

NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2015

BC Forest PROFESSIONAL

From Madagascar to Ghana
to Malawi: **Local Forest
Professionals Making
Global Impacts**

How To Counteract the
Illegal Log Trade

**Challenges
and Triumphs in
Certifying Brazil's
Amazon Forests**

2016 ABCFP
Conference & AGM:
Back in Vancouver!



VIEWPOINT

Lessons From Abroad

Paying for Government Access?

I was surprised to read in the *Victoria Times Colonist's* Oct. 13th edition ("B.C. Liberals have created patronage heaven") that our association had paid \$5,500 to the Liberals and \$3,700 to the NDP.

My discussion with Sharon Glover revealed that payment is, basically, necessary to meet pertinent Ministers and MLAs re our concerns.

The difference in the "door charge" (my words) reflects the parties' status as Government or Opposition; basically power requires more tribute, but each party follows a "pay to play" strategy.

I find this supplication seriously offensive, and our association's participation demeaning.

I wish to learn when and who approved this practice by our association, and how much has been spent to rub elbows with our elected representatives since it began.

I feel a full explanation is warranted, accompanying this letter, in the next edition of our Professional magazine.

MICHAEL D. MEAGHER, RPF (RET.)

Response: *The ABCFP has an advocacy mandate and as such, interacts with the parties who make up both the government and the official opposition. While we do meet with elected officials in their offices, we also find it effective to participate in events such as receptions and dinners in order to meet a large number of officials in a more casual setting.*

These events also give us the opportunity to speak with ministers, secretaries and critics from ministries other than forestry who may not see that meeting with us would be a priority for them given the many other demands on their time.

While we could cease our participation in events put on by various MLAs, both the cost of advocacy to members and the time spent trying to get our messages across by staff and council, would also increase.

The ABCFP takes our advocacy mandate very seriously and we believe that spending funds in this fashion is both an effective use of our time and an efficient use of members' funds. We have tried a variety of methods to reach out to MLAs over the years and have found that a combination of these efforts works best.

Reflections on Ethical Requirements

International forest initiatives are happening nowadays. For example, Canadian forest professionals are invited by colleagues in other countries (Brazil) to help them in developing certification programs for Amazon forests, and researchers are participating in different programs such as Africa Forests Research Initiative on Conservation and Development to conduct socio-economic projects that tie poverty to environmental degradation, including reforestation. Such forestry and forestry-related projects are often led by professionals who have a solid science-based foundation in forestry. The forest professionals bring their expertise to these international challenges and the professional promise of competence (Bylaw 11.3.7 "To practice only in those fields where training and ability make the member professionally competent".)

Improved forest management, land use management and reduced illegal logging are mostly dependent on local people who can "put pressure on their governments to stop the destruction and conserve their natural resources" (Peter R. Schatens, BCFP, Nov-Dec. 2010). The benefit of forest professionals who work abroad is that each will "work to extend public knowledge of forestry and to promote truthful and accurate statements on forestry matters" (Bylaws 11.3.6). Trusted knowledge and advice are a foundation of the *Code of Ethics*.

Have a Compliment or Concern? Write us!

The **BC Forest Professional** letters section is intended primarily for feedback on recent articles and for brief statements about current association, professional or forestry issues. The editor reserves the right to edit and condense letters and encourages readers to keep letters to 300 words. Anonymous letters are not accepted. Please refer to our website for guidelines to help make sure your submission gets published. Send letters to:

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Photo: courtesy of Stacey Boks

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Breaking New Ground

"I don't love studying. I hate studying. I like learning. Learning is beautiful."

Natalie Portman

One of the most important responsibilities of council is to think and act strategically. This means we need have a **futurist** mindset to anticipate change, we need to **challenge** current beliefs and practices, we need to prioritize **importance** over urgency, we need to think **creatively** by applying possibility to every situation, and we need to **connect the dots** to ensure all variables are considered in our decision making.

Our primary mandate is to fulfill the ABCFP's mission statement: "Ensuring BC has qualified forest professionals and supporting them in providing excellence in forest stewardship." As leaders, the best way to achieve this is by identifying the barriers to success and then tearing them down to allow the team a clear path to succeed.

As our profession continues to adapt and evolve in response to new challenges, we recognized that we had an opportunity to rethink our process for registering members to help achieve our mission.

In December 2014, we formed a task force from senior ABCFP staff, members of the board of examiners (BoE), and leaders within industry and government. We worked hard to develop a vision of what the future might look like with respect to recruiting, developing and registering our members in a structured and consistent way which served the interests of the enrollees themselves, but also the sponsors, the membership, the employers and, ultimately, the public.

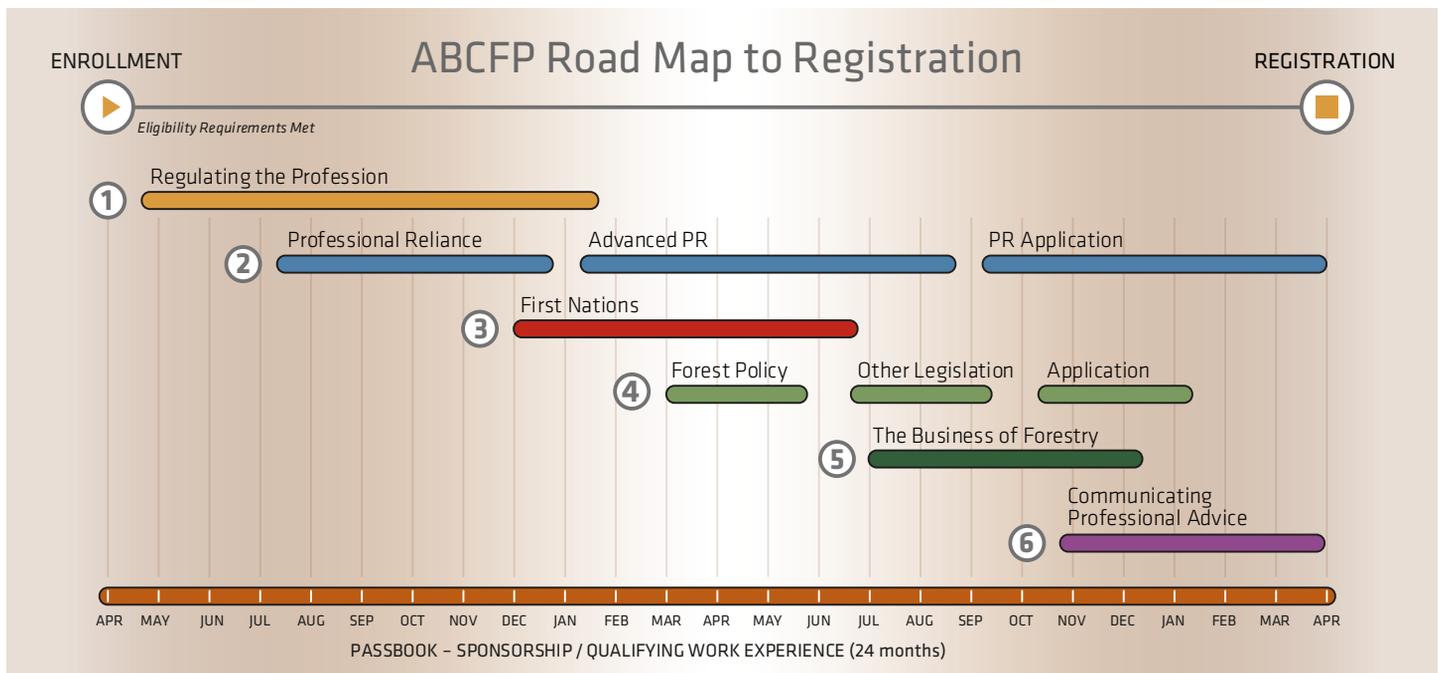
Historically, the approach to registering members was to have the ABCFP 'guard the wall' with a rigorous examination process to ensure only qualified people could become registered members. This process

required exhaustive efforts on behalf of enrollees (who had to article and study like crazy), the sponsors (who had to guide the articling process and exam preparation without much support from the ABCFP), the BoE (who had the responsibility of writing, marking and re-marking exams) and often times, an academic appeals committee who had to work with unsuccessful candidates.

The paradigm shift we adopted was to leave the 'wall' the same height (i.e. maintain the ABCFP's high standards for registration) but to re-structure the articling period into building blocks, or steps, to climb the wall in a consistent and developmental way. By working with enrollees and sponsors in this way, we are able to increase the quality of knowledge for enrollees across the board (no matter where they live and work), in a way that is more time and cost-effective for them and their sponsors, and significantly increase the success rate of the enrollees becoming registered members at the end of their articling period.

This might sound easier than the route we all took. And maybe it is. But that's because we believe it is designed to better serve our purpose. We are confident it will improve the qualifications of enrollees and increase their success as registered members.

Professional associations across Canada are following us with close interest and there is talk that this may become the new benchmark for growing and developing qualified professionals. Thinking strategically to lead change. It's where we need to be. 🌱



Based on a flow chart by Casey Macaulay, RPF



CEO's Report

By Sharon L. Glover, MBA, and Casey Macaulay, RPF

Introducing the ABCFP's New Registration Process

LATE LAST YEAR, COUNCIL GAVE STAFF THE DIRECTION TO PURSUE A NEW registration process that would ensure our high standards are maintained while improving upon the traditional mega-exam currently being used. We consulted with newly registered members, long-time members, sponsors, and employers to design our new system that focuses more on progressive skills training rather than a final exam.

After many months of planning and preparation, the ABCFP is pleased to announce that as of April 2016, our system for registering new members is changing. While the registration process will look a lot different, it will remain consistent with the duty and objects as described in the *Foresters Act*. We take our duty to ensure that only qualified people are granted the right to practise professional forestry in BC very seriously.

The new process is designed to prepare members for a career in forest management using a series of progressive modules and testing (or steps) rather than emphasizing the final registration exams. This process is designed to build knowledge and a professional mindset from the moment a new member is enrolled.

The New Process

The new registration process will be a module-based approach built upon six experience areas that the profession believes are critical for forest professionals. These modules will be offered progressively throughout the articling term. The need for qualifying work experience and sponsorship will remain essential components of this process; however, the role of the sponsor will be more interactive than what has been expected to date.

The six experience areas include: Regulating the Profession; Professional Reliance; Aboriginal Peoples; Forest Legislation and Policy; the Business of Forestry; and Communicating Professional Advice. These areas are based on the focal points of the profession and incorporate material that we have used previously in our workshops, seminars and exams. In most cases we expect the new process to take two years to complete.

The modules will be offered entirely online to make the process as accessible as possible for working individuals to complete. Enrolled members (with sponsor oversight and verification) will be able to complete modules, write exams, submit documents and certify that the appropriate steps have been completed — all online. Once all of the experience areas have been satisfied, the related professional documents verified by sponsors and submitted for review and the qualifying work experience served, the member will become registered.

The new process will be available to enrolled members at the beginning of April 2016. ABCFP staff, committees, volunteers and contractors are currently working on the policies and processes to support this transition. Watch for updates on our website and in **The Increment**. The frequently asked questions below (and on our website) further explain the implications of this timing on our currently enrolled or prospective new members.

FAQs

1. **Why bother to change the process?** The ABCFP has consistently heard from new members and employers that the current registration

exams are not the best tool for measuring readiness for professional registration. We also wanted to remove access barriers and time constraints so that our members can access the system anywhere, anytime and from any device. This new system will allow enrolled members to work at their own pace and not be tied to the exam calendar.

2. **How does the new process affect current enrolled members?** Enrolled members who join up to December 1, 2015, will be given the option of completing their registration requirements in the existing process (subject to current policies) or switching to the new one (under the new policies). Anyone who becomes an enrolled member on or after December 1, 2015 will only have the option to complete the new registration process.
3. **Will the work experience I've gained as an enrolled member be recognized in the new process?** Yes. The ABCFP will recognize the number of months of qualifying work experience you have already accumulated during articling.
4. **If I've already written one or more exams but want to transition over; how will moving to the new process affect me?** We will give you credit for the related exam components in the new process, but you may still have to complete the other modules.
5. **What if I just want to complete my registration under the current process?** In fairness to those who wish to complete their registration requirements under the current process, the ABCFP will be offering the sit-down exam for at least one more year.
6. **What if I've completed some or all of the ABCFP's workshops?** The content of the ABCFP workshops is now being integrated into the new process. If you have completed one of these workshops, you will receive full or partial credit for the corresponding module in the new process.
7. **Is the process the same for all member categories?** The modules being offered apply equally to all categories of membership as the experience areas are important for all new registered members. The module content, learning expectations and document submission requirements may vary slightly in order to align with the appropriate scope and practice areas.
8. **Are there any exams?** Yes. Exams will still be a requirement for some of the experience areas. The fundamental difference with these exams is that they will be offered online, whenever the member has completed the relevant module. Exams will still require a passing grade and the opportunity will be given for multiple attempts.
9. **What will the new process cost?** Council has approved a flat fee of \$1,000 for the new process. This accounts for the ongoing cost of maintaining the systems, processes and content. It does not include annual membership dues or costs that may be incurred for core competency completion.
10. **Will there be training for the new process?** Yes. Training modules are being developed for enrollees as well as for sponsors. This training will be available online on an ongoing basis. 🍀

Public Trust Articles Available

The ABCFP has produced a series of four articles on public trust. They have all been published on our website (in the News and News Releases section) as well as on LinkedIn. We'll also be publishing them in the magazine as space permits. You can read the first article in the September/October issue.

New Case Digest Available

A new case digest (2015-03 A and B) has been posted on the website. This case involved two RPFs and their work in auditing the work of another forest professional. A case digest, or summary of the case, is written for every discipline case the ABCFP receives.

Council Approves Fee Increase

Members will notice a small fee increase of \$5.00 when they pay their annual membership dues for 2016. The increase accounts for the 1% increase to the rate of inflation in BC.

Get Your Secure Digital Signature

The ABCFP, in partnership with Notarius Inc., is pleased to provide a service that allows ABCFP members to register an ABCFP-issued digital signature for signing and sealing documents. Once registered, your digital signature will be linked to your membership status with the ABCFP. Those who are interested in subscribing to this service can find more information on the Notarius website (www.notarius.com/abcfp).

BC Winners Announced at CIF Conference

At its recent conference in Kenora, Ontario, the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) presented its annual awards. There were several winners from BC. Congratulations to everyone!

The BC winners are:

Bruce Larson, PhD, HM — Canadian Forestry Achievement Award
FPInnovations — Canadian Forest Management Group Achievement
John Innes, PhD — International Forestry Achievement
Candace Parsons, RPF — Presidential Award

The Section of the Year award was jointly presented to the four BC sections (Vancouver, Vancouver Island, Cariboo, Thompson-Okanagan).



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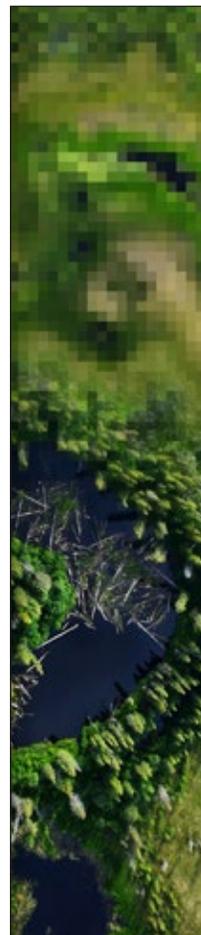
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Forestry the World Over

TO A FOREST PROFESSIONAL WORKING ON THE GROUND IN CAMPBELL RIVER OR PRINCE GEORGE, the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* will probably be far less relevant than the *Forests and Range Practices Act*. Given our increasingly globalized world, however, should that be the case? This issue of **BC Forest Professional** shines a spotlight on international forestry, with articles showcasing how business decisions and government policies enacted halfway around the world can have real implications on our practise of forestry and enjoyment of forest products in BC. This issue will also illustrate the contribution that BC-trained forest professionals are making internationally, as we feature how locally obtained know-how and forestry educations are being applied in various challenging work settings.

Our opening Viewpoints article features a case study into a Vancouver Island forest consultancy's role in helping a Brazillian forest company obtain forest certification. The article not only outlines the steps that led to ultimate success but also shares some challenges — many that involve considerations rarely seen by BC forest professionals. Another Viewpoints article takes us to Madagascar, where we examine the work of Forests without Borders, a national charity that delivers the skills, knowledge and tools that allow poverty stricken communities to improve their lives with the use of forests.

While there are many success stories that involve forests and the betterment of lives and business, not all international forestry stories are 'good news' stories. One article highlights the problem of illegal logging, which runs rampant in some countries and causes massive amounts of money to disappear from a state's coffers, only to re-emerge in the hands of a few unruly businesspeople and corrupt politicians.

Finally, we peak into the lives of our fellow colleagues — forest professionals registered with the ABCFP — who have taken their careers abroad. What are the biggest differences between working overseas and in BC? How is a Canadian education viewed by potential employers? Are there notable similarities in operations and stewardship values? Find out in our Q&A feature.

This year-end issue also features our 2016 conference kickoff! Our Lower Mainland-based host committee has been actively planning the program and festivities for the event, which is set to take place in downtown Vancouver from February 24-26. Find registration details and the schedule of events in these pages and be sure to mark your calendar for what will be an enlightening and educational three days. As we wrap up another editorial year, we would also like to thank you for your continued readership and engagement through letters and article submissions. We wish you and yours the best of the upcoming holiday season. 🌿

The Principles of Stewardship¹ and International Forestry

Canada leads the way globally for voluntary Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) certification, with BC leading the provinces in hectares of land certified. We have Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Canadian Standards Association and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification; including unique areas such as the Great Bear Rainforest (Midcoast Timber Supply Area) where the highest levels of environmental standards, stakeholder engagement and forest harvesting co-exist.

More than ever, forestry planning and operations need to be viewed holistically; climate change, forest fire hazard and wildlife management transcend human borders and need to be managed collaboratively at a larger scale.

Many of us do not directly work in day-to-day "global" forestry management. How can we make the biggest impacts to international forestry linkages wherever we work in British Columbia?

First, we can make an impact through communication and education. Information sharing with professional colleagues on bordering issues concerning the forested land base is invaluable in tackling issues that occur at a bigger scale.

Secondly, take the opportunity to engage with First Nations, stakeholders and the general public when the opportunity arises. Information shared with locals and visitors to your region (including tourists), cascades through to their own personal discussions in different regions and jurisdictions. Timely, well informed discussions are integral to proactive forward-thinking action.

Third, participate in higher level collaborative groups when feasible. Operational input will drive legislative/policy and guidance changes in the face of dynamic changes on the forested land base. In BC, we work within provincial and federal legislation on a globally very unique environment (primarily, Crown land jurisdiction). Opportunities exist to coordinate across different jurisdictional borders for the same values.

In terms of international forestry operations, forest professionals can be proud of the work occurring in British Columbia's forests.

¹ The main document can be seen at http://member.abcfp.ca/WEB/ABCFP/Practising_in_BC/Practising_in_BC.aspx

Forests without Borders in Madagascar

IN 2013, I SPENT 7 MONTHS IN MADAGASCAR WORKING WITH ASSOCIATION Mitsinjo, a community-run conservation organization whose mission is to integrate biodiversity conservation with rural development.

Madagascar is well known as a biodiversity hotspot with over 14,000 species of plants, of which 90% exist nowhere else in the world.

Mitsinjo means “to look ahead and provide for the future” in Malagasy.

I first became involved with Association Mitsinjo when I volunteered with their amphibian recovery project and it gave me the opportunity to experience the Mitsinjo forest ecosystems. With each new day in the Mitsinjo forest I became transfixed with learning more about the species that call the forest home. I wanted to stay connected to the community, my friends and the association. Upon completing my forestry education, I was introduced to Forests without Borders (FwB) and was inspired to develop projects with my colleagues at Association Mitsinjo.

Association Mitsinjo was founded in 1999 by a group of community members in the town of Andasibe. Andasibe is located in the east central part of Madagascar, one of the most bio-diverse regions of the island. The population of the town is around 3,000, though the nearby surrounding area contains many smaller villages, altogether with a population of more than 10,000 people. Mitsinjo’s vision is to protect and restore habitat of endangered species through direct habitat management, rainforest restoration, ecotourism, research and environmental education in the surrounding communities. Current projects include tourism, reforestation and restoration, environmental education, amphibian conservation, lemur monitoring, human health and family planning, as well as sustainable agriculture. Mitsinjo is successful because its projects are driven by community interest. It is run by local residents, with experience in conservation, biology, ecology and botany, paired with international researchers. In total, the association has 53 members.

One of Association Mitsinjo’s most significant achievements is rainforest restoration. This includes the management of two extremely valuable sites for biodiversity conservation. The first is the 700 hectare Mitsinjo Forest site called the Analamazaotra Forest Station. The second is a 10,000 hectare area called Torotorofotsy (a Project RAMSAR site), management of which has been devolved to Mitsinjo by the national government. Mitsinjo has experienced nursery and reforestation staff at its disposal. It has two nurseries, a demonstration nursery for nature-based guided tours and larger nurseries that are able to produce more than 30,000 tree seedlings per year. With the support of various partner organizations, Mitsinjo has, over the last decade, planted over 1 million trees and produced seedlings of more than 150 species of native trees in its nurseries. Mitsinjo has used its success to promote agroforestry and native species plantations to farmers on the east central part of the island, and attracted the attention of conservation organizations interested in the reforestation of native species.

Mitsinjo has the expertise in growing native tree species in a nursery system as well as experienced tree planters. However, the extent of actual reforestation that can take place at any one time is limited by a lack of

funding for labour costs, materials and tools required. This is where organizations such as Forests without Borders can play a key role. I developed an FwB project proposal along with Dr. Rainer Dolch, senior coordinator and Yousouf Martin, head of reforestation, based on the cost of labour and equipment using the reforestation techniques Yousouf Martin developed, including innovative techniques like the use of beneficial soil mycorrhizae (VAM). Mitsinjo’s project goals are to restore the rainforest through replanting in ways that re-link forest areas fragmented by the previous deforestation and FwB is helping to move towards this goal. Other benefits include increased water retention and reduced risk of soil erosion and job training. Over the longer term the association hopes to develop a financially viable tree/plant nursery and a tree planting business to fund reforestation in the area.

The project, which was approved by Forest without Borders in January 2015, provides materials and new equipment for the nursery plus wages for the nursery team. The nursery team is gaining valuable experience in improving techniques for growing native species in a nursery system. Currently there are 15 species growing in the nursery. These include *Mammea bongo*, *Noronia sp*, *Tima sapeleri*, *Cryptocarya sp*, *Arahamia dittemna*, *Symphonia sp*, *Lidia sp*, *Euphorbia tetrapetra*, *Dracena sp*, *Ilex mitis*, *Ocotea sp*, *Ocotea simosa*, and *Canthium sp*. The project has successfully created 20 jobs for members of the community. The project also provided new planting equipment and materials for the planting team.

During the planting season, there are a number of challenges affecting the establishment of seedlings, including available growing space, disturbance factors (especially the cyclone season) and non-native invasive species. Site preparation and maintenance are key in the development and survival of native tree species in order to provide the growing space they need to establish. A challenge that Mitsinjo faces is establishing a market for the trees they produce outside of their own reforestation efforts, and they hope to establish a history of success to demonstrate to resource companies operating in the region to use the Mitsinjo Nurseries, in order to create a self-funding source for reforestation in the area. In the future, I plan on returning to Andasibe, visiting the project locations and learning about Malagasy silviculture from the Mitsinjo Team. You can find updates on the progress of this project by visiting this webpage: <http://www.fwb-fsf.org/#!fwb-madagascar/c1ny0>

Stacey graduated from UBC with a BA in Science specializing in Agro-Ecology specializing in Pre-Veterinary Medicine. She obtained a Master’s of Sustainable Forestry from UBC in 2014 and currently works for Ecora Engineering & Resource Group as a junior resource analyst in Prince George.

To learn more about Andasibe and Mitsinjo see <https://associationmitsinjo.wordpress.com/reforestation/>. For information on how to donate to Forest without Borders, get involved, or propose a project of your own, see <http://www.fwb-fsf.org/>. You can also contact Peter Ackhurst at pachurst@telus.net or at 604.926.3235. Mitsinjo will be applying for funding for a second year of the reforestation project this year. For \$25 you can become a Friend of Forest without Borders for a year and receive a tax receipt and newsletters about the activities of the charity.

Viewpoint

By Stacey Boks



Photos by Stacey Boks (except where noted)

Clockwise from top left:

1. A new seedling is planted
2. Planting team pose for a photo at the reforestation site
3. Planting leaders (L and R) with Yousouf Martin, (centre) reforestation manager, showcasing seedlings planted two years ago
4. The nursery team
5. Nursery trees (Photo by: Yousouf Martin)
6. Salvage of storm felled trees that were blocking the road



International Forest Policy Deliberations:

FORESTS HAVE BEEN FORCEFUL FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL social, economic and environmental fabric for millennia. However, traditional approaches to forestry practices cannot cope with the recent intensity, variation and complexity of human activities and expectations. A new sense of scarcity and increased understanding of global functions are shifting attitudes of governments, civil society and the capital markets to the forest systems as valuable, diverse and vulnerable assets.

Forests emerged on the international policy and political stages in the 1960's following alarm raised by the environmental community and some governments about the unprecedented rates of deforestation and forest degradation; environmentally unsustainable forestry practices; and the consequent loss of the multiple values and benefits provided by forests for human well-being.

At the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972, many governments accorded reducing deforestation high priorities and subsequently introduced regulations to offset these losses. The continued deforestation and forest degradation at very high rates among other unsustainable practices were highlighted again at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The principal outputs of UNCED were the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (Agenda 21) and the Statement of Forest Principles. Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 aimed at specifically supporting efforts to combat deforestation and land degradation. This set of non-legally binding principles represented a historical breakthrough in the international forest debate as well as a global commitment for action to conserve and manage forests sustainably.

The momentum created in Rio and the participation of additional stakeholders came to bear and forestry was raised to new heights during the negotiation of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) among other inter-governmental fora. Civil society exerted increasingly important influence on international and national forest policies and played important roles in mobilizing and pioneering innovative action on the ground.

The Inter-governmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Inter-governmental Forum on Forests (IFF) were created by the UN to facilitate intergovernmental forest policy deliberations between 1995 and 2000. Throughout those processes, the international community identified several pertinent issues and reached consensus on some of them. Subsequently, the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) was established in 2000 to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests. The UN resolution stipulated that UNFF should address forest issues in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner; enhance cooperation and policy and program coordination on forest-related issues; foster international cooperation and monitor, assess and report on progress; and strengthen political commitment. During the sixth session of the UNFF in 2006, member states endorsed four Global Objectives on Forests in support of sustainable forest management (SFM): (1) Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through SFM, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation, (2) Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people, (3) Increase the area of protected forests worldwide and other



Viewpoint

By M. Hosny El-Lakany, PhD, DSc (h.c.)¹

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Historical Background and Future Perspectives

areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests, and (4) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for SFM. Eventually, the UN General Assembly adopted the Non-Legally Binding Agreement on all types of forests (NLBI) in 2007 mainly to provide a framework for national action and international cooperation.

An Outlook of International Forestry

The chronic problem of international (and often national and local) forestry is the splintering of its fundamental issues over a myriad of instruments. Most of the decisions related to global forest policies are deliberated and adopted in other fora such as UNFCCC, CBD, etc. Nevertheless, during its session in May 2015, UNFF 11 reviewed progress in the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF) including to what extent the UNFF had been able to deliver on its mandate. The deliberations took place in the context of critical challenges for forest governance including the ever-increasing fragmentation of global forest policy; slow implementation of the NLBI; and declining accessible funding for SFM, among others.

Looking beyond 2015, UNFF 11 reiterated that the IAF should involve as partners interested international, regional and sub-regional organizations and processes, as well as all other stakeholders. It should enhance the contribution of all types of forests and trees outside forests to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda as well as enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels. It further urged member states to utilize the NLBI as an integrated framework for national action and international cooperation for SFM.

Conclusions

The international forest policies would be more effective if global forest issues are discussed and decisions are taken in a high-level forest forum, keeping in mind that the decisions are as strong as the member countries want them to be. Naturally, in the absence of a legally-binding Instrument on Forests or a Forest Convention, the decisions on the future global forestry won't be as effective as the decisions taken by the other environmental conventions. However, the format of any international agreement(s) on forests is not as crucial as the willingness of participating parties to implement.

The future of international forestry is most likely heading towards more integration of forests into Land Use Systems; perhaps within a landscape approach which is now high on the global development agendas. This approach advocates the potential contribution of forests to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, building on coordination and collaboration between the forest sector and others notably agriculture, water and energy. Accordingly, the forestry sector should take leadership of forestry-related matters within such integrated approaches so as not to be subsumed under other sectors. 🌱

Hosny El-Lakany holds a Ph.D. in Forestry (UBC) and a D.Sc. (Laval University). He taught and did research in Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding in Canada and the Middle East before joining UNFAO as ADG/Head of Forestry Department. Currently, he is adjunct professor/director of international forestry program and teaches International Forest Policies at UBC.

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Ghana's Forest In Scope

GHANA, LIKE MOST TROPICAL COUNTRIES, IS ENDOWED WITH SIGNIFICANT forest resources that make up about 24.3% of the 23.4 million hectare land area. The forested land area is thus estimated to be about 5.5 million hectares. Characterized by a tropical climate, Ghana's vegetation cover is roughly divided into the High Forest zone (consisting of the closed forest, coastal savannah, coastal strand and mangrove vegetation formation) in the south, and the Savannah Zone (northern savannah) in the northern sector of the country. The closed forest zone contains high value redwoods and other species of international commercial importance. The prominence of the forest in folklores and beliefs signifies its relevance in the past and present days of Ghanaians.

Management of The Nation's Forest And its Related Sectors

Since the rapid decline of forest estates in the 1970s, the Government of Ghana has continually strived to strengthen its institutional and technical capacity for the sustainable management of forest. The Forestry Commission of Ghana is responsible for the regulation of forest utilization and wildlife resources, the conservation and management of those resources and the coordination of policies related to them. The FC comprises the Forest Service Divisions (FSD), The Wildlife Division, Resource Management Support Centre, Wood Industry Training Centre and the Timber Industry Development Division. These divisions work autonomously to ensure sustainable management of forest and wildlife resources in the country.

Despite the complex cause and effect of deforestation on forest management in the country, timber continues to be the nation's third commodity exporter after cocoa and minerals, contributing about six percent to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (WWF, 2013), employing about 100,000 people representing 0.04 percent of the total national population. Timber exports generate 11% of the nation's foreign exchange with the European Union, the major consumer of Ghana's exported forest timber.

Challenges

Forest tenure rights conflict is one major complex problem influencing the success of the forestry sector in Ghana. The complexities surrounding the cause of these conflicts are varied and diverse. For example, the *Timber Rights Management Act*, (2002) clearly excludes a private person's ownership of naturally occurring timber on private lands or plantations except after registering tree ownership under administrative registry. Moreover, land ownership does not explicitly mean tree ownership, except when the tree found on the land is planted by the landowner.

Furthermore at the local level, forest-dependent communities are supposed to receive a fair share of benefits accrued from forest resources.

However, previous and current experiences have indicated that these local benefits flowing into the national common pool have little benefits diffusing to these forest fringe communities. The few direct benefits that can be derived can also be assumed in forest reserve after acquiring a license. Though the latter makes sense in the ears of many forest managers the communities have different opinions about this. How can they own an apple yet cannot take a bite unless it is with permission? Their reaction, is either to refuse participation in the local forest management decision-making process and management, particularly because they feel cheated and intimidated on their own land. On the other hand, some communities believe in using coercion to access what 'they owe.' For example, there have been increasing reports on the killings of some forest and wildlife guards in the high forest zones, with the main culprits being illegal chainsaw operators in these communities. How can local and international forest policies be effectively implemented whilst the



A typical market in a high forest zone in Ghana. Communities expect some of the revenue generated from forest to be invested in building appropriate infrastructures such as market centres.

music of forest tenure conflicts are playing in the background? How can we sustain major rural livelihoods when the existing forest estates and their related policies fail to protect the rights and privileges of forest-dependent communities?

The Way Forward

The previous 1994 Forest and Wildlife policy of Ghana failed in addressing the above issues. The new 2012 Forest and Wildlife policy of Ghana looks promising and most stakeholders have expressed optimism in its potential abilities to address

major land tenure conflicts and disputes. As young as this new policy might be, I strongly suggest a major transformation process in the overarching *Constitution of the Land* (1992 Constitution of Ghana), which stipulates the Act of land ownership and tenure. For example, the process of acquitting lands from communities for forest management projects should come accompanied with a sustainable form of compensation. Alternative livelihoods that are provided should target not just the short term benefits of "showing appreciation" but also sustain forest dependents as they transition their dependency into a more sustainable yet flowing source of food and income.

In conclusion, I believe the most preached era of governance still has a long way to go in the country, in regards to intensifying the process of consultation and collaboration with stakeholders and forest fringe communities to reduce forest land conflicts and disputes. 🌱

Alesia Ofori is a MasterCard Foundation Scholar studying Master of Sustainable Forest Management at the University of British Columbia. As a vibrant young conservationist, she hopes to join the Association of BC Forest Professionals soon and to commit to the sustainable management of forest ecosystems globally.

Join us for the ABCFP's 68th
Annual Conference and AGM
in Vancouver

FEBRUARY 24, 25 & 26



Forestry:
Branching
Out



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Forestry: Branching Out

The theme of the 2016 ABCFP conference and AGM is **Branching Out**, a fitting concept for the event's first return to Vancouver in five years. Taking advantage of this year's location, the conference will examine emerging forestry topics ranging from urban forestry, community forests and new technologies. Other 'branches' will discuss traditional dirt forestry – topics of longstanding relevance – including fire, stocking standards and ecosystem-based management. The conference will also feature a panel of BC's forest industry leaders, who will offer their insights on the effects of global markets and policy changes on the present and future of the sector. Together, these branches of focus will connect to build a holistic view of the sector – where forestry currently stands and the direction it is headed.

WEDNESDAY

February 24, 2016

MORNING EVENTS

8:00AM – 3:00PM **PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS**
(An extra charge applies to these events)

Choose one of the following workshops:

Urban Forestry Tour

OR

Social Media

2:00PM – 7:00PM Registration Desk Opens

AFTERNOON EVENT: CONFERENCE KICK-OFF

3:30PM – 5:00PM **Trees in the City: A Forestry Perspective**

Plenary

Neal Auen – City of Surrey
Malcolm Bromley – City of Vancouver
Katherine Isaac – City of Vancouver
Andrew Kenney, PhD – University of Toronto

EVENING EVENT

7:00PM – 11:00PM **Icebreaker**

Meet new colleagues or catch up with old friends. It is sure to be an unforgettable night.



MORNING EVENTS

7:00AM **BREAKFAST**
Registration Desk and Trade Show Open

8:00 – 9:00AM **Opening Keynote**
TBD
Plenary

9:15AM – 10:15AM **BREAKOUT OPTIONS**

Option A
Stocking Standards: A Problem Ignored?
John Betts – Western Silvicultural Contractors' Association
Guy Burdikin, RPF – West Fraser (Williams Lake)
John Lawrence – Brinkman Group
Jeff McWilliams, RPF – B.A. Blackwell and Associates

OR
Option B
Community Forests Successes and Challenges
Jennifer Gunter – British Columbia Community Forest Association
Heather Beresford – Resort Municipality of Whistler
TBA

10:15AM – 10:45AM **COFFEE BREAK**

10:45AM – 11:45PM **BREAKOUT OPTIONS**

Option A
Staying Out of Hot Water: The ABCFP Discipline Process
Bronwen Beedle, RPF – Complaints Resolution Committee Chair
John Cathro, RPF – Investigations Chair
Bob Craven, RPF – Discipline Chair
Casey Macaulay, RPF – ABCFP

OR
Option B
Lines on a Map: The Urban Rural Forestry Divide
Stephen Sheppard – University of British Columbia
Dave Southam, RPF – Sea to Sky Natural Resource District
Blair Stewart, RPF – City of Kelowna

AFTERNOON EVENTS

12:00 – 1:30PM **INDUCTEES' RECOGNITION LUNCHEON**
Keynote Speaker: Tim Sheldon, RFT

1:30 – 2:15PM **68th ABCFP Annual General Meeting**

Plenary
2:15 – 2:45PM **Council Hot Seat**
Plenary

2:45 – 3:15PM **COFFEE BREAK**

4:00PM – 5:00PM **Do We Have a Great Bear Forest Agreement Anyway?**
Plenary
Rick Jeffrey – International Forest Products
William Wagner, PhD, RPF – Consultant
Tim Sheldon, RFT – Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations

EVENING EVENTS

5:30PM – 6:30PM **PRESIDENT'S AWARDS RECEPTION**

6:30PM – 11:00PM **PRESIDENT'S AWARDS BANQUET**

MORNING EVENTS

7:00AM **BREAKFAST**
Registration Desk and Trade Show Open

8:30 – 9:30AM **CEO Session: An Industry Perspective Forestry Group**
Plenary
Reid Carter, RPF – Brookfield Asset Management Ltd.
Jim Girvan, RPF – MDT Management Decisions & Technology Ltd
Ken Shields – Conifex

9:45AM – 10:45AM **BREAKOUT OPTIONS**

Option A
Fire Management Have We Got it Right in BC?
Lori Daniels – University of British Columbia
Tim Ryan, RPF – Forest Practices Board
Dave Maedel – BC Wildfire Service
Bob Gray – Gray Consulting Ltd.

OR
Option B
Do You Have the Right Technology?
Nicholas Coops, PhD – University of British Columbia
Jim Goudie, RPF, PhD – Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
Brendan Kramp – Insight Robotics
Cliff Roberts, RPF – Chartwell Consulting

10:45 – 11:15AM **COFFEE BREAK**

11:15AM – 12:15PM **RESOLUTIONS SESSION**

AFTERNOON EVENT

12:15PM – 1:30PM **MINISTER'S LUNCH AND CLOSING REMARKS**

Keep an eye on our website, abcfp.ca/web/ABCFCFConference/ for the most up-to-date information.

Session summaries will be available in November



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ABCFP Member #: _____ Name: _____ Affiliation (for your badge): _____

Select all that apply: RPF RPF(Ret) RFT RFT(Ret) FIT TFT FP Associate Member Guest/Partner Other

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____

Province: _____ Postal Code: _____ E-mail: _____

Phone: Work Home Mobile

Registration Contact

Michelle Mentore
ABCFP
Ph: 604.639.9186
E-mail: mmentore@abcfp.ca

Please Note

- Discounted early-bird registration is available for inductees (Full Conference packages and Thursday One-Day package) and START Subscribers (all registration packages).
- You are not registered until payment is received.
- Receipts will be sent to you via e-mail.
- A \$50 administration fee will apply to all refunds. Alternate delegates may be sent without penalty if you are unable to attend. Please advise us of any substitutions by February 6, 2016 to allow time for new name tags to be generated.
- Refunds will not be granted after January 23, 2016.

Registration Packages

		FEE <i>By Jan 15</i>	FEE <i>After Jan 15</i>	PAYMENT
1 Full Conference Package (Wednesday afternoon session and Icebreaker, all sessions & meals on Thurs and Fri) <i>Does not include Pre-Conference workshops.</i>	Regular	\$395.00	\$495.00	\$
	START Subscriber	\$275.50	\$350.00	\$
	Inductee	\$350.00	\$450.00	\$
2 Wednesday One-Day Package (Afternoon session, Ice Breaker & meals on Wed) <i>Does not include Pre-Conference workshops.</i>	Regular	\$75.00	\$100.00	\$
	START Subscriber	\$ 37.50	\$ 50.00	\$
3 Thursday One-Day Package (All sessions & meals on Thurs)	Regular	\$285.00	\$355.00	\$
	START Subscriber	\$142.50	\$177.50	\$
	Inductee	\$240.00	\$310.00	\$
4 Friday One-Day Package (All sessions & meals on Fri)	Regular	\$190.00	\$225.00	\$
	START Subscriber	\$ 95.00	\$112.50	\$
Pre-Conference Workshops — choose one <i>An extra charge applies to these workshops.</i>				
City of Surrey Urban Forestry Tour		\$60.00	\$60.00	
Social Media		\$60.00	\$60.00	

Extra Meals

These meals are in addition to those included in the registration packages.

		# OF TICKETS	FEE	PAYMENT
Icebreaker	Wednesday		\$40.00	\$
Breakfast	Thursday		\$35.00	\$
Inductees' Recognition Luncheon	Thursday		\$45.00	\$
President's Awards Banquet & Reception	Thursday		\$65.00	\$
Breakfast	Friday		\$35.00	\$
Minister's Lunch	Friday		\$45.00	\$
ABCFP GST Registration # 130786692			Add 5% GST	\$
TOTAL PAYMENT DUE				\$

Payment Options

Register and Pay Online: www.abcfp.ca
 Credit Card: Visa or MasterCard accepted
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 Mail to: ABCFP Fax to: 604.687.3264
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Forests, Livelihoods and Human Health in the Global South

There are gains to be made by protecting forests and the essential ecosystem services they provide (McMichael 2002). Especially acute are the growing health implications of, and risks to, human well-being from environmental degradation including deforestation (Keesing et al., 2010). The loss of forests and biodiversity can, in the case of many infectious diseases such as malaria, exacerbate disease emergence and resurgence (Weiss and McMichael 2004). This can occur both directly, such as by reducing predation and competition on reservoir hosts (Keesing et al., 2010) and indirectly, through increasing forest fragmentation, pollution and poverty.

But there are also many important services provided by forests. Forests provide 1.6 billion people with, among other things, medicinal plants, animal food sources (including insects, molluscs, amphibians and bushmeat), plant food sources (including mushrooms, seeds, and root crops), gums and resins, wood fuel, charcoal and honey. Why is this so important? Because — mostly in the tropics where many of the world's poorest live — over 2 billion people are affected by micronutrient deficiencies, undernutrition is a contributing factor in almost half of all deaths among children under five years of age, approximately 50% of children under five have anemia, and 50 million children are at risk of Vitamin A deficiency. Wild meat and fruit originating in forests can be nutritionally superior to their domesticated relatives. Fruit trees provide an easily available source of micronutrients year-round (given high species diversity) and are more tolerant against droughts than annual crops, thus supporting food security and resilience, particularly important under a changing climate.

For diseases such as HIV/AIDS — with its devastating social and economic impacts — the links to forests may be surprising. HIV/AIDS-affected households often increase their reliance on freely available forest resources as a consistent livelihood strategy to minimize the socio-economic burden of HIV/AIDS. More timber is harvested to build coffins; more firewood is used for cooking, funerals, and ceremonies; there is increased experimentation and use of medicinal plants to treat the side effects of HIV/AIDS (e.g., shingles, diarrhoea); and there is a greater reliance on bushmeat and charcoal for alternative income purposes.

The Africa Forests Research Initiative on Conservation and Development (AFRICAD) was established in UBC's Faculty of Forestry in 2008 with the objective to work in Africa's forested regions on applied research that addresses poverty alleviation, sustainable livelihoods, social equity and conflicts over forest resources. Our various research projects have generated important insights into forests, health and livelihoods. For example, our research on HIV/AIDS in Malawi has demonstrated that the relationship between HIV/AIDS and dependence on specific forest resources appears to correspond closely with the stage of the disease (Timko 2013a). During the disease's morbidity phase when someone in the household falls ill, the use of medicinal plants increases substantially. Households also employ a range of labour-related coping strategies associated with one of four important forest resources (firewood, water, medicinal plants, thatch grass), along with numerous economic, social and nutritional coping strate-

gies (Timko 2013b). One of these is to mitigate the need for firewood by eating less food or to eat foods that do not require cooking. As part of an international research consortium in Ghana and Ethiopia, we have been assessing the socio-economic implications of industrial *Jatropha* and *Castor* plantations on local livelihoods. Our results show that a lack of consultation between local people, their traditional authorities and biofuel company managers has resulted in a decrease in household landholdings, leading to a number of changes in household socio-economic status, food security, fallow periods and fodder availability (Timko et al., 2014). And our forthcoming paper on conflict and forests reflects the refugee crisis in Africa and the Middle East.

Still another of our studies in Malawi has been on the improved firewood cookstove, *Chitetzo mbaula*. Along with the anticipated health and socio-economic impacts of the stove (such as perceived reductions in respiratory infections and eye problems), we found that the stove's introduction appears to translate to a greater preference for the slower-growing indigenous firewood species (such as *Brachystegia* spp.) over fast-growing exotic alternatives (e.g., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Mangifera indica*). This is because *Brachystegia* is multi-purpose — being used for apiculture, nitrogen fixation, charcoal, fibre, fodder — and burns longer and hotter than other firewood species. This is an exciting finding heretofore unreported in the published literature. It could have far-reaching implications if reforestation efforts focus on phased successional planting whereby fast-growing exotics meet short-term needs while transitioning rural populations back to indigenous hardwood species.

AFRICAD's work remains highly relevant in discussions about forests and rural livelihoods. And as UBC forestry endeavors to train even more professionals to work in the complex world of international forestry, the faculty launches its newest course-based Master of International Forestry (MIF) program. Many of the topics discussed here will be explored in greater depth in a new MIF course entitled Forests and Society. 🌿

Joleen is a lecturer at UBC in the Master of International Forestry program, and the Managing Director and a co-founder of the Africa Forests Research Initiative on Conservation and Development. Her research often focuses on the intersections of one or more of poverty and well-being, sustainable livelihoods, human health and forest-related conflicts.

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Forestry Un

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE A LOT OF MONEY, YOU MAY HAVE THOUGHT OF becoming a hedge fund manager or a real estate lawyer or a movie star. You may also wonder what you could earn as a successful drug smuggler or arms dealer or people trafficker. But have you also considered becoming an **ILLEGAL LOGGER**? What? Buying and selling dirty old logs as a route to becoming a billionaire? Look at the arithmetic.

Global industrial wood production of logs was about 2052 million m³ in 2014, with exports of 135 million m³ declared at US\$19,000 million (average of US\$138/m³). Of 273 million m³ of tropical timber logs, 20 million m³ declared at US\$7,000 million were exported (average of US\$353/m³). The main tropical producers were Indonesia with 63 million m³, India with 44 million m³, Brazil and Malaysia each about 31 million m³. About 60% of production was illegal in India, more than 50% in Brazil and 35% in Malaysia. More excitingly, Congo, Ghana and Papua New Guinea each rated 70%, Laos 80% and the Democratic Republic of Congo more than 90% illegal¹. So the illegal tropical timber log trade in 2014 was worth around US\$3,500 million, probably very much more. No wonder the major criminal gangs are attracted to participate in this business².

Like drug smugglers, illegal loggers and log traders need smart staff who can devise ways of evading those annoying but only selectively implemented government laws and regulations and administrative procedures. The laws were probably drafted by external consultants engaged by the World Bank and other donor countries, are difficult to find and hardly referred to³. If each month you slip some well-stuffed brown envelopes to the President's wife and the Minister's cousin and the Customs Officer's auntie, you will be given some telephone numbers to call when you are next stopped at a checkpoint and — whoosh — you are on your way to the dockside, no problems^{4,5}. With such huge profit margins, around US\$200/m³ before you even wave to the departing log-stuffed shipping containers⁶, you can easily afford to bribe anyone and everyone who needs a little lunch money. No need to worry about a *Forest and Range Practices Act* or inspections by a Forest Practices Board.

The revenue losses to poor developing countries from under-declaration of exports are a major component of all illegal financial flows (IFF)⁷. In just one small country, estimated IFF in 2014 were equivalent to one quarter of the country's GDP and a large chunk of that IFF came from under-declared timber log exports⁸.

So what is driving this illegal trade? A major influence is the desire in Northern countries for cheap consumer products⁹. We like cheap plywood and composite boards and doors and window frames. We enjoy beautifully hand-carved furniture made from highly-coloured tropical timbers. We put up vast numbers of pale-timbered shelves derived from Siberian forests. We prize giant boardroom tables and impact-resistant patterned wood floors in hard, heavy and very slow-growing timber. At current rates, the tropical 'red woods' used to make hong mu furniture in China¹⁰ and to panel the boardrooms of US conglomerates with mahogany¹¹ will be exhausted in a decade. If you and your children want to continue to enjoy the feel and sight and scent of tropical timbers, you need to sign up NOW for action to restrict illegal forest harvesting and trade.

After hiding their eyes and closing their ears for decades to the words 'corruption' and 'illegal logging,' the World Bank¹² and the United Nations agencies began to implement the G8 program against such criminality after 1998. Decades of prior attempts to deter and control illegal logging failed to make a lasting impact as long as importers were free to buy timbers regardless of legality or illegality. So in 2003 the European Commission launched its Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade action plan¹³, and from 2013 the *European Union Timber Regulation (EUTR)*¹⁴ required importers to demonstrate the legality of origin of timber products imported into the EU. Some of the EU countries also have procurement rules to require all government contracts to use only timber and timber products which have proof of legal and sustainable production¹⁵. The US amended its *Lacey Act* in 2008 with tougher rules and penalties against illegal timber imports¹⁶ and Australia followed in 2012, with a subsidiary regulation equivalent to EUTR in December 2014¹⁷. No equivalent action by Canada, however.



der the Table

Photo: thodonal - Fotolia

So have these long-overdue controls by importing countries had any effect on the illegal timber trades? The forest governance project at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) in London (UK) conducted two sets of surveys, in 2006-2010 and 2012-2014. The second series studied nine producer countries, three processing countries (including China) and seven consumer countries: 'Nearly all the consumer countries assessed have reduced the shares of illegal timber in their imports . . . many of the producer countries have reduced the shares of illegal timber in their exports'¹⁸. At the same time, environmental NGOs have continued to produce reports on open and undercover studies in some of the major and most dangerous areas where illegal logging continues. Foresters are among those who work for non-profits like Forest Trends and for the international Environmental Investigation Agency, Friends of the Earth, Global Witness, Greenpeace, World Wildlife Fund and their local counterparts in the producer countries.

You would not make your fortune by working for an ENGO or Interpol to control and reduce illegal logging — and illegal loggers are often remarkably friendly and open about their business practices and which minister or judge or customs officer needs to be bribed and how much — but there is some ironic satisfaction in seeing the corrupt president of a timber-producing country being told that he is not going to get the US\$100 million, which he thought was going to slide into his personal pocket.

So what should a member of the ABCFP do? Encourage the Government of Canada to pass legislation equivalent to the US-amended *Lacey Act* or the *European Union Timber Regulation* to insist on documentation of legal origins and thus deter depression of Canadian timber prices. Support the international ENGOs that work in the illegal logging areas and show what is really going on. Demand documentation from retailers of tropical timber products such as furniture and flooring to show the legal origins of the timber (such as <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/forestry/verification/transparency/verification-clients>) or a label showing certification of the original forest by the Forest Stewardship Council or The Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification or a Fair Trade label. 🌱

John Palmer has been in tropical and international forestry for 49 years. He now works in the Dean's Office at the UBC Faculty of Forestry, and continues with global standard-setting for forest certification, control of illegal logging, REDD+ carbon schemes and turning science results into policy.

Footnotes

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Certifying the Amazon Forests of Brazil

THREE YEARS AGO A CLIENT APPROACHED ZIMMFOR MANAGEMENT SERVICES Ltd. looking for assistance with their newly acquired managed forested lands in northeastern Brazil. They were interested in becoming certified to a Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) standard and, as the project progressed, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 Standard. If you are not familiar with forest certification systems, most require the development and implementation of a detailed written Management System composed of manuals, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and forms and/or checklists. Although the project seemed straightforward, the difference in legal requirements, management objectives and human resource priorities in Brazil lead to the development of a more detailed management system than was originally expected.

The structure of most management systems are linked to the planning and operational activities of the managed area. The managed forests in the State of Pará, Brazil generally consist of both natural (“old growth”) forests and eucalypt plantations. The natural forests are harvested using a single stem approach using detailed ground surveys and vegetation inventories. The minimum diameter (50cm) and species compositions of the harvestable stems are mandated by state laws. Harvestable stems are selected, cleaned of vines and numbered in the field then placed on a detailed map with the skid trails routes. The logs must be felled with little to no damage to the surrounding stems. If that is not possible, then the trees are left standing. Eucalypt plantations are cleared in a similar way to most BC pine stands with larger cutblocks being cleared using a feller buncher and skidder.

For this client, the majority of the forests management activities revolve around the production of charcoal. The eucalypt logs from the plantations and the waste from the harvesting of the natural forests (called ‘galhada’) are transported to charcoal production areas. These areas consist of rows of small charcoal ovens that are constructed with bricks and clay. The char-

coal is then shipped to the factory and used during the production of silica, which is used in a variety of silicone products (e.g. cosmetics, electronic devices and commercial sealants).

The natural forests generally don’t require much silviculture beyond replanting rehabilitation areas as required by law and routine forest inventory and road maintenance. The eucalypt plantations require constant monitoring for nutrient deficiencies, diseases and pests. There are detailed programs for planting, replanting, liming and fertilizing. There are also scheduled routine pesticide and herbicide programs for ant and weed control.

The most difficult and time consuming aspect of this project was identifying all the applicable legal requirements and translating them from Portuguese. Brazil has a very detailed legal system with federal, state and municipal forestry and environmental laws. Generally, the federal legislation sets out the objectives in the laws, codes and decrees (decrees are similar to our regulations). Then the states have a comparable set of laws, codes and decrees to support the federal requirements. In addition, there are several Federal Resolutions and Normative Instructions that are written and regulated by the Ministry and Minister of the Environment (CONAMA and MMA) and the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA). There is also a Federal Council of Engineering and Agronomy (CONFEA) that regulates the professional practice of engineering, architecture and agronomy (which includes foresters, called Technical Engineers).

The *Brazil Forest Code* and the *Pará State Forest Policy* and their associated decrees were the primary resources for the regulation of the forest management activities. However in Brazil, there is a huge emphasis on human resources and the rights of the employees. There are detailed labour laws that include 32 detailed regulatory standards (e.g., PPE, working at heights, ergonomics, and dangerous activities). The one

Viewpoints

By Kristin Storry, RPF



titled Safety in Forestry is 50 pages long and includes the requirements for safety committees, general safety measures, age minimums and precautions when using tractors, skidders and mowing equipment. Given these requirements, the standard operating procedures had to expand to include details regarding sun tents, water supplies and cafeteria and lavatory requirements for the work areas. Our procedures also had to expand to include details regarding nursing stations, ambulances and technicians (no one is expected to perform first aid, they must call the onsite nursing technician and ambulance).

In terms of environmental requirements, there are standard riparian zones that depend on the size of the waterbody, natural forest retention requirements (called Areas of Permanent Preservation) and threatened and endangered flora and fauna identification and operational restrictions. There are requirements for Sustainable Management Plans, Annual Operation Plans and harvesting permits (called Forest Exploitation Authorizations). These are all managed and approved by the Secretary of State for the Sustainability and the Environment (SEMAS) in Pará. Although the legal system is complex, the company was generally found to be in compliance although they did suspend their natural forest harvesting operations pending further identification of legal and social requirements.

As a result of two years of web research and site visits to identify their forest management strategies, operational activities and the legal requirements, we developed their written management system. New to us was the development of a Charcoal and a Quality, Health and Safety SOP. The other manuals and SOPs, although more standard to our systems, were also challenging in that the content and procedures relating to their activities are different from what is common in BC. In terms of the general environmental best practices (e.g., avoiding spills, reducing sedimentation, etc.) they are generally globally applicable. We also developed several forms and checklists ranging from pre-works to activity-specific inspection checklists.

The implementation of the system, which included the elements of the ISO 14001 and the FSC-STD-30-010 (Controlled Wood Standard for Forest Management Enterprises) Standards, was intensive and included several site visits and web chats with the managers. But with the dedicated teamwork of both the forest professionals in our Campbell River Office and the local crews on the ground in Brazil, we are proud to say that the company did achieve and is maintaining both certifications with minimal complications. They are currently preparing for their second annual external audit. As a forest professional practicing in BC, it does feel great knowing that our work here has had a positive impact on the management practices in the Amazon Rainforest.

Kristin Storry, RPF, RPBio, is a certification specialist at Zimmfor Forest Management Services Ltd. She primarily spends her time assisting forestry, mining and tourism clients in obtaining and maintaining forest management, environmental, Green Seal and chain of custody certifications.

Opposite Page: Eucalypt plantation with logs ready to be transported to the UPC

This Page (top to bottom): Charcoal ovens at a UPC

A slasher cutting eucalypt logs to size for the charcoal ovens

Harvesting Galhada from the Natural Forest

Q & A with Members

NAME: Mike McFetridge
EMPLOYER: Global Forest Partners LP
JOB TITLE: Director of Funds Management
CITY AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE: Hanover, New Hampshire

Tell us about your forestry practice, highlighting some of the unique elements of your work compared to working in BC.

Global Forest Partners manages timberland investment portfolios on behalf of public pension funds, endowments, foundations and high net worth family offices. Most of the assets that we manage are located in the southern hemisphere. We manage our plantations intensively to meet investment return objectives of our clients, the fibre needs of our customers, and the various social and environmental objectives associated with operating in each region. The most unique aspect of my work relative to working in BC are: (i) the extent to which we manage plantations for investment returns; (ii) the extent to which we are involved in third-party certification to signal to our clients and customers that we are meeting our management obligations. Depending on the region, our plantations are established with superior genetic material and are subjected to intensive commercial thinning and pruning regimes. Most of the area we manage is certified to the FSC standard.

What aspect of working in forestry internationally is similar to working in BC?

BC is a leader in terms of applying many industry best practices – these might include practices related to safety, production processes or information systems. There are many learnings from working in BC that can be transposed to working in international forestry.

What motivated you to seek work internationally?

I was motivated to work in an environment where I could combine my forestry background with financial and analytical skills. And I was certainly motivated to see and learn how forestry was practised outside of British Columbia.

How are forests viewed by government and to what extent is forest stewardship a priority?

Intensively managed plantations are generally viewed very positively by governments in the southern hemisphere. These plantations are critical for providing a sustainably managed fibre supply to local manufacturing facilities. Today, virtually 100% of Brazil's pulp and paper



sector relies exclusively on plantation fibre as opposed to fibre from natural forests. Governments also recognize that plantation forestry is a critical source of employment opportunities for rural communities.

How has your education and forestry designation served you in challenging situations? Share an example.

At UBC, my professors of silviculture and forestry economics advised us to think first about the customer, before proposing any silviculture regime. What is the product profile you are trying to develop? Are you managing the forest in a way that will help your customers stay competitive? This is a key principle in forestry investing and on-the-ground management, wherever you may be operating.

What is the best piece of advice you wish you received before you set out on your international forestry career?

Learn to speak fluently in Spanish, Portuguese and Australian!

Working Internationally

NAME: Lennart Holm

EMPLOYER: Lennart Holm Florestal Internacional Lda.

JOB TITLE: Forest Consultant

CITY AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE: Mouronho, Portugal

Tell us about your forestry practice, highlighting some of the unique elements of your work compared to working in BC.

I do a lot of work with various certification schemes, mainly FSC and PEFC, both in forest management and Chain of Custody. I also work with forest management, efficiency, operational issues etc.

I perform these services as a consultant in Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and in BC.

What aspect of working in forestry internationally is similar to working in BC?

Forest certification is similar — or identical — depending on the scheme, but certification is definitely seen as more important in Europe, and is given much higher importance than in BC and Canada.

Management issues are always the same wherever you are in the world; the goal is to always operate as efficiently as possible.

What motivated you to seek work internationally?

I was born and educated in Sweden and I like the aspect of private land management rather than a government-run approach.

How are forests viewed by government and to what extent is forest stewardship a priority?

Depending on the country, but of those I know in Europe, forest management has always been more accepted. Since land is owned privately, stewardship is the responsibility of the owner and thus, a wide variety of management systems are being implemented depending on the owner's preferences and policies.

How has your education and forestry designation served you in challenging situations? Share an example.

Being educated in Sweden is always seen as positive and has helped me throughout my career. My various experiences working in different countries under different systems has taught me to be patient and has helped with my problem solving abilities.



What is the best piece of advice you wish you received before you set out on your international forestry career?

Understand and accept that things are as good as or better than in BC.





Name: Owen Trumper

Employer: OneFortyOne Plantations Ltd

Job title: Chief Operating Officer

City and country of residence: Melbourne, Australia

Tell us about your forestry practice, highlighting some of the unique elements of your work compared to working in BC.

Although I have been away from the coal face for the past few years there are many differences in the practice of managing private radiata pine plantations versus the public land in BC. The three drivers of the differences are:

- the wood qualities of radiata pine
- the relatively short rotation of radiata pine (30 years) and
- managing land which has a priority of fibre production rather than multiple use.

The wood quality of radiata pine is such that once harvested, it needs to be delivered and milled within a couple of weeks or the log deteriorates where it is no longer acceptable for domestic sawn timber or packaging markets. This changes the management of the supply chain dramatically. In BC you are able to separate the operational phases and therefore create very efficient operations in their own right (e.g. falling, yarding (skidding), processing, loading and hauling). In Australasia the phases are more just in time, leading to a lot of coordination between the phases to ensure the felled stem is processed, loaded, delivered to the mill and milled within 15 days of the felling of the stems.

The short rotation of the radiata pine results in some foresters actually supervising or planting the same site three times in their career. As the plantations are typically private, a forest professional practices the management of the stand over its entire rotation. Management is very active, from the nursery with genetics selected to fit the site (seedlings and cuttings), multiple thinning regimes and fertilisation all focused on a particular end product (diameter of stem, density of wood etc.). There are active biosecurity programs to protect the forests. As a forest professional you have the opportunity to experience this intensive management over the cycle of the stands. The long rotation ages and less intensive management of public forests in BC makes this more difficult to experience in BC.

What aspect of working in forestry internationally is similar to working in BC?

Social License. The necessity of consulting with your neighbours and communities in which you work and live is the same. The public/forestry interface in BC is very well developed, and when I found myself dealing with unhappy neighbours adjacent to private plantations, the processes and skills learned in BC were invaluable in dealing with the issues. As a private plantation manager, the idea of a social license was relatively new, and the experience from BC allowed the local forest managers to quickly embrace the process due to its successful application in other jurisdictions.

What motivated you to seek work internationally?

15 years ago, the New Zealand forest industry was expanding rapidly while the coastal BC industry had been struggling for a decade. The idea of working for a private plantation owner in a relatively new and dynamic industry with a clear management focus was appealing.

How are forests viewed by government and to what extent is forest stewardship a priority?

Forests in Australasia can be split into two broad streams: plantation and native forest.

Plantations are owned both privately and publicly but have a clear focus of fiber production for either sawn timber, export logs or pulp and paper. Softwood is dominated by radiata pine, hardwood is either shining gum (*eucalyptus nitens*) or blue gum (*eucalyptus globulus*).

Native Forests are managed in a similar way to BC with a multiple use focus and thus influenced by multiple stakeholders. Native forests are predominantly eucalyptus species harvested for sawn timber and pulp.

With respect to the plantations, governments treat them as agriculture products with regulatory frameworks based on the agricultural history of Australia and New Zealand. Plantations are favoured as a source of timber due to the lack of controversy that exists with the harvest of native forests.

Native forests are typically managed by the State as the forest manager. Where timber harvest is allowed, the state corporations would either directly manage the harvest and transport of logs or directly award timber sales (similar to BC Timber Sales). The process for awarding the timber to be harvested varies from state to state.

Certification is a very high priority in Australasia. Most if not all plantations have PEFC or FSC certification. International customers in Southeast Asia demand certification, with Japan in particular seeking FSC certification. Native forests are more likely to have PEFC certification as the controversy around harvesting native forests makes FSC certification more difficult to obtain.

How has your education and forestry designation served you in challenging situations? Share an example.

The official designation of a Professional Forester is not legislatively recognised in Australasia but industry recognizes and seeks forestry graduates from around the world (South Africa, Canada, USA). This community of forest professionals has strong networks with local forest professionals in Australasia through professional associations in New Zealand and Australia. It is this network accessed through the mutual

recognition of forestry graduates which has served us in Australasia. Many exchanges at the educational, industrial, professional and most recently fire levels have brought the professions of forestry of different nations together to discuss issues of mutual interest.

In my particular case, my education as a forest harvester/engineer was invaluable in establishing road standards for a forest owner in New Zealand, and to develop planning processes to optimize the supply chain to deliver 'just in time' inventory of radiata pine to customers.

In one case, I was responsible for managing the first rotation harvest of a pine plantation going from zero to 1.5 million m³ over a five year period. This required the development of the road infrastructure to harvest this volume in extremely difficult soils adjacent to neighbours who had not had any industrial traffic in their areas for over 20 years. The neighbours were therefore concerned about the impact on their communities and lifestyles. I led a team that, over three years, developed road standards, planned the harvest and constructed the infrastructure to meet the expansion. My experience from BC provided a framework on how to approach the challenge and to manage the implementation.

What is the best piece of advice you wish you received before you set out on your international forestry career?

I don't recall receiving any advice prior to my international career, however my advice to graduate forest professionals today is to be aware that there is a large international forest industry. The skills you learn today can be applied anywhere.

When I graduated, it never occurred to me that I could take my parochial British Columbian views and skills to another part of the world and use them. Our profession is an international one and there are opportunities around the world that are looking for your skills. Moving overseas is not for everyone, but it is gratifying to know that your knowledge is transferable around the world if you choose that route. 🌱



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In Memoriam

It is very important to many members to receive word of the passing of a colleague. Members have the opportunity to publish their memories by sending photos and obituaries to editor@abcfp.ca. The association sends condolences to the family and friends of the following member:

Douglas Homer-Dixon

RPF #744
1926 – 2015



Doug Homer-Dixon passed away on July 23, 2015 in Victoria. He was 89. Doug was predeceased by his wife Elizabeth in 1970 and is survived by his son Thomas (“Tad”), daughter-in-law Sarah Wolfe, two grandchildren, Ben and Kate, and three generations of nieces and nephews.

Doug was born in Victoria on February 16, 1926. He attended Glenlyon Preparatory School until 1939 and graduated from Brentwood College School in June 1944. Enlisting immediately after graduation, Doug joined the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion, from which he was honorably discharged in September 1945. He subsequently taught at Brentwood School, before enrolling at Victoria College in 1946. He received a Bachelor’s degree from the Faculty of Forestry at UBC in 1951.

As a student Doug spent his summers working at the Franklin River Camp for Bloedel-Stewart and Welch as part of the forestry crew, led by Don Smith, RPF, resident forester. During that time they spent some most unforgettable years in the steep, wet mountains within the Franklin River Division, living in tents with bears and bugs and without today’s amenities or safety provisions. On one occasion Doug left the field camp early in order to register at UBC for the fall session. He hiked out on his own, about 21 miles, and it was several weeks later when the rest of the crew returned to base camp where they received confirmation that Doug had indeed reached Franklin River Camp safely. Listening to Doug and Don reflect on these good times was most enjoyable, but some of the stories they told would make today’s WorkSafeBC inspectors cringe.

Around 1950 Don Smith, RPF, accepted the position of chief forester for the Greater Victoria Water District (GVWD). After graduating from UBC, Doug joined Don as his assistant forester. Working together they established the forestry program within the Greater Victoria watersheds. In 1953, after Don’s departure to establish his own company, Doug accepted the position of chief forester, a position he held until 1991 when he retired.

While directing the GVWD forestry program, Doug was a leader and an innovator. He introduced the Total Chance Planning Concept before the strategy was promoted in the 1980’s. He planned every road and harvesting chance for the entire watershed around the need to protect water quality. He also introduced YUM yarding, the yarding of unmerchantable timber, increasing overall utilization and introducing the use of large planting stock, up to four years old. Doug supported research and the use of the watersheds for education. It was common to find staff from the CFS, the Ministry of Forests Research group and UVIC conducting studies in the watersheds in partnership with the GVWD. Some of the research projects undertaken included the use of false coloured infrared aerial photography to identify dead and stressed trees, white pine blister rust testing, the study of soil moisture conditions under various forest cover types and various progeny tests. Through Doug’s guidance the GVWD was one of the first agencies to use automated weather stations to collect fire weather information. He lent his expertise and assisted with the clearing of land and the construction of the dam needed to expand the Sooke Reservoir in 1971, along with providing support to a number of water supply projects within the region. Under his direction the revenues generated from the forestry program paid for over one half of all capital works required to supply water to the municipalities within the region.

Doug had the respect of local politicians, staff and crew. Over his career he had to deal with many characters and challenges. He was fair, involved, dedicated, concerned and passionate. One of his greatest accomplishments was to instill in the staff and crew of the GVWD, and also in his son, an appreciation and understanding of the environment and its many values. He was a friend, a mentor, a professional and a true gentleman. On Doug’s last tour of the watershed in 2014, staff went out of their way to see and talk to him.

Don and Doug were lifelong friends. He will be missed.

Submitted by Russ Boyd, Don Smith, RPF, and Gordon Joyce, RPF, with contributions and support from the family.

In Memoriam

Karel Klinka, Ing., PhD, RPF

RPF #859
1926 – 2015
Professor Emeritus,
University of British Columbia



Karel Klinka passed away on September 15, 2015. Karel will be greatly missed by his beloved wife of 53 years, Irene; his two children, Karel Thomas and Maria; son-in-law, Wilfred; three granddaughters, Polina, Maria, and Daria; sister, Barbara (Prague, Czech Republic); brother, Jan (Victoria, BC); and extended family. Dr. Klinka was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia on June 18, 1937 and went on to study forestry at Charles University, Prague, where he graduated with the earned degree of For. Ing, Faculty of Forestry in 1960. He married the love of his life in 1962 and immigrated to Canada in 1969. He continued his studies and earned his PhD at the Faculty of Forestry, UBC in 1976 under the mentorship of renowned botanist Vladimir Josef Krajina. Karel had a distinguished career holding various positions with the BC Ministry of Forests, and then joined the Faculty of Forestry at UBC in 1980, where he taught silviculture and carried on the research work of Krajina in plant ecology and ecosystem classification until the end of his university career. His knowledge of plants, their distribution and ecology, was encyclopedic, his field trips were hectic and his ability to recall Latin names was legendary. He was recognized for his contributions by being awarded the ABCFP's Distinguished Forester Award in 1977, the 1989 BC Science and Engineering Gold Medal Award and a 1993 UBC Teaching Prize. He finished his career as a professor emeritus, Forestry Science Department, UBC. After his retirement, Karel spent much of his time in Pender Harbour, enjoying the solitude, nature, tending his gardens and travelling the world. He enjoyed sharing this special place with family and friends.

Adapted from: <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/the-province/obituary.aspx?n=karel-klinka&pid=175876589&fhi d=5858#sthash.nARqitnK.dpuf>

In Memoriam

Phillip WR Appleby

RPF #469
1932-2015



Born July, 1932 in North Vancouver, Phillip passed away peacefully on August 5th, 2015 following a courageous battle with cancer. He was predeceased by his wife Marilyn and son Donald. He is survived by his devoted son Chris (Sandra) and grandchildren Jordon and Kendra.

Phillip attended North Shore College For Boys before attending UBC, where he received his BSF in Forestry. He began his career following graduation in Hinton, AB; then in 1963, moved on to Weldwood of Canada in Quesnel and Vancouver. He finished his career as a forest consultant with Reid Collins.

Phillip was an avid stamp collector and bird watcher and was an active member of the North Shore Old Boys Alumni Society.

Submitted by Chris Appleby and Ken Williams

Membership Statistics

ABCFP — August 2015

NEW RPF

Taye Bekele Ayele, PhD, RPF
Darren Michael Fantin, RPF
Jeffrey Adam O'Hara, RPF

NEW FIT

Chelsea Rose Chilibeck, FIT
Silvia De Soto Ramos, FIT
Carl-Evan Robert Jefferies, FIT
Mitchell Joseph Legros, FIT
Heather Charmaine MacDonald, FIT
Shayna Catherine Mason, FIT
Garrett Tavis McLaughlin, FIT
Ryan Miles, FIT
Stuart Bruce Mills, FIT
Tara Lynn Rooney, FIT
Maggie Gwyneth Rose Ruel, FIT
Ian McEwan Shakespeare, FIT
Paul Luke Shives, FIT
Kayla-Jo Siciliano, FIT
Andrés Eduardo Varhola Troya, FIT
William Matthew Wright, FIT
Cody Robert Zurkuhl, FIT

NEW TFT

Ryan Richard Bouchard, TFT
Robert Jordan Carbery, TFT
Amber Dawn Cooke, TFT
Tara Margrethe Dzenis, TFT
Jason Mark Hall, TFT
Sara Michel Hanlon, TFT
Robert Ritchie Harder, TFT
Nicola Erin Isobel Heaps, TFT
Justin Daniel Kenning, TFT

Matthew Charles McCluskey, TFT
Brenden Wesley Mercer, TFT
Donovan Howey Morrell, TFT
Trevor Lee Rasmussen, TFT
Bowen Jansen Sly, TFT
Christopher Noel Sochan, TFT
Marsha Lee Spence, TFT
Andrew Heywood Upson, TFT
Darrell Jason West, TFT

REINSTATEMENT (REGISTERED)

Les G. Barlow, RPF
Kevin Scott Bradley, RFT
Victor J. C. Hegan, RPF

DECEASED

Robin Blakeway Dickens, RPF(Ret)
Gregory John Folks, RFT

THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE ARE NOT ENTITLED TO PRACTISE PROFESSIONAL FORESTRY IN BC:

LEAVE OF ABSENCE (REGISTERED)

John (Jackie) Victor Brown, RFT(on LOA)
Christopher Nowotny, RPF(on LOA)
Andrew Eric Oetter, RFT(on LOA)
James A. Sayle, RPF(on LOA)
Barry L. Trenholm, RPF(on LOA)

RESIGNATION (REGISTERED)

Lisa Deann Cox
Kevin W. Eskelin
Lyle Joseph Knight
Michael Allen Sanderson

RESIGNATION (ENROLLED)

Barry Robert Best, RFT*
Mark Wayne Fonda, RFT*
Lyle Murray Gawalko, RFT**
Tennessee Myles Trent, RFT**

* resigned FP, active RFT
** resigned FIT, active RFT

ABCFP — September 2015

NEW RETIRED MEMBERS

George Alastair Gibson, RFT(Ret)
Ian S. Leung, RPF(Ret)

NEW FIT

Jessica Misty Eustache, FIT
Evan Hunter Powell, FIT

TRANSFER FROM TFT TO FIT

Stephane Andre Louis Leger, FIT

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Philippe L. Francois Mathieu, RFT, ATE
Mark Errol Treleaven, ATC

REINSTATEMENTS FROM LOA (REGISTERED MEMBERS)

Kona Lynn Van Diest, RPF



Forestry Law Group

The DLA Piper (Canada) LLP Forestry Law Group advises and represents clients across Canada and abroad on virtually all issues affecting the forest sector.

Jeff Waatainen

Associate

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A Moment in Forestry

Submit your Moment in Forestry photo or artwork to Doris Sun at: editor@abcfp.ca



Member Inspires Young Minds

Submitted by Mike Greig, RPF

As part of National Forest Week, a class of Grade 3 students at North Vancouver's Eastview Elementary School was treated to a walk in the woods with member Mike Greig, RPF. Both students and teachers were grateful and excited about their outdoor classroom for the day.

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Ricardo Velasquez,
District Silvicultural Forester
Ontario Ministry of
Natural Resources

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