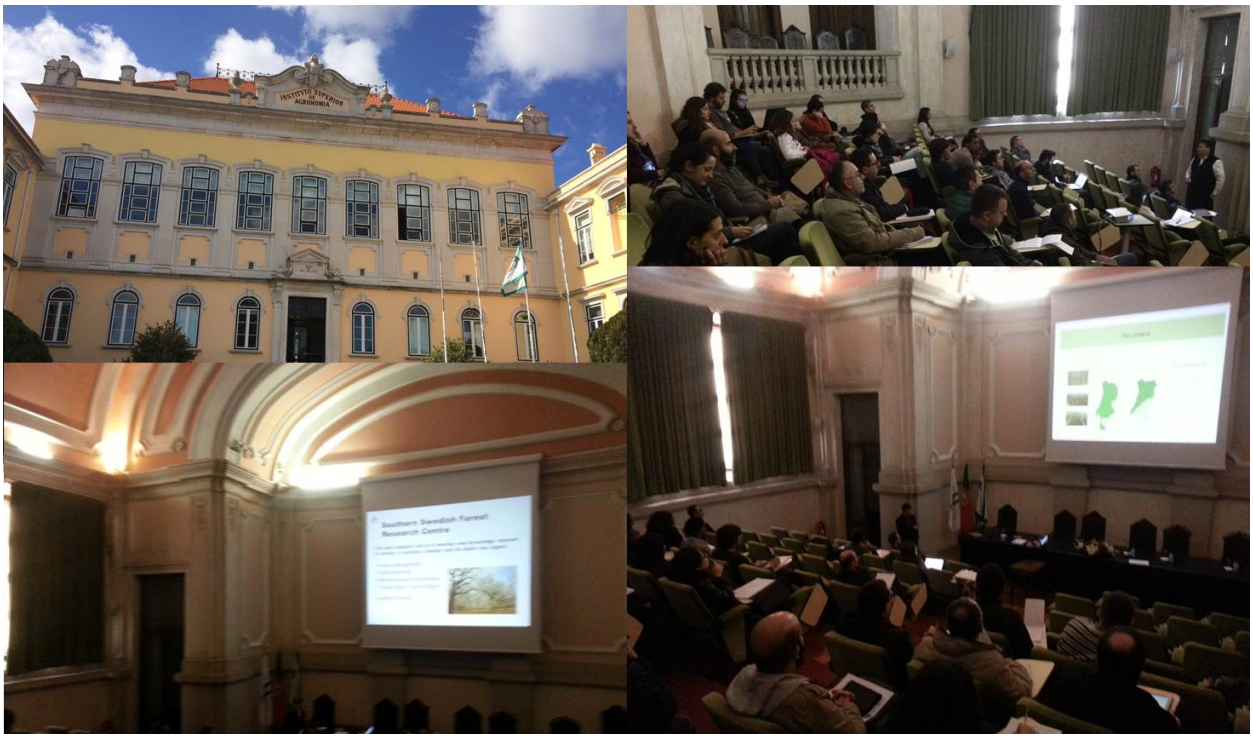


Figure 1. Participants at the seminar ‘Models and decision support tools for integrated forest policy development under global change’, Lisbon, Portugal, February 18 (photo by Jan Kašpar and Susete Marques)

The seminar fulfilled its objectives. It provided a forum that facilitated the exchange needed to advance the knowledge about forest ecosystem management. It worked well as a venue to convey to students and early stage researchers the open problems that require further study and

research in the key areas to be addressed by this exchange program. These encompass a) forest modeling to acquire knowledge about forest ecosystem dynamics and disturbance (biotic and abiotic) regimes, b) development of forest management planning methods to estimate ecosystem services supply, to assess risks and to produce trade-off information and c) development of intelligent ecosystem management decision support systems as technological platforms needed to implement models and methods and communicate information to stakeholders. A workshop and a conference are to be organized in the USA in 2017 to further strengthen research collaboration in these scientific areas and to promote dissemination activities.

Portucel Mozambique deploys system of social investment and community relationship management

Guilherme Brunoro
marketing@inflor.com.br

The Navigator Company group already uses INFLOR's solutions in its forestry chain since 2012. In Mozambique, besides the forestry solutions, the group now has the SISPART system.

The system will be responsible for managing the relationship with communities and the application of resources in social projects, prioritizing the dialogue with stakeholders and transparency in every process steps.

Francisco Nobre, Sustainability Director of Portucel Mozambique, says that this is an important step for the company. "To register, control and plan our actions through the system, within this huge project and where the social sector is especially important to the project success brings more reliability to every stakeholders. It also grants greater organization, internal control and above all, allow us to monitor where, when and how the company's social strategies are being developed, based on Portucel Mozambique Social Development Program baseline".

Portucel Mozambique (from The Navigator Company) has received from Mozambique State two permissions granting

the right to use and exploit lands, one of them for an area of 183 thousand hectares in Manica Province. The province area is distributed along 22 non-contiguous portions and it covers 5 districts (Barué, Manica, Gondola, Sussundenga e Moussrize). The other permission grants approximately 173 thousand hectares in Zambézia Province, whose areas are distributed along 21 non-contiguous portions and it covers two districts (Namarrói and Ile). The purpose is to establish forestry plantations to do industrial/commercial exploitation, according to the authorization of Investment Project, which was approved by the Ministers Council of Mozambique Republic (authorization nº 249/2009). It is considered a project with many social and economic benefits for the provinces and for the country. It will be the biggest integrated forestry project in the country to produce paper pulp and energy.

Portucel Mozambique considers being essential the constant dialogue and welfare between the company and the community located in the zones covered by the right to use and exploit lands of the project.

Through the Program of Social Development Portucel (PDSP), the company aims to deploy social development work fronts, affecting approximately 25.000 families in the project zone. Based on land access agreements, the family can be supported by the company on the different work fronts of PDSP, like health, nourishment, education, basic sanitation, support to forestry production and development of technical competences to allow families to perform activities in forestry sector.

Victtor Magri, solutions director of INFLOR group, says that the system deployment will bring more agility and safety to decision-making.

"The system will facilitate and organize every social investment process at the company, supporting the decision-making and maintaining every relationship history with the community. The tool will manage the monitoring of actions that minimizes the forestry project's impact, the management of budget execution and the benefits of community development, the monitoring of land-sharing agreements with the community or with families who wish to integrate the project.

Cellphones will be used to register census information of the families to generate social indexes, to update registers information, to register complaints and community requests" finalizes Magri.

About The Navigator Company:

The Navigator Company group is considered an international reference for pulp and paper industry. Born in Portugal, the group is one of the largest contributor to the national economy. Its importance reflects in the sustainable management of 120 thousand hectares of forest in Portugal and the annual business volume greater than 1,53 billion of euros.

The forest, one of the most important business pillars of The Navigator Company group, is managed according to best practices of planning and forestry management, as verified by the international certification systems run by the FSC® (Forest Stewardship Council®) and the PEFC™ (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes). Today, with more than half a century of history, the group the Navigator Company accounts approximately 3% of all goods exported by the country, with turnover representing close to 1% of GDP.

Forests in Paris

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on November 30, 2015, met in Paris, included statements by heads of government from major forest countries and partner countries joined together to endorse forests as a key climate solution."We recognize the essential role forests play in the long-term health of our planet. We are committed to intensifying efforts to protect forests. We are committed to do our part as governments and invite others to join us in partnerships to reverse deforestation in our lifetimes." Germany and Norway promised to continue their assistance to Brazil to reduce deforestation. Colombia announced a partnership with Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom to reduce deforestation in the Amazon.

-- UNFCCC News Room

Announcements, Events, Meetings and Opportunities

International Association of Wildland Fire
5th International Fire Behavior and Fuels Conference
April 11-15, 2016

The conference is being held concurrently in Portland, Oregon and Melbourne, Australia.
www.firebehaviorandfuelsconference.com

International Association of Wildland Fire
2nd International Smoke Symposium
November 14-17, 2016

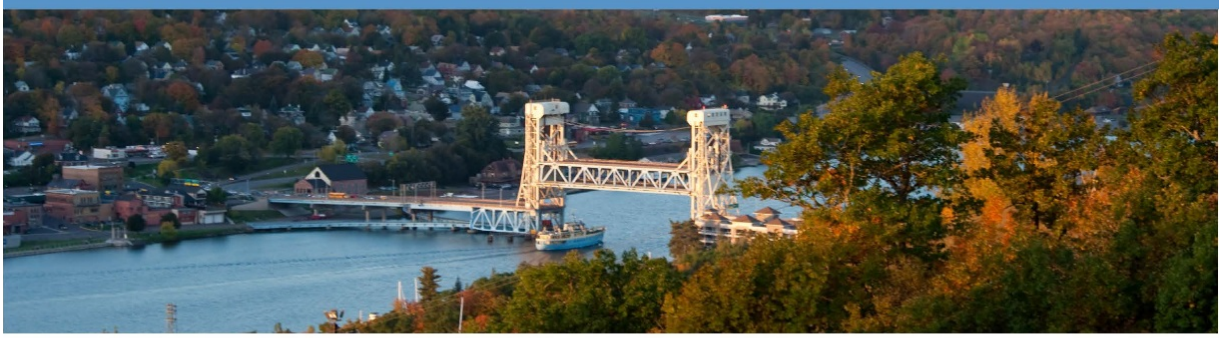
Long Beach, California
http://www.iawfonline.org/2016SmokeSymposium/

ISSRM 2016
Houghton, Michigan

International Symposium for Society and Resource Management

June 22–26, 2016

Link to the website at: www.iasnr.org



Transitioning: Toward Sustainable Relationships in a Different World

The theme is designed to capitalize on Houghton's location in the heart of the Upper Midwestern Northwoods and Lake Superior coastline, complement the foci and interests of conference attendees, and resonate with participants in an era where the myriad impacts of climate change are increasingly visible and challenging.

Submission Deadlines:

- **October 30, 2015: Panel and Organized Session Proposals**
- **January 15, 2016: Abstracts for Poster and Paper Presentations**
- **March 4, 2016: Early Bird Registration Ends**

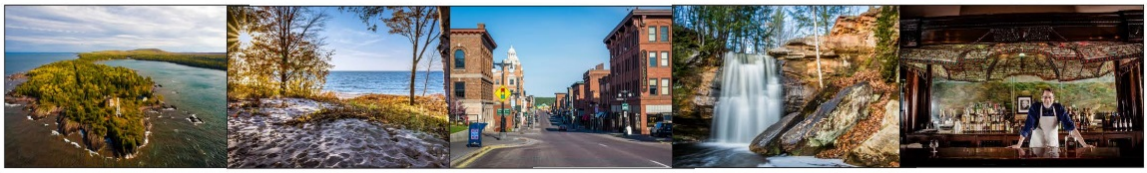
Contact us by email at: issrm2016@gmail.com

Image Source: cardcow.com

Houghton is located near Lake Superior in the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan. It is served by United Airlines with three flights daily from Chicago. Driving is 2 hours from Marquette, MI, 4 hours from Green Bay, WI or Duluth, MN and 5-7 hours from Milwaukee, Madison, WI, or Minneapolis/St Paul, MN.

Photo Credits:

Large image above: Michigan Technological University
Images below: Left and Right: Michigan Technological University
Left-center, Center, and Right-center: Chris Henderson



List Management Notification

List Management

The email lists for this newsletter are now being managed through a new server and several changes are now in place. (1) The reply-all no longer functions. The biggest complaint in the past was reply-all that was really not meant to be reply-all. (2) There is now an unsubscribe link at the bottom of the email. Once you unsubscribe I cannot resubscribe you without your explicit permission. (3)The email will be sent from blairorr@ymail.com, but I can still be reached at bdorr@mtu.edu.

If you are not on the list and would like to be added, send me a message: mailto:blairorr@ymail.com

SAF World Forestry Committee News

2016 Gregory Award

The Society of American Forester's World Forestry Committee is excited to begin accepting applications for the 2016 Gregory Award — a scholarship which helps bring students and young professionals from outside the US and Canada to the SAF Convention each year. Thanks to the continued generosity of the Gregory family and SAF members, the award has been expanded to bring two promising individuals to Madison, Wisconsin this year. Please help us spread the word about this great opportunity. **Applications are due May 2, 2016.** The application is located at the end of this newsletter, or you can visit the Convention website for more information. Inquiries and applications should be directed to policyintern@safnet.org.

Jason Gordon, WFC Chair
Danielle Watson, Assistant Director

Join an SAF Working Group

As a member of the Society of American Foresters you can join SAF working groups by going to the website:

http://www.safnet.org/workinggroups/join.cfm

If you want to join this working group, we are B3, the International Forestry Working Group. Please pass this information along to SAF members who might be interested in joining a working group – especially B3, the International Forestry Working Group.

The Tropical World according to Durban (March 2016)
Notes from the 2015 XIV World Forestry Congress

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
International Institute of Tropical Forestry Library, Puerto Rico
Frank H. Wadsworth and Library Staff

Community management progress

With rural communities reportedly owning from ¼ to 1/3 of tropical forests, their progress is of interest. A study focused on Bolivia, Guatemala, Cameroon, Tanzania, and Viet Nam. Several communities have entrepreneurial structures. In Latin America some work profitably and contribute to the wellbeing of the community through employment, individual, and community income. Others facing legal, technical, and organizational barriers are stll far from operationally functional and profitable. There is a need for basic management, including accounting. Most are not yet attractive to investors.

Gero Pawlowski and others. Best practice examples of community forest management in the tropics: Investment needs and options for natural forest management in the tropics.

New Generation Plantations

A concept of the World Wildlife Fund, companies, and governments to use dialogue to develop sustainable solutions for plantations. The demand for wood to grow is foreseen, requiring 250 million hectares of new tree plantations by 2050. Well placed, well managed plantations can restore degraded land, spare natural forest, and enhance local socio-economic values while increasing productivity. Mosaics of new plantations can blend with crop and livestock production. Plantations can protect high conservation values while contributing to economic growth.

Luis Neves Silva. New Generation Plantations toward sustainable intensification.

Major deforestation prospects

The World Wildlife Fund's predictions of the largest concentrations of forest loss or severe degradation before 2030 are defined as deforestation fronts, where 80 percent of the global forest loss is expected, some 170 million hectares, including some of the richest and most unique biodiversity on earth. The biggest cause of deforestation is expanding agriculture. Unsustainable logging and fuelwood collection can creat degradation that leads to deforestation. WWF's fronts are the Atlantic Forest, Gran Chaco, Borneo, the Cerrado, Choco-Darien, the Congo Basin, East Africa, Eastern Australia, the Greater Mekong, New Guinea, and Sumatra.

Rodney Taylor and others. Deforestation Fronts: 11 places where most forest loss is projected between 2010 and 2030.

Matang Mangrove management

He Matang Mangrove of Malaysia, first gazetted in 1902, has since, under continuous management remained productive despite increased fishing and forest use. Three times 80% of the area has been harvested, leaving 20% as a biological reserve. At the beginning of the last century management changed to a mix of fuelwood and poles. Since then the silviculture has changed 4 times due to changing market demand and research findings. One new use was ecotourism dolphin and firefly watching. The present holistic approach to menegement ses as imperative the participation of the local community with a feeling of ownership.

Hizamri Yasin and others. Holistic management decision-making: Approach in the future management of the Matang Mangrove, Malaysia

---

Enriching Dipterocarps with teak

Repeated logging of Dipterocarp forests in the Central Highlands of Vietnam has left them unproductive and vulnerable to conversion to industrial crops such as rubber with the loss of the Dipterocarp ecosystems. The proposal to enrich 42,292 ha of these forests with teak to prevent this loss has required research as to suitable conditions. In 64 plots of 4,900 m^2 each it was found that after 4 years the teak dominant height varied from 4.6 to 9.9 meters. Key causes of the variation are waterlogging, altitude, forest stand density, and percent of sand, and phosphorus in the soil.

Tay Nguyen. Enriching poor dipterocarp forests with teak (*Tectona grandis* l. f.) in the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

Zona Maya forest yield

In the Mexican state of Quintana Roo a tract of 20,000 ha designated a permanent tropical forest was placed in charge of 203 members of an “ejido”. For 30 years they have managed and utilized the forest, reducing deforestation and forest fires and offering for sale diverse timbers. They have a market that serves distant parts of the country. From it has been investment in community infrastructure. The forest has been valued at nearly 2 million dollars with an 8% annual income, sustaining the community.

Jorge Antonio Torres Pérez and others. Ingresos y rentabilidad del aprovechamiento del bosque tropical de propiedad social en Quintana Roo, Mexico, en apoyo a su desarrollo socio-económico.

Bees, an African forest resource
African honey and beeswax come from forests. In Zambia 40,000 people depend on honey, and others in Ethiopia, Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique and Tanzania. The greatest yields of nectar are in less degraded forests far from people. Near dispersed forests the hives must also be dispersed. The authors defend traditional bee keeping against proposed intensification. The presence of bees in different forests shows their adaptability. Scientific studies are lacking in bee population dynamics, production capacity, economics, harvest practices, and the user rights of bee trees.

Janet Lowore and Nicola Bradbear. Understanding forest bee keeping in Africa as an efficient forest-resource harvesting system and not a rudimentary system in need of modernization.

***Eucalyptus* improvement in India**
During the past three decades India has tested 170 species of *Eucalyptus* and their provenances and found two, *E, camaldulensis* and *E. tereticornis* well adapted for rain-fed conditions. These species are the raw material for the pulp and paper industry, so plantation productivity is important. Average productivity from early introductions is around 20 to 25 m^3/ha/yr. Recent introductions from Northern Queensland are clearly superior in productivity and have been set out in seed orchards and developed in breeding populations.

Division of Genetics and Tree Propagation, Forests Research Institute, Dehradun. Efforts and achievements of Eucalyptus domestication and improvement in India.

Sahel reforestation
The highest deforestation and forest degradation rates in Africa occur in the dry forests and woodlands. Sustainable land management includes soil and water activities and structures. Enclosures are used to protect young growing trees. Natural and assisted regeneration are employed to promote the growth of indigenous species through coppice and root suckers instead of seeds, especially during early stages of secondary forest regrowth.
Paxie W.Chirwa and Larwanou Mahamane. Management and restoration practices in degraded landscapes of the Sahel and dry forests and woodlands in Eastern and Southern Africa.

PES promising in Argentina.
Argentina, having lost 2.5 million ha of forest to agriculture during the present century is looking to payments for environmental services to secure remaining forests. The government scheme includes 4 components: best practices to improve conservation quality, methods for monitoring conservation improvement, plans of management and implementation, and conditions of payment. Participants have completed management plans and are implementing practices.

Although the program is still starting the experience so far suggests application to the 27 millions of ha of native forest of Argentina.

Jose Gobbí and others. Inovación en pagos para servicios ecosistémicos: una experiencia en Argentina.

Land degradation costs

Land degradation is a serious impediment to improving rural livelihoods in the Eastern African countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, and Tanzania. Degradation hotspots cover about 51%, 41%, 23% and 22% of their terrestrial areas respectively. The cost of land degradation between 2000 and 2009 has been about US$2 billion, US$11billion, US$35 billion, and US$18 billion in the four countries respectively. These represent about 23%, 5%, 7%, and 14% of the respective GDP's of the four countries. The relative costs of action compared with the costs of inaction in the four countries are 24% to 26%.

Oliver K. Kirui and others. Costs of land degradation in Eastern Africa.

,

Rainforest mushrooms in Nigeria

Consumption of wild edible mushrooms in West Africa predates history. A study in 5 local communities with respondents of 61 producers, 15 marketers, and 36 producers/marketers concluded that wild edible mushroom marketing is a viable enterprise with prospect for increasing household income sustainably among the low and medium earners in tropical rainforest areas of Nigeria.

T. Oladele and others. Roles of wild edible mushrooms in household income generation and food security in tropical rainforest area.

Women in Uganda

A poor state of human well-being in Sub-Sahara Africa affects the capacity of the individual, community, or nation to contribute effectively to forest and non-forest activities. The Northern Uganda Development Foundation has been boosting incomes by empowering women's groups. A self-contained project is tree seedling production and selling the seedlings.

Christopher Opio. Empowering women to boost income that improves food security

---

Amazon native forest use

Colombian Amazon forests are endangered due to harvests of rubber, animal skins, illegal timber, mining, hydrocarbons, and pasture. In contrast there are indigenous communities in the

Colombian Amazon that have survived sustainably for generations, using for direct consumption and sale seeds, medicinal plants, wood products, bushmeat, coca, and resins. This community consumed 40% of what they take and commercialized the rest.
Many produce corn, tobacco, and the yaji vine.

Wilmar Yovany Bahamon Diaz. Usos del bosque por indigenas amazonicos para su alimentación y economía familiar

---

Bamboo forestry in India i
Under a Forest Management Committee the poorest families in villages are given 20 ha of bamboo forest to manage. Management strategy includes protection from fire and grazing, increasing productivity of bamboo forestsfuel and fodder production, and improving agricultural productivity. They may harvest 5 ha of the bamboo beginning on the fifth year. The result has increased family income, the productivity of farm land, and has also improved tha bamboo forest, which can be managed sustainably.

Dhirendra Bhargava. Inclusive development of communities through bamboo forest development

---

Bushmeat in Papua
In Papua Province of Indonesia the great majority of indigenous people depend on animals and plants from the local forests. Bushmeat is the most important non-timber forest product. In the highlands hunting is more than twice as productive as along the coast. Two invasive species, pigs and deer are most of what is hunted, possibly a relief for local species. Techniques are moving from bows and arrows to shotguns. The local market is of middlemen.

Freddie Pattiselanno and Robert Nasi. Importance of bushmeat hunting and trade in Papua.

Hill bamboo conservation in India
Hill bamboos (ringal, *Arundinaria* sps.) provide livelihood support to villagers and artisans in the Himalayas. Due to unsustainable harvests ringal resources are disappearing rapidly at a cost of potential utilization of the skills of women and youth. Training in long-term conservation values, sustainable harvesting, capacity building of artisans, value additions in products, and marketing is being directed to artisans, women, youth, and the Forest Department. Foreseen are job opportunities for women and youth in cottage industries.

Meena Bakshi. Socio-economic significance and sustainable forest management strategies of hill bamboos in Garhwal Himalayas (Uttarakhand) India.

Joint Management in India
Joint Forest Management (JFM) with people participation has emerged in India to ensure meeting local needs equitably with environmental conservation and sustainability. A study of 80 households in West Bengal revealed that by community involvement JFM helped to control illegal encroachments, forest fires, non-timber forest products, and the forest cover by afforestation for timber products.

Tapan Kumar Ghosh. People's participation in Joint Forest Management: A case study in West Bengal, India

---

Reserve development in Brazil
Brazilian law defines as Legal Reserves 20% of properties outside the Amazon. It promotes tree planting for either timber of environmental values. Concentration is in the Cerrado and Atlantic forests. A study found 41 tree species of both timber and environment value. Maintaining these in Legal reserves meets both objectives and yet is economically beneficial to the owners.

Matheus Henrique Nunes and others. Forest management for economical and ecological development in Legal Reserve areas in Brazil.

Smallholder management prospects
A review is made of smallholder forest management prospects in Amapá and in the Peruvian Amazon. Enabling factors include scientific evidence on growth rates and management requirements for fast-growing species, and the political will to streamline bureaucratic requirements for management. Barriers include remaining complexity of management requirements, unclear land tenure, and failure to communicate new requirements.

Mary Menton and others. Simplifying the rules: policy reform for smallholder forestry in the Amazon.

Bamboo for land reclamation
Bamboo reclamation of mine degraded land in Ghana was explored. Seven species were tested in the moist semi-deciduous forest type. Survival of seedlings was 97%, and 50% produced new shoots within one month and had a mean height growth of 6.3m after three months. Species that performed well were *Dendrocalamus membranaceae, Oxytenanthera abyssinica*, and *Bambusa vulgaris vitata*.

C.Essien and others. Exploring the potentials of bamboo for rapid reclamation of degraded mined land in Ghana.

Mangroves versus shrimps in Viet Nam
Viet Nam has lost more than half of its mangroves to shrimp ponds. To save mangroves that provide a source of livelihood for millions of people current efforts are concentrating shrimp production in the southern tip of the country. Efforts to preserve mangroves are centered also in an integral system with shrimp farming, subscribed by 741 shrimp farmers. The integral system is to be extended to the Makong Delta mangroves. Its details are not described.

Nguyen Thi Bich Thuy and Arianne Gifsenbergh. Initiative for mangrove restoration and community resilience in coastal mangrove Ca Mau, Viet Nam.

Teak in Sri Lanka
Teak plantations in Sri Lanka began in the 1950's. After 30 to 40 years they were harvested and because of the quality of the tree were to be replaced. Seedling planted replacement was found to face difficulties and has been replaced by coppicing, apparently using single-stem sprouts from the harvested trees. After 8 years the coppiced tree volume was triple that of seedlings, and the system has been accepted.

Patrick Gomas Wilathgamuwa. Identification of most productive second rotation establishment system of teak production in Sri Lanka

---

Silvopastoral fodder in Mali
In Mali sheep raising for rural households suffers for a lack of fodder during dry seasons. Silvopastoral systems provide woody species forage at such times and consequently offer an opportunity for better herd management and rural incomes. Various species of trees and shrubs were investigated for nutritional content, multiplication, productivity, and sheep preference. Social and economic aspects were also investigated. The use of approved woody species led to increased incomes. These benefits accrue especially to women.

Olivier H. Nantoume and others. Silvopastoral systems for increased food security in Mali.

Bamboo explored for energy in Ghana
Wood fuels are the source of 71 percent of the energy in Ghana and as a major cause of deforestation, indicating a need for alternative fuels. Ghana has more than 300,000 ha of fast-growing underutilized bamboo. A 4-year study is under way to assess bamboo-based intercropping systems and environmentally safe utilization of bamboo charcoal.

Samuel T. Partey and others. Bamboo agroforestry as a land use option for household energy needs and food security in Ghana

---

People's forestry in India
In Mayurbhnaj in eastern India the forest is reported to have disappeared by 1970 and by 1980 was coming back. It produced an impressive effect on the community. Forest protection was undertaken by 750 villagers. Women took the lead in conservation. Non-timber forest products were utilized to better household income and increased food security. Teams of barefoot ecologists formed. All evidence points to future forest security for people.

Deepak Pani and others. The unheard story of people's forestry in tribal heartland of India.

Cultural services of Miombo
A study of interviews in the Copperbelt of Zambia showed that the Miombo Woodlands play a vital role in physical, mental, and social wellbeing of human life and communities. Many traditional ceremonies and rituals are performed in the woodlands and utilize a range of parts from specific tree species. Graveyards within the woodlands are important mediums of communicating with spirits of ancestors and accessing blessings. Included also are services of education and tourism.

Felix Kanungwe Kalaba and Julian Chipanta. Investigating cultural ecosystem services in Miombo Woodland systems of Zambia.

Family forests in Africa
Family forests make an enormous contribution to improved livelihoods in Africa. They stabilize soil, protect agriculture and protection water. Fundamental preconditions are secure tenure, fair market access, good quality extension, support services, and effective associations. The study, in 12 African countries, reports on progress in impacts on livelihoods, revenue, employment, and water protection

Dominic Walubengo and others. Sustainable development of community, indigenous, and family forests: African experience.

Community barriers in the Philippines
Community forestry is a new strategy for sustainable forest management in he Philippines. Social economic development of forest is complicated by government regulations on timber harvesting. Communities and smallholder tree farmers are denied full realization of benefits from the very trees they planted. The government that established these barriers is also the source for their elimination.

Juan M. Pulhin and Mark Anthony M. Ramirez. Unlocking the socioeconomic potentials of timber harvesting in community-based forest management and smallholder forestry in the Philippines.

NWFP in Central Africa

A FAO review of non-wood forest products in 5 Central African countries included edible and medicinal plants, bushmeat, insects, rattan, and other fibers for buildings and tools. It showed that several species are contributing to food security and nutrition. There is also large dependency on medicinal plants for common ailments. Threats that need to be addressed include slash and burn agriculture and industrial plantations and unsustainable harvesting.

Ousseynou Ndoye and Armand Asseng Ze. The contribution of non-wood forest products to food security and nutrition in Central Africa: Challenges and policy implications.

Other Publications.

Conserving Biodiversity While Managing Tropical Forests

Abstract: Managed forests are important landscape components in tropical regions and may contribute to biodiversity conservation. Yet, managing tropical forests sustainably requires an understanding of ecosystem responses to silvicultural interventions. We investigated how silvicultural intervention intensity affects tree species composition and diversity over 30 years in the Brazilian Amazon by comparing them to pre-logging conditions and to an unlogged control. The interventions comprised logging in 1982 and thinning in 1993–1994 and ranged in intensity from 19 to 53% reduction in the original basal area (BA). Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) ≥ 5 cm were measured on eight occasions in 41 permanent sample plots of 0.25 ha each. Silvicultural intervention intensity influenced both tree species composition and its trajectory within 30 years. In contrast, tree species diversity was not impaired. High intervention intensities (with BA reduction > 6.6 m2 ha− 1) had a substantial influence on the community of trees (DBH ≥ 10 cm), which did not show signs of return to pre-logging species composition. The reduction of BA through harvesting damage and thinning had a stronger effect on species composition than logging of mature trees itself. Thus, damage should be kept to a minimal level and strong thinning interventions should be avoided. This may enhance ecosystem recovery and maintenance of biodiversity at other trophic levels. Since current permitted harvesting intensities in the Brazilian Amazon are lower than the lowest intensity examined in our study, legal harvesting practices are unlikely to cause substantial, long-term changes in tree species composition.

Angela Luciana de Avila et al. (2015). Medium-term dynamics of tree species composition in response to silvicultural intervention intensities in a tropical rain forest. *Biological Conservation*. 191:577-586.

Forest Management Plans El Salvador.

Abstract: Fourteen farmers with small woodlots were interviewed about the forest management plans promoted by the government of El Salvador. As expected, farmers managed for many utilitarian products such as firewood and timber, but the farmers also expressed a strong set of environmental concerns revolved around the ecological value of their woodlots. Farmers generally approved of forest management plans as they saw how plans contributed to sustainable forestry on their woodlots. Farmers had concerns about specific silvicultural practices and about transportation of harvested timber.

Mejia, G.A. and B. Orr. (2015). Forest Management Plans in Los Planes deLa Palma, El Salvador. *Natural Resources* 6, 527-533. DOI: 10.4236/nr.2015.611050

Sign up for the ITTO Tropical Timber Market Report

The International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) releases the Tropical Timber Market Report two times per month. You can receive a free email subscription by signing up at their website:

http://www.itto.int/market_information_service/

IUFRO Electronic News

The newsletter is also available for download as a PDF or Word file at:
http://www.iufro.org/publications/news/electronic-news/.

FAO State of the World's Forests 2014

The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Report on the State of the World's Forests 2014 can be found at this website: http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/

Reports from earlier years are also available at this site.

FAO InFO News
A newsletter from FAO Forestry

The Food and Agriculture Organization's Forestry newsletter is available at this link:

http://www.fao.org/forestry/infonews/en/

Unasylva

http://www.fao.org/forestry/unasylva/en/ - An FAO forestry publication going back to 1947.

Global Forest Information Service (GFIS)

https://www.gfis.net/gfis/en/en/ (also available in Spanish and French) Global Forest Information Service contains up-to-date information on news, events, publications and job vacancies (on the homepage) and lists other info resources such as databases, as part of the GFIS system.

Society of American Foresters
2016 Gregory Award

G. Robinson (Bob) Gregory was a pioneer in forest economics and resource development, but always thought of himself as a forester. Bob had a special interest in assisting low-income countries develop their forest resources in thoughtful ways for the good of society. With his wife Ann, Bob traveled much of the world consulting for the Ford Foundation, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and host countries on matters related to forest development. Ann's intuition and social awareness of cultural attributes of each country were integral to Bob's success in partnering with individuals, governments, and companies in various cultures and countries.

The Gregory Award seeks to mark the achievements of Bob and Ann Gregory and further their interest in international relations by providing economic assistance to outstanding students or professionals from outside of the US and Canada to attend the annual convention of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) and have meaningful engagement with foresters on the North American continent.

Thanks to the continued generosity of the Gregory family and SAF members, this award has been expanded to bring two promising individuals to the SAF Convention each year.

The award includes complimentary convention registration and $2,000 US to use toward:

- Travel
- Lodging
- Tickets to convention events or technical field tours.

SAF will work with successful applicants to allocate the funds in the manner most useful to the recipients.

Award criteria:

1. Applicants should be graduate students or practicing professional foresters from a country other than Canada or the US, and working or planning to work in such a country.
2. Applicants shall have demonstrable past performance, desire and/or promise to contribute to their home or host country's forestry education, government or industry.
3. Applicants shall have demonstrated potential for future leadership in forestry.
4. Applications must be received electronically (preferred) or in hard copy on or before 23:59 EDT (US) **May 2, 2016**.

Applications must include:

1. Information requested in Application Form (below).
2. A letter from the applicant describing:
   - how the applicant meets the award criteria,
   - how attending the SAF convention will help the applicant meet professional goals in their home or host country, and
   - the probability that the applicant will be able to travel the United States.
3. A résumé or vita.

The successful applicants will be notified by June 6, 2016 and must accept the award by July 1, 2016.

For more information about SAF and convention, please visit our website: www.eforester.org.

2016 Gregory Award Application

Name:

Email:

Phone (including country code):

Mailing Address:

Academic Institution, if applicable:
Institution Name:

Academic Major or Department:

Employer, if applicable:

Organization Name:

Position:

Supervisor's Name:

Supervisor's email address:

Phone (including country code):

Mailing Address:

Submit application to:
World Forestry Committee Liaison
Society of American Foresters
10100 Laureate Way
Bethesda, MD 20814

Email: policyintern@safnet.org

For more information about SAF and convention, please visit our website: www.eforester.org.