

IUFRO's Philosophy and Strategy

IUFRO entered the new millennium and the new inter-Congress period (2001–2005) with a strong determination to modernize the organization, rethink financial management, strengthen solidarity among members, and create a new image for itself.

IUFRO, the Advocate of Forest Science

New beginnings always offer opportunities for change. IUFRO took the beginning of the new inter-Congress period in 2001 as an occasion to present its new philosophy and strategy. As an organization with a long-standing tradition in forestry, IUFRO decided to open the door more widely for those outside the scope of traditional forestry research. World-wide economic and social changes, especially in the industrialized countries, are leading to decreased emphasis in forest management on timber production and increasing focus on aspects of social welfare, ecology, and global environment. These changes have made it critical for IUFRO to broaden its concept of relevant science and the role of science in policy development.

Against this background, IUFRO has a clear vision of strengthening science-based sustainable management of the world's forest resources for economic, environmental and social benefits. IUFRO wants to be seen as a leading

advocate of forest science, with a mission to promote the coordination of and the international cooperation in scientific studies embracing a broad spectrum of research related to forests and trees. These aims shall be achieved by further improving our well-known global network of forest science cooperation and promoting international dialogue and the dissemination of scientific knowledge.



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With this new philosophy and strategy behind all our activities, IUFRO is proud to be the only worldwide international organization devoted to forest research and related sciences and to promoting the use of science in the formulation of forest-related policies. <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/secre/introduction.htm>



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Editorial

IUFRO's Annual Report 2001 is different from our previous annual reports. This volume is meant mainly for external purposes whilst so far the reports have been more for IUFRO's internal use trying to cover in detail all activities of the past year. We felt that these reports, although they were important for historical documentation, were not widely read or used either by IUFRO scientists or by those interested in learning more about the organization.

While this Annual Report includes some statistics and basic information on IUFRO, it highlights only a few of the organization's many activities in 2001. These include mainly those in which we collaborated extensively with other organizations. Detailed reports of all IUFRO meetings and other activities, as well as changes in our structure, are posted on our web pages.

IUFRO has eight Task Forces to strengthen activities in specific areas, and two Programmes and two Projects to improve networking, research capacities and information exchange. These Task Forces and Programmes have played a decisive role in making forest research more visible on the global scene. Some of them are depicted in this Report.

In spite of the increasing importance of problem-oriented Task Forces and Programmes as spearheads in opening new areas of activity and involvement for IUFRO, our strength is

still based on eight discipline-oriented Divisions and their Research Groups and Working Parties. These units form IUFRO's scientific base on which Task Forces and Programmes also build their work. In the next Annual Report we plan a greater focus on Divisional operations.

Year 2001 was the start of a new five-year period leading IUFRO from the 2000 Kuala Lumpur Congress in Malaysia to the 2005 Brisbane World Congress in Australia. In March 2001 the IUFRO Board accepted a new IUFRO Philosophy and Strategy. It states our vision and mission as well as lists main areas through which we can attain our objectives. The next step is to expand the Strategy to an Action Plan with clearly defined goals.

While recognizing the important contributions of Member Organizations, the IUFRO Board and our Secretariat, I would like to seize this opportunity to particularly thank all 800 IUFRO office holders – Coordinators and Deputy Coordinators of different units – for their valuable service to the Union and the whole forest research community. Only with their voluntary efforts and their dedication can IUFRO thrive and carry out its mission.

Risto Seppälä
President IUFRO



IUFRO and its New Corporate Identity

The year 2001 was not only an exciting year because of the new mission and vision statements that were formulated to guide IUFRO into the future, but also because of the new logo that was adopted in early 2002 to represent this changing vision.



The new IUFRO logo is part of a strategy designed to give IUFRO a more modern image that truly reflects the spirit of the time. The new logo, with the acronym IUFRO written in plain letters and a swirled leaf, is an eye-catching symbol for the principles that IUFRO stands for. The three dynamic fragments of concentric circles represent tree rings, the characteristic growth markers of many types of wood, evoking images of both wood production and forest growth. They also represent the globe and thus reflect the international scope of IUFRO. The leaf is a symbol for all trees and plants and illustrates forest health, biological diversity, and sustainability. We believe that this new logo conveys our vision of IUFRO's role in contributing to sustainable development through improved scientific knowledge, understanding, and prediction and planning tools.

With IUFRO into a Common Future – Solidarity among Member Organizations

One third of our Member Organizations are based in low-income and lower-middle income countries according to the classification of the World Bank. Every year many of these members have great problems paying the annual IUFRO membership fees. Therefore we have launched an initiative called "With IUFRO into a Common Future", which appeals to our members in high-income countries to enter into twinning arrangements with members from low-income countries. We are proud that several partnerships between member institutions were developed in the first year of this initiative. These temporary twinning arrangements are substantial steps towards improved collaboration not only with regard to finances but also on the institutional and research levels. IUFRO makes great efforts to keep as many financially disadvantaged Member Organizations in the scientific community as possible. These activities help to engender the strong spirit of solidarity that is prerequisite for the common future of IUFRO.



Highlights of the Year 2001

Forum of Directors of Forest Research Organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean

The first regional meeting of directors of Member Organizations of IUFRO took place from July 17–19 in Mérida, Venezuela. Its aim was to create a forum of directors for the purpose of enhancing dialogue, communication and alliances among individual forest research institutions and to increase the recognition of the importance of forest research in the region. As a first result, a coordinating committee was established with representatives from the three major sub-regions, i.e. the South, the Andes and Central America. A document was drafted outlining the basic ideas of possible fields for developing and implementing joint regional projects. The Forum will be an autonomous, independent, open, participatory body serving the development of forest research in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

<http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/iufro.net/d6/hp60304.htm>

Memoranda of Understanding

Closer Cooperation with CIFOR

In April 2001, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and IUFRO. It was agreed to give particular attention to activities directed at assisting developing countries. To this end the IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) and other appropriate mechanisms will be used.

Sharing objectives with UNU

The United Nations University (UNU) is an autonomous organ of the General Assembly of the UN. Its mission is to contribute, through research and capacity building, to resolving the pressing global problems that are of concern to the UN. In the sector of forest research, IUFRO has similar principles and objectives. UNU and



IUFRO concluded a MoU in October 2001, which is aimed at developing a long-term international partnership.

Forest Students and IUFRO

After the IUFRO World Congress 2000 numerous comments were received that students should be more involved in IUFRO. The International Forestry Students Association IFSA, with members in 85 countries, also approached IUFRO in order to establish closer links. The idea was encouraged and finally, a MoU was developed and signed.

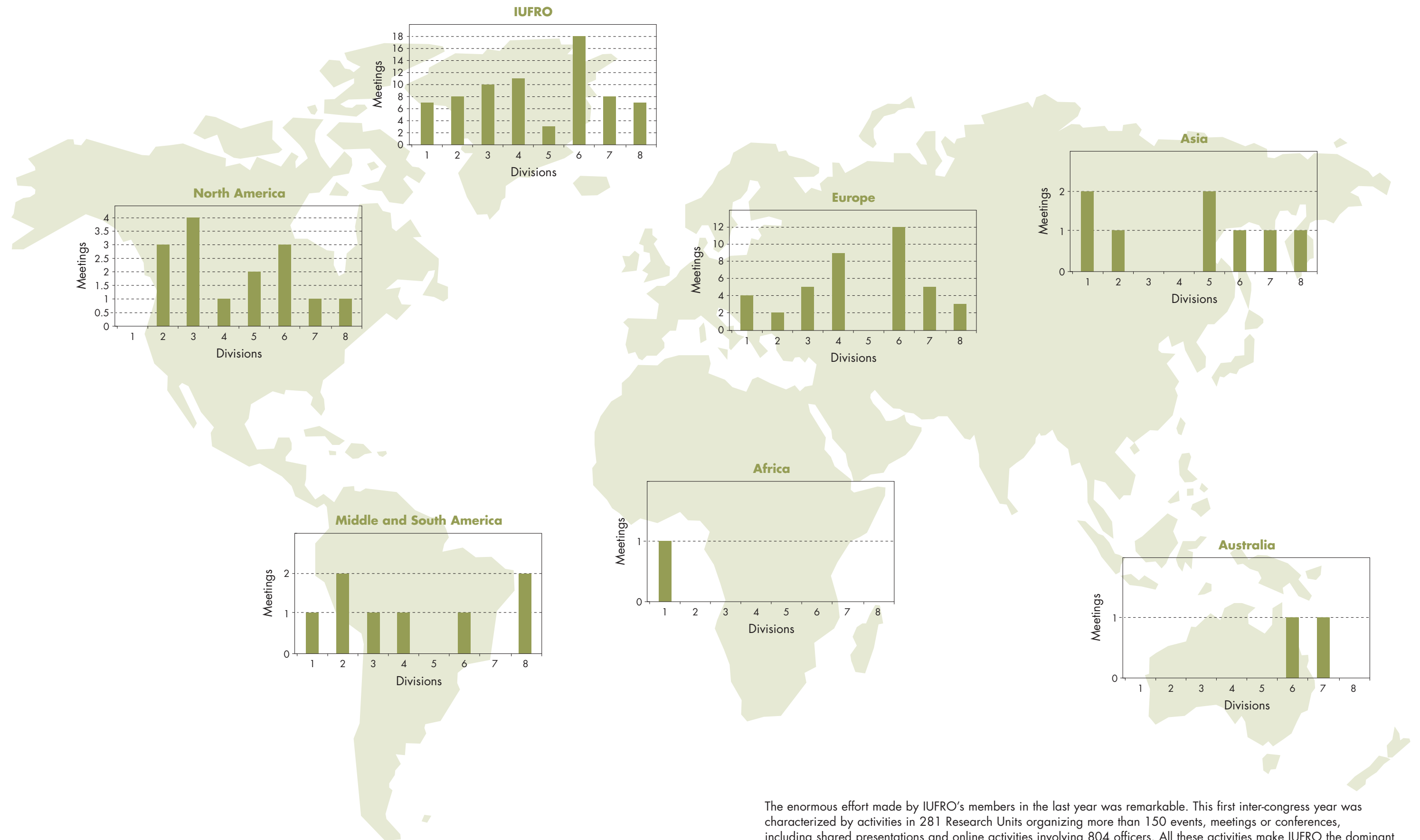
German Support to IUFRO-SPDC

Over the past two decades, IUFRO's Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) has received generous support from various governments worldwide. This support was made available either in-kind or through direct financial contributions. In 2001 the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany offered to finance the position of the SPDC Coordinator. Until June 2001, the Governments of the United States of

America and Canada had seconded senior forest scientists from their Forest Services to IUFRO to work as Coordinators and Deputy Coordinators of SPDC.

On behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) signed an agreement with IUFRO that took effect on September 1, 2001. Under this agreement the German Government provided a grant to IUFRO that supports employment of a SPDC coordinator for three years. The SPDC is part of IUFRO's worldwide operations and aims to expand and foster forest research capacity in developing and economically disadvantaged countries. With the position of the coordinator secured for the next three years IUFRO intends to expand the programme in order to offer more scientists from IUFRO member organizations in developing countries training and support to improve their research capacity.

Activities of IUFRO in 2001



The enormous effort made by IUFRO's members in the last year was remarkable. This first inter-congress year was characterized by activities in 281 Research Units organizing more than 150 events, meetings or conferences, including shared presentations and online activities involving 804 officers. All these activities make IUFRO the dominant worldwide facilitator of communication and information exchange on forest research.
<http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/meetings/cal01.htm>

Global Forest Information Service – GFIS



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The IUFRO Board established the Global Forest Information Service (GFIS) as a new Special Programme in 2001. The Global Forest Information Service had started in 1998 as a IUFRO Task Force to address the problem of access to and easy search facilities for forest information. Emphasis was placed on including developing countries into this service. This was accomplished through a cooperative project with FAO, which was under the leadership of SPDC and financed by the European Union. The GFIS, with the Task Force as an advisory body, has been upgraded to a Special Programme of IUFRO to give it a more permanent status and to reflect the progress that has been made in developing the network originally designed by the Task Force. The Special Programme GFIS will continue to develop and implement the GFIS to achieve the goals of easy and target oriented online search capabilities and access to meta-data provided by forest research institutions and organizations.

To facilitate a quick start, the IUFRO Secretariat provided Martin Noebauer as an interim coordinator for the GFIS Special Programme. Following an internationally advertised call for a coordinator, Niels Bruun de Neergaard, Denmark, was selected and the search for funding of this position initiated. For the software development IUFRO was fortunate to hire a team of IT specialists from the

University of Hue, Vietnam, under the leadership of Dr. Nguyen Than Binh. The Special Programme is working in cooperation with the existing Task Force under the leadership of Dr. Risto Päivinen, EFI, Finland, and has enjoyed the support of the different subgroups of that Task Force.

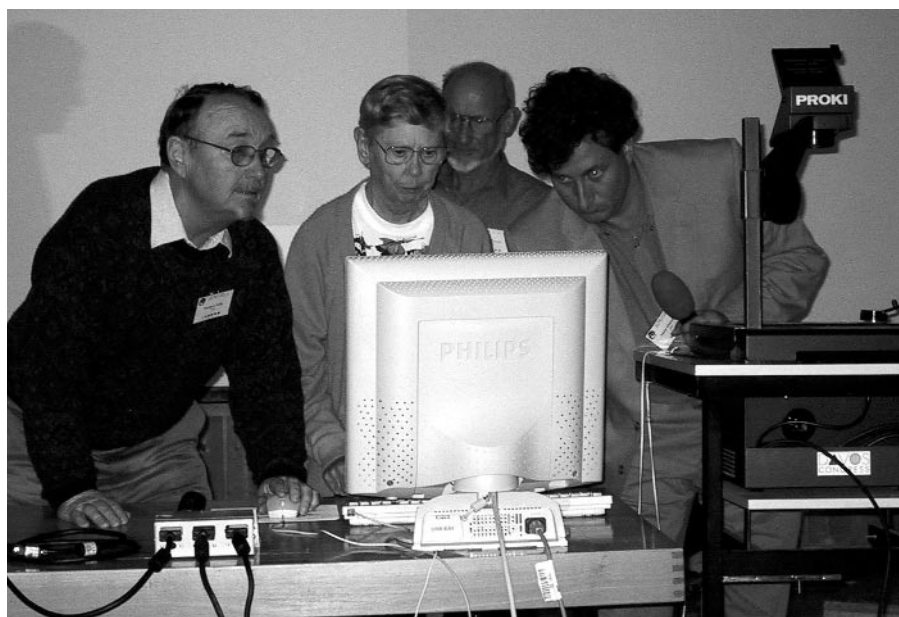
GFIS is intended to be a distributed network of databases which catalogues information resources using a common metadata standard, Dublin Core, to enhance access to and provision of quality forest-related information. The mission of the new established Special Programme GFIS, which is an international initiative of IUFRO in cooperation with FAO, CIFOR and EFI, is to develop a global-scale, distributed forest information infrastructure, and operate the service in accordance with international, open data access standards. A GFIS node (website) is the first entry point for those accessing the GFIS. From there, the user will be able to search simultaneously the meta-data catalogues of all participating nodes to seek desired information.

The highlight of the year 2001 was the development of the first GFIS prototype based on new software. The prototype included the establishment of five GFIS nodes in Africa and the training of webmasters (under instruction of Margherita Sini) for these nodes with the support of FAO. This represents the first tangible

implementation of the information system concept, which was developed starting in 1998. At the same time a proposal to include three further nodes in Latin America was prepared and forwarded to the World Bank. In addition, a GFIS information server has been established at IUFRO headquarters in Vienna that coordinates the housekeeping functions of the GFIS nodes. These functions include maintaining a user registry, general information, discussion forums, and list servers, and serving as a gateway to distributed metadata catalogues.



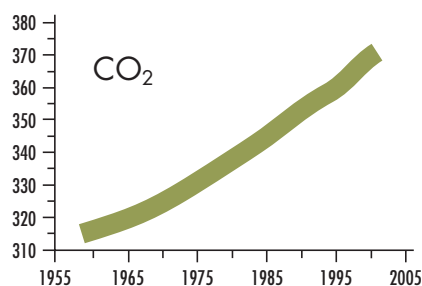
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Task Force on the Role of Forests in Carbon Cycles, Sequestration and Storage

The objective of the Task Force (TF) is to provide a well-balanced position on the adaptation of the world's forests to a changing climate and the feedback mechanisms between forest ecosystems and rising concentrations of CO₂ in the atmosphere. Numerous topics currently being discussed internationally will be addressed:



Dave Keeling and Tim Whorf (Scripps Institution of Oceanography)

- Consequences for forest management
- Options for forest products
- Role of forests in breaking the trend of global warming
- Political issues arising from C markets

The TF was established in April 2001 at the 40th IUFRO Board Meeting in Prague. Dr. Kevin Percy (Canada, Canadian Forest Service) was nominated Coordinator. Dr. Robert Jandl (Austria) and Mr Iba Kone (Kenya) have been appointed Deputy Coordinators. Membership includes nominees from the Technical Divisions, the Board, and invited experts.

The Task Force is already actively participating in the global discussion of the role of forests in climate change and carbon cycling. TF objectives, terms of reference, membership and expected outputs are posted on the newly established TF website <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/taskforce/hptfcs.htm>.

The Task Force's work until mid-2003 (World Forestry Congress) will focus on developing a series of integrated, state of science/policy publications covering important scientific and management aspects of the global forests-carbon issue.



Planned reports are:

- 1 Forests and the Global Carbon Cycle: Sources and Sinks
- 2 Influences of Natural/Non-Natural Disturbances on Forest Carbon Sequestration and Storage
- 3 Increasing CO₂, Forest Ecosystem Productivity and Mitigation Capacities
- 4 Increasing CO₂, Forest Composition, Structure and Adaptive Ability
- 5 Operational Strategies to Enhance Adaptation and Mitigation
- 6 Products Strategies to Enhance Mitigation
- 7 Approaches to Forest Carbon Accounting

Finally a summarizing and concluding 8th publication will be compiled. The reports will be published as Task Force e-NOTES on the website, permitting rapid and wide dissemination. The e-NOTE design is complete and the first issue tentatively entitled "Forests and the Global Carbon Cycle: Sources and Sinks" is being prepared.

The TF will interact with the IUFRO Forest Terminology Project. Upon preparation of the TF e-NOTES, writing teams will identify technical terms used differently within the scientific and forestry communities when climate change and carbon-related goals are discussed at the international level.

<http://www.esd.ornl.gov/facilities/ORNLFACE/>

<http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/taskforce/hptfcs.htm>

Gender and Forestry – a New Research Discipline



under-represented in forestry activities? Is there a need and what is the scope for increasing the share of women in the workforce and female participation at large? What opportunities and obstacles exist? What changes are desirable concerning women's employment and their participation in decision making in forestry at all levels? How can these changes be achieved?

It was a historic event when the new IUFRO Research Group 6.18.00 "Gender and Forestry" was established in 2000. This newly created IUFRO unit is one important tool to develop and disseminate knowledge of how management and use of forest resources affect, and are affected by, gender. It is the first time in IUFRO's 108-year history that gender issues are being formally addressed at such a level. The main goal of the Research Group is to develop and disseminate knowledge of how management and use of forest resources affect and are affected by gender.

develop financial support for research on gender issues in forestry. One challenge is to connect the social science community that is conducting gender research with forestry researchers throughout the world; another is to bring this research into practice.

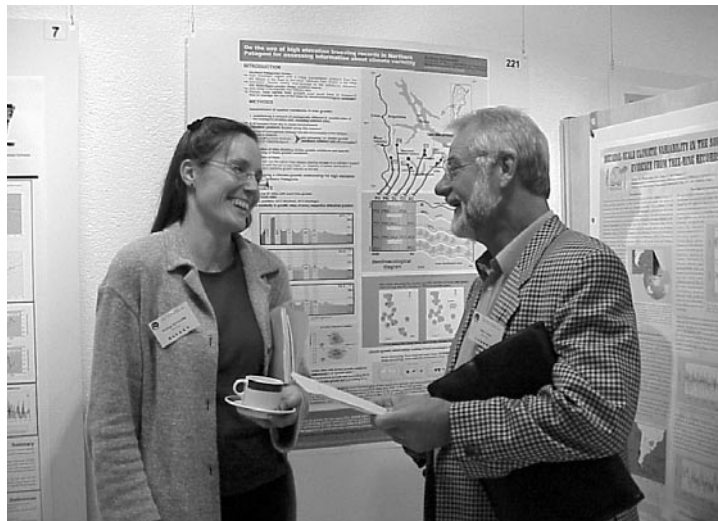
This IUFRO Unit is also developing the "World Wide Women in Forestry Network". As a beginning we are gathering names and addresses. For further information on the Gender and Forestry Research Group go to our homepage under IUFRO Division 6 at: <http://iufro.boku.ac.at/iufro/iufro.net/d6/hp61800.htm>

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Gender research has only been recognized as a legitimate scientific discipline for some 30 years. In forestry, with a few exceptions, there has not been any empirical or theoretical work applying a gender perspective until recently. However, gender issues are increasingly recognized as important, and the time is now ripe for increased research to identify and understand gender aspects in forestry.

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Lack of knowledge and information about women in forestry is an often-repeated concern. While momentum and political will for change have been building up (for example the Principle 20 of the 1992 Rio Declaration and Resolution L1 on "People, Forests and Forestry" of the 3rd Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forests in Europe in 1998), there is a looming gap in information about the actual situation of women in forestry as well as a lack of specific ideas and strategies for ways forward. What is the current extent and nature of the involvement of women in forestry? Why are women usually



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The main task of the group is to determine what research is going on in this area both within IUFRO and outside IUFRO Member Organizations. Arranging meetings in every continent will help to assess the state of knowledge and the level of research activity in a worldwide perspective. We will increase awareness of gender aspects in forestry research, initiate international research projects, and work to

Page Finances

IUFRO / Secretariat and Finance Office

Profit and Loss for year 2001 in Euro

Expenses	Euro	Income	Euro
Grant/Sponsoring/Workshops	2 904	Membership Dues	198 476
Personnel	170 008	Grants/Agreements	139 120
Personnel related cost	21 146	Financial Income	34 022
Third Parties Personnel	0	Other Income	7 116
Operating Cost	167 083		
Operating Expenses	361 142		
Profit of the Year	17 593		
Total Expenses	378 734	Total Income	378 734

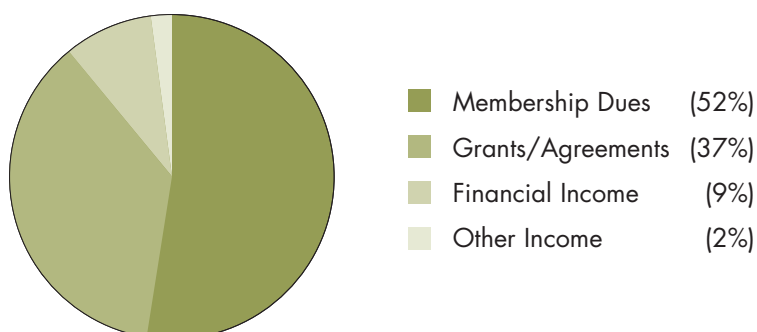
IUFRO / Secretariat and Finance Office

Balance at December 31, 2001 in Euro

Assets		Liabilities	
Current Assets		Current Liabilities	
Cash	245 933	Short term Liabilities	121 863
Securities	304 525	Reservs	173 646
Fixed Assets	406 743	Capital	740 329
Outstanding debts	78 636		
Total Assets	1 035 838	Total Liabilities	1 035 838

The tables above relate only to IUFRO administration. Detailed information concerning the programmes and projects are sent to IUFRO-Members in a special issue.

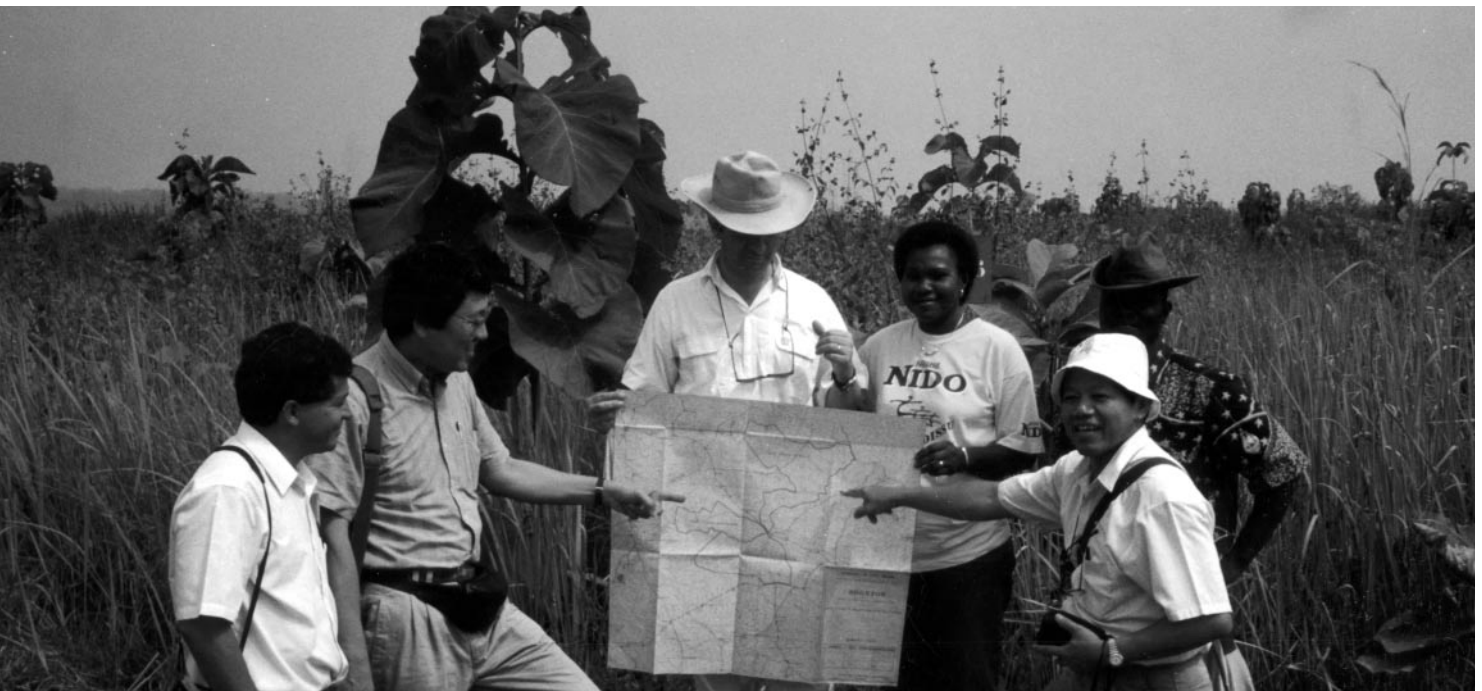
Income 2001



In most countries strong budget cuts have affected forest research and forest education. Many studies show that there is a clear positive correlation between research input and economic success. This means that diminishing research funding leads easily to a vicious cycle and the weakening of the forest sector. Research is also critical to ensuring our ability to manage forests in a sustainable manner that is responsive to regional and global environmental and social concerns.



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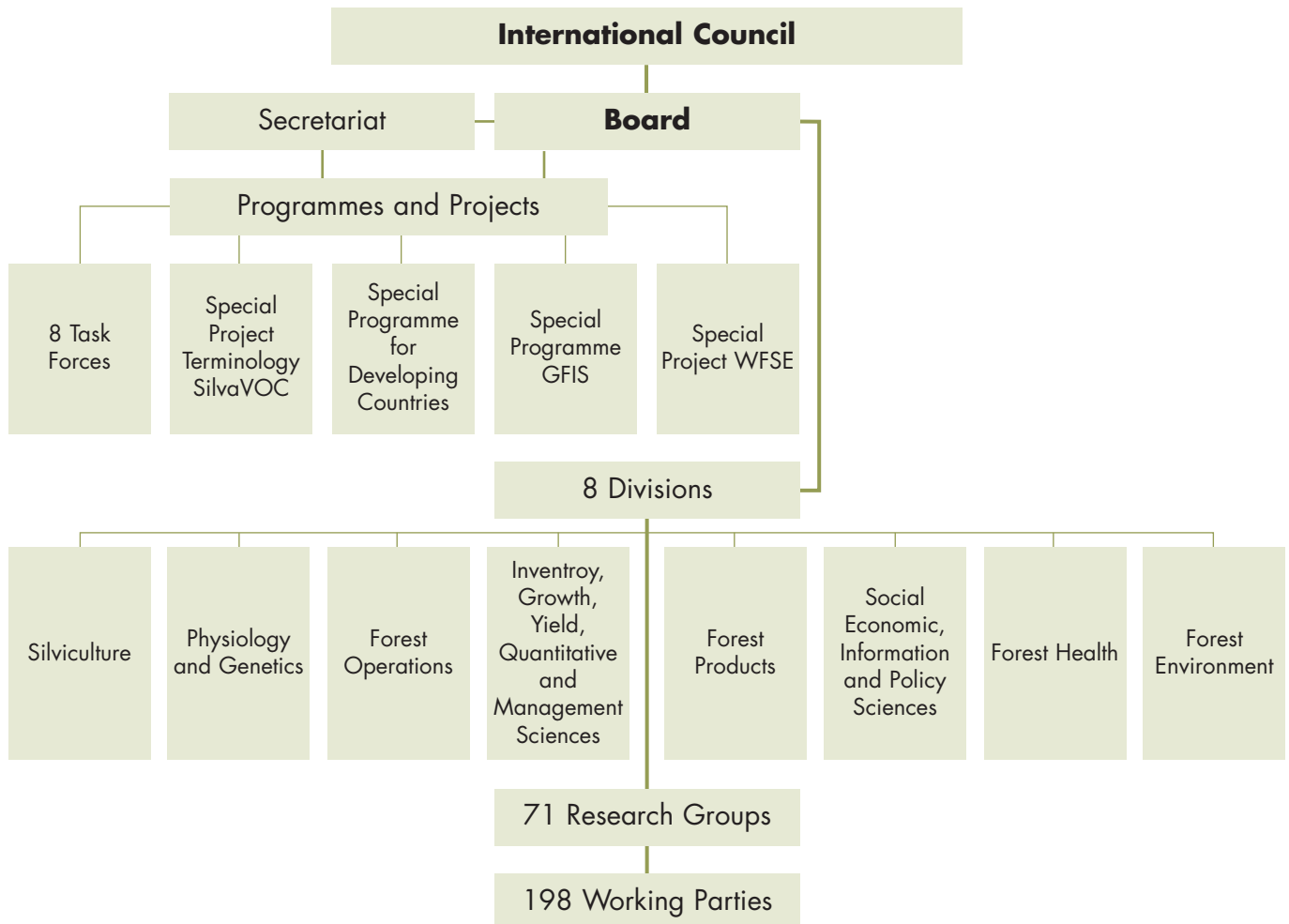
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In spite of the general negative trend there are examples of countries that have increased their contribution to forest research and education. In these countries the importance of the forest sector has been preserved or even grown. This demonstrates clearly that the interdependence between research input and economic success has a positive impact: increase in investments in forest-related research leads to a growing forest sector.

So far, IUFRO has been serving its members and the forest research community mainly by providing scientists with a global network and a forum for presenting research results. This is no longer sufficient. According

to our new philosophy, IUFRO aims also to be an advocate of forest science. This means that we have to pay more attention to the role of forest research and education in human welfare and sustainable management practices both at global and national levels. We have to influence decision makers so that they reverse the vicious cycle between decreasing research inputs and a weakening forest sector. IUFRO urges those who can document a positive influence of research on management of forest resources and forest-based economies to come forward and testify to the critical role of investments in research and education in attaining ecologically sustainable and economically sound forest management.

IUFRO Structure



Detailed information about IUFRO's activities can be found on the internet under <http://iufro.boku.ac.at>. or at the

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