



CIFOR NEWS

Eru Leaves Reduce Poverty and Restore Damaged Forest

Mention the words ‘economics’, ‘markets’ and ‘forests’, and people are likely to think you are talking about plundering the environment, not saving it. But a CIFOR project in Cameroon is doing just that - providing marketing advice that not only improves the economic conditions of poor rural families, but also improves their forests.

Following plummeting cocoa and coffee prices in the mid 1980s and the devaluation of the national currency in 1994, Cameroon’s rural population has turned to the forests for its livelihood and nutritional needs. Over the years this gradually placed pressure on forest habitats.

One example of this is in the area of Lekie, where intensive agriculture has degraded the native environment and allowed a serious invasion of forests by “kodengui” (*Chromolaena odoratum*), a weed native to Central America and now found in much of West and Central Africa.

Fortunately, CIFOR and its partners in Cameroon may have just found a solution for Lekie, one that finds the right balance between environmental and economic needs.

For some years now, CIFOR and a local non-government organization, Association for Development of Environment Initiatives (ADIE), have been working with women groups in the Evodoula and Elig-Mfomo regions of Lekie to encourage local women to use non-timber forest products (NTFPs) as a source of household income.

One particular NTFP CIFOR is helping local women to take advantage of is *Gnetum africanum* or “eru” as it is more commonly known. The leaves from the eru vine are widely traded in Cameroon and exported to Nigeria before ending up as an important ingredient in the tasty casseroles of many West Africans living in Europe. Eru leaves are also sometimes used for medicinal purposes.

According to CIFOR researcher Abdon Awono, no one knows for certain how much eru is still available in the forests. “It’s difficult to say what the quantity of eru is like in the natural forests because of a lack of NTFP inventories. But from our work with women in a number of villages, it seems they are spending a lot more time having to travel further into the forests to find the amount of eru they’re accustomed to,” Abdon said.

CIFOR has been training women in how to better cultivate and market eru and other NTFPs. Much of this training has focused on communities in Lekie, where the forest is particularly degraded.

“In Lekie, CIFOR is helping women to domesticate eru in the forest farm lots bordering on their villages.



A CIFOR project is helping women in Cameroon to rid local forests of a foreign and invasive weed by planting “eru”, a native non-timber forest product popular on the dinner tables of Africans living in Europe. (Photos by Abdon Awono)

CIFOR and ADIE's aim is to help them increase the supply of eru while also helping them to better understand how the eru market works, what the local prices are and how to sell orders in advance," Abdon said.

"At the same time, this approach is helping to clear the forest of kodengui and other invading species. To plant the eru the women dig-out invading weeds and replace them with the kinds of shrubs the eru vine can use to climb up. This is helping to gradually restore small areas of forest."

The success of the project has caught the interest of both local and international media, with stories appearing on BBC international television and local radio. CIFOR values the use of the media to influence decision makers in developing sustainable forestry policies. The eru story is a case in point. Cameroon's former Environment and Forestry Minister, M. Oben Tanyi Mbiangor heard one of the programs and contacted CIFOR and ADIE. He asked them to extend their work to

Cameroon's Southwest Province, where eru consumption is high and local populations need advice on how to sustainably produce and market it. The former Minister personally facilitated this by arranging for a women's group from the South West to visit the project in Lekie.

According to CIFOR Regional Coordinator in Cameroon, Ouseynou Ndoye, CIFOR's NTFP work with women in Cameroon has been extremely rewarding and has significantly increased people's awareness of the important role forests play in reducing poverty.

"It just goes to show that we don't have to give in to the pessimism surrounding the future of the world's tropical forests. There are many practical ways poor people can improve their livelihoods and safeguard forests at the same time. All it takes is commitment, locally, nationally and globally," Ouseynou said.

AA & GC

Elephants Help CIFOR Scientists Win Award

CIFOR scientists, Douglas Sheil and Agus Salim have been awarded the Biotropica Award for Excellence in Tropical Biology and Conservation. The award is from the Editorial Board of Biotropica magazine for Doug and Agus's article, *Forest tree persistence, elephants, and stem scars*.

In their paper, Sheil and Salim analyze damage to trees caused by elephants in Rabongo Forest, Uganda. They suggest different tree species use four general strategies to help them to survive under these conditions: repellence, resistance, tolerance, and avoidance. The results show evidence of each strategy in the studied tree species. For example, neither spiny nor toxic bark species were damaged, large trees

appear to persist through strength and resistance, and epiphytic figs escaped damage while at small sizes.

Sheil and Salim conclude that the research implies the elephants' selective processes can operate more strongly against some species than others, thus influencing tree diversity, forest structure, and the landscape. On the other hand, the tree species seem to have differing strategies and sensitivities in response to the elephants.

For further details please visit <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/scripts/newscripts/publications/detail.asp?pid=1654>

GC & DS

A Role for Forests in Rebuilding Aceh?

Representatives from CIFOR and the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) recently accompanied senior members of the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry to Aceh to make an initial assessment of the role forest-based initiatives may play in rebuilding the tsunami ravaged region.

Traveling with the Ministry's envoy were David Kaimowitz and Yemi Katerere from CIFOR, and ICRAF representative, Per Rudebjer. The Ministry was represented by Hadi Pasaribu, Director General of the Forest Research and Development Agency (FORDA), Soetino Wibowo, Director General of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry, and Hari Santosa, Secretary to the Director General of Rehabilitation and Social Forestry. Also from the Ministry was Petrus Gunarso, the department's official liaison officer seconded to CIFOR.

CIFOR and ICRAF's visit to Aceh started with a helicopter flight over the tsunami damaged urban and western coastal areas. The main west coast road was

severely damaged and all nearby fishing villages and fish and shrimp farms were destroyed. All vegetation up to 15 to 25 meters above sea level was swept away by the powerful tsunami.

Rice fields and irrigation and coastal drainage infrastructure were also destroyed. Villages located on higher ground were spared, but their rice fields were inundated by salty water, or covered by sand and mud.

The tsunami claimed the lives of more than 115,000 people in Aceh, with perhaps an equal number of people still missing. "Mr. Pasaribu said the local office of the Ministry of Forestry had lost 50 employees in the disaster – about 20% of its staff in the region. "We also lost our housing complex, and that has created another burden to these employees," Mr. Pasaribu said.

During the visit to Aceh the representatives from the Ministry expressed interest in hearing CIFOR and ICRAF's views on how to implement rehabilitation

Saying No to Loggers is Catching On

During the past few years, the Malinau Regency in East Kalimantan has been besieged by investors seeking timber. Some are local, others come from Malaysia and all offer forest-dwelling communities significant sums of cash in return for the right to exploit the forests. Numerous villages have accepted the money, and much of the forest in the lowlands, and along the Malinau River, has now been logged.

But there has been some notable resistance. Setulang safeguarded over 5,000 hectares of forest and the village's achievement was recognised by Indonesia's Minister for the Environment when it received the prestigious Presidential Kalpataru award in 2003. CIFOR scientists working in the area had recommended the village for the award.

News of the award encouraged a farmers' group in Sesuak, a settlement near Malinau, to approach CIFOR the following year. They, too, had resisted the lure of a quick buck, having turned down a substantial offer for 200 hectares of species-rich rainforest. Now they wanted to carry out an inventory to find out exactly what they had in their forest.

"We knew that we needed to retain some of our forests not just for ourselves, but for future generations," explains Luther Tare, a retired tractor driver who spent many years working in the Far East for timber companies. "Besides providing us with rattan, medicinal plants and other products, the forest helps to absorb carbon dioxide and keep the air fresh."

CIFOR provided a two-day training for the farmers' group, which consists of 26 families, and the group has since made an inventory of all the tree species, mapping the key features of the forest. In March 2005, at a ceremony on the forest edge, Petrus Gunarso, CIFOR's Malinau Research Forest coordinator, handed over a grant of 6 million rupiah to cover the time the farmers' group spent making the inventory.

"I think initiatives like this are extremely important," explains Gunarso. "Conservation is often seen as an outsiders' idea, not a local idea. Frequently, when vast areas of land are set aside as national parks, local people don't benefit, and that means they don't buy into the idea of conservation. So when the villagers themselves decide to conserve an area of forest, they should be given as much encouragement as possible." Gunarso hopes other villagers will follow the lead of Setulang and Sesuak. Eventually, this could lead to the creation of a network of village conservation areas.

At present, no firm decision has been made about how to use the forest – other than to ensure it is used sustainably. The villagers will continue to hunt here, and collect non-timber forest products such as rattan. But they are also looking to other uses in the future. "We are keen that the forest should be preserved as an educational resource," explains Luther Tare. "One day, as forests round here get even rarer, we might be able to charge researchers a fee for working here." CPS

Luther Tare shows his forest inventory to Petrus Gunarso (center) and Charlie Pye-Smith (right) of CIFOR. (Photo by Riskan Effendi)



activities using a strong livelihoods component. One of the rehabilitation initiatives under discussion is the establishment of a coastal strip of mangrove and other coastal vegetation.

According to Petrus Gunarso "Forestry officials are very interested in mangrove rehabilitation for the coastal greenbelt. The national assembly has already approved the funds for mangrove rehabilitation. Whether CIFOR will be involved in this is still being determined."

According to Mr. Gunarso, the Ministry is keen to ensure any rehabilitation or re-planting programs are well-planned and implemented strategically. The Ministry acknowledges that one of the key issues will be dealing with privately-owned areas of land. It is keen to ensure local people play a key role in planning and implementing rehabilitation and recovery programs.

"Re-greening tsunami damaged lands in Aceh will require close liaison with local communities and stakeholders," Mr. Gunarso said.

An additional rehabilitation project is planned for the capital city, Banda Aceh. Indonesia's National Planning and Development Agency (BAPPENAS) is coordinating the preparation of an urban master plan, including a 400 meter wide green belt along the coast.

One of the biggest challenges in Banda Aceh is sourcing suitable materials to re-build houses and buildings. One possibility is coconut timber. FORDA is examining the milling techniques and chemical treatment needed to make use of the abundant coconut tree debris. But even this is not easy because, unlike other regions in Indonesia, in Aceh there is some cultural resistance to using coconut timber. GC

Conservation International & CIFOR: Partners in Papua

Scientific research is not all about absent minded professors in white coats working in a hermetically sealed laboratory. When it comes to researching forests, the hermetically sealed lab is more likely to be millions of hectares of virgin jungle teeming with leeches, snakes, and crocodiles.

Not to mention more friendly critters, such as tree kangaroos, cuscus, cassowaries, parrots, and the elusive bird of paradise.

As for the standard white coat, it is likely to be replaced by heavy boots and sweat-drenched khakis.

That was the case with the CIFOR and Conservation International (CI) staff and partners during an extensive project throughout 2004 in the region of Mamberamo, a remote area in Indonesia's West Papua and home to 7,000 people.

Because the Mamberamo's eight million hectares of mostly pristine forest is home to such a wealth of flora and fauna, CI chose it as one of two priority conservation sites.

CI's ultimate aim is to establish Mamberamo as a flagship conservation zone to help its extraordinary biodiversity survive the threats that new roads and tree plantations will eventually bring to the area.

To help achieve this aim, CI asked CIFOR to conduct a training course in multi-disciplinary landscape assessment (MLA).

According to the head of CIFOR's MLA research, Douglas Sheil, working with an organization of CI's international reputation and expertise was a privilege.

"In many ways, CI sets the benchmark in maintaining the world's biodiversity. Its work to protect Mamberamo's astonishing range of plants and animals is incredibly

important – I have never worked in a place so teeming with wildlife.

"And the way CI is attempting to build collaborative support for the project with the Mamberamo communities is crucial. So, it was really a great opportunity and honor when Conservation International asked CIFOR to become involved," Sheil said.

The MLA trainees included two officers from CI, academics, students and government environmental officers. In one way or another, all of these trainees will play an important role in the planning and oversight of the conservation area.

To do this successfully, it is crucial they have good relations with the local communities and, most importantly, a good understanding of local perceptions of the surrounding landscape.

CIFOR's MLA approach does exactly this. It is a scientific method for determining "what really matters" to local communities when it comes to their surrounding landscape, its plants and animals and its environmental services.

Furthermore, past experience shows that the MLA approach builds trust between local communities and officials, and leads to more win-win decisions.

With this trust and their use of MLA techniques, planners can make more informed land-use decisions by identifying where the priorities of local people may complement or conflict with conservation and sustainable development initiatives.

CIFOR worked with CI staff, the selected trainees and local villagers in building local capacity in several key MLA techniques.

The first of these was to draw a map with the villagers of the surrounding landscape. In some villages, people are wary of outsiders and their motives. But with the MLA's emphasis on seeking local opinions and using local names for landscape features of cultural and livelihood importance, it did not take long for all parties to pull together as a team.

Wherever possible, the map making with villagers involved women and men of different ages to ensure a more representative outcome. In one location, villagers were so pleased to learn their views mattered that a group of local youths offered to draw the final map. Requiring several days work, the colorful drawings featured lowland swamps, towering mountain peaks and many other resources. It is now the pride of the community and a useful tool for making future land-use decisions.

Training people in survey techniques was another key element of the MLA training. Trainees learned how to collect information on the number of villagers, their level of education, main source of income and livelihoods.



Hugo S. M. Yoteni from Conservation International documents the local significance of various plant species with people in Kwerba village, Papua. (Photo by Douglas Sheil)

Particularly important was surveying and compiling local views on the various threats to biodiversity, on natural resource management and conservation and land tenure (see: Asking questions that matter).

One of the more novel approaches for measuring “what really matters” involved using pebbles, beans or seeds as counters. Villagers were asked to distribute these counters between specially illustrated cards. This simple method helped the MLA trainees to better grasp the villagers’ perceptions of a range of issues.

These included their preferred land types, their views of forests – in terms of the past, present and future – and their different sources and uses of plants and animals. With this information, discussions with the community could continue at a much deeper level and enable a more accurate and sympathetic understanding of local priorities.

According to Eddy Marien, one of the participants, by doing the training out in the forest with real people, the trainees got vital hands-on experience in the techniques and concepts needed to better understand “what really matters” to forest communities.

“The success of conservation projects and land-use decisions depends almost entirely on involving the local people. If they feel decision-makers don’t understand their views on the local landscape, they are unlikely to support the decisions made.”

“I am hopeful the MLA techniques will help decision-makers better understand needs at the village level and hopefully result in better land-use decisions in the future,” Marien said.

CIFOR is proud it was honoured with the opportunity to make a small contribution to CI’s goal of ensuring Mamberamo becomes one of the world’s leading conservation sites.

Asking questions that matter

To determine “what really matters” to villagers regarding local plants, animals and environmental services, CIFOR’s MLA approach uses a range of techniques, including surveys. These surveys try to get to the very core issues and concerns of villagers regarding their forests. In Mamberamo, questionnaires were specifically developed for the local context. Some of the questions designed to elicit villagers’ perceptions of the landscape and its role in their lives and culture included:

- What activities provide income for your household?
- What is your perception of your life in the past, present?
- What are your hopes for the development of your village?
- What are the main threats to the forest and its values?



Hunting remains an easy way to find meat in Papasena village. Most animal species are still found in the area, even close to the village. (Photo by Douglas Sheil)

While the MLA methods aim at understanding people’s perceptions of how to manage land for crops and other uses, they also address a range of other issues often neglected by scientists. One of the more interesting questions from a cultural perspective was: what are the taboos, restrictions on the uses of plants, animals and other forest products? Some of the answers the MLA team received included:

- Don’t cut the mocian tree because it can result in a disease called ‘akure’
- Don’t kill big snakes or it will bring heavy rains
- Don’t kill the sawa snake because it is an ancestor to certain tribes
- Don’t eat young shoots from the gana tree or you will suffer sore eyes
- Don’t enter areas where certain animal phantoms live.

Knowing the answers to these questions about land use, animals, plants and cultural issues provide decision-makers with crucial information. With this knowledge they are better equipped to make land-planning decisions that are more likely to succeed simply because they take into account the needs of local people.

For further details about CIFOR’s MLA work in Papua and elsewhere in Indonesia and around the world, visit www.cifor.cgiar.org/mla
GC & DS

Old-fashioned Solution to Info Overload

From carrier pigeons to typewritten memos, the advances in communications have been a hallmark of human progress. Nowhere has this progress occurred more rapidly than in computer technology. And the impacts have been enormous.

Once upon a time there was the bulletin board, the phone call, the hand-written note, and the chat over a cup of coffee. Today they seem like some kind of arcane ritual.

But the fact is, the paper note, the quick call or the short visit to a colleague's office remain among the most effective ways of sharing ideas and information.

Nowhere was the truth of this more apparent than in a recent project CIFOR assisted in west Java.

Known as the Gunung Halimun National Park Management Project and managed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Indonesian partners, the initiative's aim is to become a model for strengthening national park management across Indonesia. A key strategy in achieving this is to provide environmental education through sound ecotourism practices. CIFOR's role was to provide project personnel with access to its wide ranging data and information.

Ms. Mariko Hatta (nee Masada), a Junior Expert from JICA, was working with ecotourism and environmental educators at a school near Gunung Halimun. As part of her job she would visit CIFOR to share information about the park and to collect data about the forest and the environment.

It was during one of these visits Mariko raised her concerns about the challenge of sifting through the vast amount of information relevant to Gunung Halimun.

Her concern was not with the way CIFOR's resources were organized, but with the volume of it and how long it took to find what she needed.

"It's great having zillions of megabytes of very important and relevant information, but you also need zillions of hours to deal with it", Mariko said.

"The environmental education material for Gunung Halimun has been used over and over. But doing the computer searches to access it each time and find the piece of information I wanted was really time-consuming. It was a bit like the U2 song, 'I still haven't found what I'm looking for.'"

"The hours spent searching really eats into the time needed to train people and build capacity," Mariko said.

Mariko's solution was simple. With assistance from CIFOR's scientist Dr. Takeshi Toma, Mariko narrowed down the material she needed for her classes. She then placed hardcopies of the selected CIFOR publications she wanted on the shelves in the park's school libraries.

"The technology we now have for storing information is a marvelous thing, but it is far from perfect," Mariko said, "I don't claim to have the solutions, but I think we have a long way to go in making it easier for people to wade through the tons of data available."

Says Dr. Toma, overseeing Mariko's efforts, "There was once a time when it was said the computer would usher in the paperless office. But what Mariko has done is show us that the old paper-based way of sharing information can sometimes be more efficient than having a thousand internet search engines. I appreciate her efforts because it was a very effective and appropriate way to deliver CIFOR's messages to that particular audience."

With all the information they need now sitting in the library, the trainees no longer suffer the U2 blues of not finding what they're looking for.

They just go to the library. Grab what they need from the shelf. And then discuss it over a cup of coffee...Java coffee!

HK & GC



CIFOR has assisted the Japan International Corporation Agency "Halimun Management Project" by providing appropriate information resources to local schools. (Photos by Mariko Hatta)

How Companies Can Better Understand Community Needs

Opinion: Julia G. Maturana

The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Forestry has allocated over 5 million hectares of land for the development of industrial-purpose (HTI) tree plantations in the country. Such tree plantations may be developed on areas defined as non-productive forests and include forests previously given concessions for extracting high value timber.

The rationale behind allocating such areas is that their conversion into tree plantations will provide raw materials for the timber processing industries without endangering the environmental or social benefits natural forests provide.

But environmental issues rarely ever involve simple black and white decisions. What some stakeholders may claim is a 'win-win' solution might be considered a "win-lose" scenario by others. What is needed are appropriate tools and systems for measuring just how much winning and losing actually goes on.

With its commitment to reducing poverty through sustainable forest management, CIFOR was interested in looking at this issue from the perspective of local people and how they weighed up and reached decisions concerning proposed changes to their surrounding lands.

CIFOR undertook this research in Sumatra, where 41% of Indonesia's total HTI permits have been allocated and where five large plantation companies are authorized to convert some 300,000 hectares each of logged forest land into tree plantations.

CIFOR worked with communities managing logged-over forest areas located nearby or within these five concessions, examining the various uses locals made of the land and the forests and the products they harvest from them.

Applying a range of tools, including participatory measures and surveys previously developed by CIFOR's Douglas Sheil to assess biodiversity in Kalimantan, it became very clear local people rely heavily on these forest areas for a range of daily and recurrent products and services.

CIFOR's assessment revealed that over 300 products from these lands are considered important for the local people. They include a range of construction materials, medicines, plant foods, tools and firewood.

These products are used for both subsistence and generating income. Given that the areas studied have weekly markets and the local people are accustomed to using money and understand its value, we were able to calculate a monetary value for the forest products villagers harvest.

Our research determined that the local people's valuation of their areas' products range from US \$349 to \$731 annually per hectare. This variation in value reflects each area's differing diversity and quantity of certain products, its land quality, the size of its village and its proximity to markets.

The findings are particularly relevant to HTI companies in Sumatra. Far too often these companies believe that land is worthless or empty and would be better converted into plantation. And far too often the local communities have little or no legal rights in the matter. But, as our research demonstrates, the land is not worthless. It is an important source of livelihood for local people.

If HTI companies paid more attention to what local villagers want from their forests, they would better understand why many locals are so opposed to establishing monoculture tree plantations. With this information they could better ensure people's participation in tree planting on the long term.

So far, the offers from the companies have been much lower than the people's own estimate of how the land benefits them. Obviously, if companies want long term community support for their land conversion schemes, they must offer benefits at least equal to those presently generated from the areas targeted.

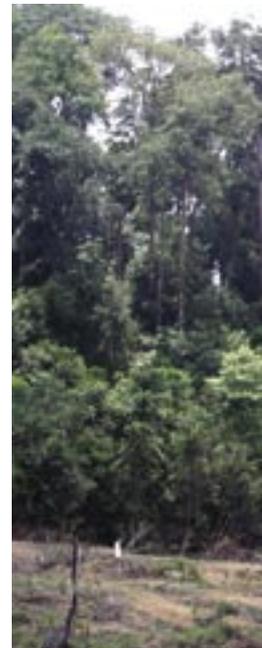
Although the information gained from this research is of undoubted value, the real benefit may lie in how plantation companies are now able to make better land use decisions. They can now do this by using the tools currently available for quantifying the value locals place on forest and forest resources and hopefully make better informed land-use decisions.

If companies use these simple and inexpensive methods to better understand people's needs, they could develop agreements with local communities that have a greater long-term chance of succeeding. Indeed, one plantation company CIFOR worked with has already acknowledged the importance of these tools and is training its staff in how to use them.

Once companies and communities better understand each other's needs, it may then be possible to find ways to use Indonesia's rich forests to reduce poverty and improve economic growth – without destroying the environment at the same time.

Julia Maturana's research was funded by the Dutch Government and conducted with the generous assistance of Asia Pulp and Paper, Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper, Barito Pacific Timber and Toba Pulp Lestari.

The above article is based on *Moving Towards Company-Community Partnerships: Elements to take in to account for Fast-Wood Plantation Companies in Indonesia* (2005) Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia. Further details: j.maturana@cgiar.org or r.go@cgiar.org



Patch of forest in HTI concession claimed by local villagers. (Photo by Julia Maturana)

Canadian Funded Carbon Workshop a Success

With support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), earlier this year CIFOR hosted a workshop on the lessons learned from implementing carbon sequestration projects that have strong livelihood components.

Carbon sequestration projects based on land-use, land-use change and forestry activities can significantly enhance sustainable development while minimizing the negative impacts of climate change. Properly designed, these projects can conserve or even increase carbon stock while also improving rural livelihoods.

Good design requires methodologies that determine the baseline of carbon stocks at the beginning of the project, monitor additionality and leakage of carbon, and assess broader environmental and socio-economic effects.

Such an approach makes it possible to measure the maintenance or even increase in carbon stocks, while also monitoring the involvement of low-income rural communities in sustainable forestry, agroforestry and other natural resource management activities.

Organizers of the workshop, CIFOR's Hety Herawati and Daniel Murdiyarso, emphasized the importance of practitioners, project developers and policy makers sharing their invaluable experiences.

"Combining carbon-sequestration projects with livelihood projects is a fairly recent phenomenon," Dr. Murdiyarso said. "There's still a lot that the various experts in this field can learn from each other."

According to Ms. Herawati, the workshop played an important role in increasing the international community's awareness of how carbon sinks and sustainable livelihoods in community-based natural resource management can go hand in hand.

"CIFOR was particularly pleased at the quality of papers presented at the workshop and the number of

participants. In total there were some 70 people from around 20 countries. Particularly pleasing was the participation of representatives from the Canadian and Indonesian governments," Ms. Herawati said.

According to both the organizers, the workshop produced several significant conclusions that will help ensure the success of future sequestration-livelihood projects. These conclusions cut across a range of areas including scientific, technical, practical as well as policy-related issues.

- Climate project development will lead to enhanced environmental resilience and alleviation of rural poverty. Although the lessons learned are limited and experiences are sometimes not replicable, there are a number of success stories as well as failures that are worth taking into account
- Some emerging technical/methodological issues need further elaboration by academia to support decision-making processes
- Links between mitigation and adaptation strategies and measures are urgently needed, especially for ecosystems and communities that are vulnerable to climate change.

Carbon Forestry: Who Will Benefit? Proceedings of Workshop on Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Livelihoods, held in Bogor on 16-17 February 2005 is available in PDF format from <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/scripts/newsletters/publications/detail.asp?pid=1733>

HH & DM



Storing carbon in the landscape while protecting watershed functions could provide multiple benefits for people living both upstream and downstream of the Cicatih watershed, West Java. (Photo by Daniel Murdiyarso)

CIFOR Presentation to Brazil Congress

CIFOR's research into sustainable forest management to help reduce poverty places considerable emphasis on promoting policies that benefit forest dependent people.

Crucial to achieving this is providing research-based advice and information to a range of forest stakeholders, including governments.

CIFOR was therefore very proud to be the only non-Brazilian institution invited in May 2005 to make a presentation to the Special Commission of the House of Representatives of the Brazilian Congress. Also invited were the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON), the Institute of Amazonian Environmental Research (IPAM) and the National Institute for Research in the Amazon (INPA).

CIFOR researcher, Sven Wunder, addressed the Special Commission on a proposed law that would increase the possibility to make public forest land available to the

private sector through a forest concession system.

CIFOR's research indicates the law could impact heavily on the Amazon forests in the medium term.

Sven focused on several points, including the need to proceed slowly in allocating concessions, to experiment with a variety of concession and forest access models (instead of exclusively favoring industrial uses), and to provide privileged access to more developed zones – rather than to remote and poorly governed zones that may present much greater environmental and social risks.

According to Sven, "CIFOR's oral presentation and written handout on these issues had some resonance in the Commission's discussion that followed the presentation."

CIFOR News hopes to present a full report on the presentation in its next edition.

Royal Salute for CIFOR Scientist

The Queen's Award for Forestry was presented to CIFOR's Dr. Ravi Prabhu at Buckingham Palace on 24 February 2005. For almost 20 years the award has recognized commonwealth citizens who have made a significant contribution to forestry in Commonwealth countries, with the winner of the award nominated by the Commonwealth Forestry Association.

Dr. Ravi Prabhu was awarded the prize in recognition of his outstanding contribution to work on sustainable forest management. Dr. Prabhu is particularly well-regarded for pioneering a more responsive form of forest management that adapts to changes in the objectives, context and condition of forests and their management.

Dr. Prabhu has a firm commitment to transforming public sector forestry institutions into more dynamic, transparent and accountable, learning-based organizations.

He works tirelessly to encourage and mentor young developing country scientists. Many young leaders in Asia and Africa have benefited greatly through working with him.

Dr. Prabhu was recently appointed to the task force on environmental sustainability for the United Nation's Millennium Project, established by Kofi Annan and led by Jeffrey Sachs.

A writer, speaker, teacher, and facilitator, he has worked to bring together industrial forestry, community forestry, and government organisations.

Since finishing his doctoral degree at the University of Gottingen in Germany in 1994, Dr. Prabhu has spent most of the last ten years at CIFOR, where he is widely acknowledged as one of the Center's leading researchers.

Dr. Prabhu is Indian by birth and nationality, but has contributed greatly to the forestry sectors of a number of other commonwealth countries, including Ghana, Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.

The award will enable Dr. Prabhu to travel to other Commonwealth countries and become involved in the



development or improvement of forestry or forestry product activities.

The Commonwealth Forestry Association will agree to a travel programme in conjunction with Dr. Prabhu that will maximise the benefits to him, his hosts and the Association. The successful candidate is expected to deliver a lecture upon return, describing his experiences and lessons learned.

Photo courtesy of the Buckingham Palace Press Office. Article adapted from a statement issued by the Buckingham Palace Press Office.

Regional Coordinator for West Africa

CIFOR researcher Daniel Tiveau has been promoted to Regional Coordinator West Africa. Daniel took up his new responsibilities in June and will be based in Burkina Faso. He will continue to be involved in the Dry Forest Project.

The decision to promote Daniel follows discussions involving management and staff in February 2005 on the best model to manage CIFOR's existing portfolio of projects while exploring new opportunities in West Africa.

Daniel is already busy negotiating a country agreement and making preparations for the start of the climate change project and continuing support to the Dry Forest project.

One of the biggest challenges that Daniel will face is mobilizing additional resources. CIFOR is confident that with support from its programme areas Daniel will achieve this goal.

UN Study: Many Forest Areas Breeding Grounds for Conflict

Experts urge attention to political, economic, and social issues that have made forests the flash point for many of the world's recent wars

Better management of the world's forests is crucial to reducing conflict and avoiding war, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) State of the World's Forests (SOFO) report for 2005.

Released in March, the report examines a number of key forest issues, including the current condition of the world's forest resources, their management, agroforestry, wood fuel and the role of forests in war and peace.

CIFOR's David Kaimowitz prepared the chapter of the report dealing with forests, war and peace. In this chapter Kaimowitz looks at why forested regions appear to be prone to conflict, what governments can do to address misguided policies and practices that provoke tensions in these areas, and the need to invest heavily in post conflict situations – a time that is especially dangerous for a forest's environmental health.

Over the last 20 years forested areas have been a central staging ground for wars in some two dozen countries, which together house over 40 percent of the world's tropical forests. There are currently armed conflicts in the forested areas of Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Pakistan, Ivory Coast and Uganda.

In other countries that have recently come out of war, such as Cambodia, Liberia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, and Sudan, the way forested regions are governed in the future will be a crucial factor in determining whether violence breaks out again. Forest-related tensions also are a factor in the social violence that plagues areas of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru, Laos, Papua New Guinea, and Brazil.

"There is so much about forested regions today that makes them perfectly primed to play host to war," said Hosny El-Lakany, FAO Assistant Director-General of Forestry. "It is in the forest where one often finds poor, isolated populations who are either ignored or mistreated and may need little encouragement to take up arms, and where there is usually valuable timber, minerals, oil and land that can easily be the source of tension. There is also the simple fact that forests can provide refuge, funds and food for fighters."

According to the report, dealing with the destructive relationship between wars and forests requires attention to the issues that make them such centers of conflict. The report notes that it is in governments' self-interest to address the political, economic, social and cultural concerns of people who live in forested regions.

To avoid violence in forested areas or secure the peace after troubles have occurred, governments should bring local ethnic groups into the political system, provide them with basic services and recognize their rights over forest resources.

Internationally, policies to prevent forests from fueling wars could include sanctions that block armed groups from using timber exports to finance their operations.

"When wars do break out, forest issues can offer a path to peace," CIFOR Director General and author of the report's chapter dealing with forests and conflict, David Kaimowitz said.

"Attention to forestry problems need not wait until hostilities have ceased. Even in the bitter Rwandan civil war

both sides agreed to take steps to avoid killing endangered gorillas. When Colombia's government negotiated with anti-government rebels several years ago, forestry and related environmental issues figured prominently in the talks," Kaimowitz said.

The link between the environment and upheaval is attracting increasing worldwide attention. Last year's Nobel Peace Prize to Wangari Maathai was in recognition for her work with the "Green Belt Movement" which focused international attention to how deforestation contributes to instability in Africa.

According to the FAO chapter, the precise role of forests can vary from war to war. In Aceh in Indonesia and Mindanao in the Philippines, separatist movements have successfully tapped into the political disenfranchisement of forest dwellers. (In fact the Indonesian military often refers to the Aceh separatists as "friends of the forest.") Local discontent over forest issues also played a significant role in the recently ended conflicts in the north of Myanmar and areas of Nicaragua, among others.

Sometimes the forest contributes to violence by helping sustain and prolong war. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge was heavily dependent on timber sales. In Colombia, the forest environment has proven ideal for cultivating and processing illicit crops such as cocaine that help fund anti-government militias. In several other countries international agencies have imposed sanctions on timber sales to keep them from financing the purchase of arms.

As for the effect of wars on the forest themselves, Kaimowitz said that while they are almost always terrible for people, their environmental impact is decidedly mixed. Relatively unsurprising is the fact that military conflicts can result in destructive forest clearing. But what gets less attention, said Kaimowitz, is the fact that "wars can be good for forests."

"No one is saying 'lets start a war so we can save the forest' but the fact remains that in many areas of conflict, forest ecosystems fare better in war time than they do in peace time," he said. "Wars can discourage logging and other resource depleting activities. No one wants to enter a forest full of land mines or where there is a risk of being kidnapped. Look at Colombia. Largely because of years of conflict it has more forest acreage than it did several decades ago."

Ironically, the arrival of peace can be especially destructive for forests. In a number of countries the push for rapid post-war economic recovery has led to excessive logging. Governments routinely use forested areas as places to settle demobilized soldiers and war refugees who are likely to take up destructive farming and resource extraction practices.

The international community would be wise to invest heavily in forested areas during post-conflict periods since such spending can do double duty by preventing a recurrence of fighting and protecting the forest itself.

To view the State of the World's Forests 2005 report, look under 'Publications' at: www.fao.org/forestry/index.jsp

Sustainable Forest Management in Asia-Pacific

United Nations Forum on Forests 5th Session - May, 2005

Presenting the key-note speech at the UNFF panel discussion on forests in the Asia-Pacific, CIFOR's Director General, David Kaimowitz said the first thing that stood out when comparing Asia to other regions around the world was a high-population density and the implication this has in terms of a relatively low amount of forests and forest products that were available for each person.

On average, there is only about one half of a hectare of forest per capita in Asia, which was only one fourth of the global average. The forest cover overall is also declining relatively rapidly, particularly natural forests, as a result of logging and tree crop plantations.

Over half of that is occurring in Indonesia, in part because it is one of the few countries in the region that still has a significant amount of potentially exploitable forests. Other problems include illegal logging and corruption in the region, which involve bank fraud, bribery and misuse of billions of dollars of subsidies.

The other side of the situation of low per capita forests and rapidly increasing demand for forests, is the increase in forest plantations in Asia. Asia has more than 60 per cent of the world's plantations today, mostly in China, India and Japan, as well as in Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Many of the poorest families in Asia depend heavily on forests for their cash, energy, medicinal plants, fodder, and for many other basic needs. The most extreme poverty in India today is concentrated in forested and arid areas, and where there has been little improvement. In China, 80 per cent of the poorest counties are forested, and there is also a high correlation between forests and poverty in Vietnam.

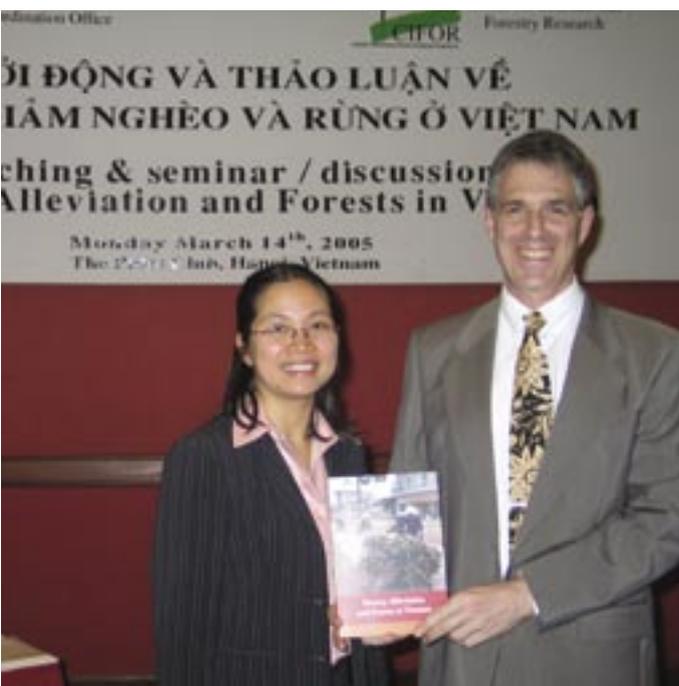
Addressing the Millennium Development Goals means addressing poverty in those regions. Another new trend affecting to poor people and small farmers in Asia, is the

rapid process of forest tenure reform and the transfer of forest management to small farmers. For example, China has distributed 30 million hectares of wasteland and degraded forests to 57 million households to plant trees, and community forestry programmes have been introduced in Nepal and the Philippines.

There are other new issues that have not received much attention, but which must be addressed without forgetting the old problems, according to Kaimowitz. One is the issue of adapting to climate change and the effect it may have on forest fires. Another issue is how to manage biodiversity outside protected areas, which is fundamental for biodiversity conservation in the region. Other trends include payment for environmental services, which are likely to increase in the region.

Kaimowitz highlighted China, which has six national forest programmes that have heavily invested in forests in the last five years, and which have committed \$40 billion to turn farmland into forest. Kaimowitz also highlighted the very serious problem of violent conflict in forested regions, which has been neglected by governments for too long. He added that the issues of ethnic minorities, abandonment, and lack of state services in Asia, as in other regions, are a major threat to peace.

For further information about the UNFF 5th Session in New York, 16 - 27 May 2005 visit: <http://www.un.org/esa/forests/>



CIFOR Launches Book in Hanoi

CIFOR and Vietnam's Forest Sector Support Program Coordination Office successfully launched *Poverty Alleviation and Forests in Vietnam* on March 14 in Hanoi.

Funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and USAID's SANREM project, *Poverty Alleviation and Forests in Vietnam* provides useful guidelines on how future research into forests and livelihoods can best be used to improve national poverty alleviation programs.

CIFOR's Dr. William Sunderlin and co-author with Huynh Thu Ba, said the book launch and its accompanying discussion were held at just the right time.

"The event went very well. The book is timely because it can serve as a resource for the recently begun process of bringing forest sector concerns formally into the national poverty alleviation planning process," Dr. Sunderlin said.

Dr. William Sunderlin and Huynh Thu Ba at the launch of *Poverty Alleviation and Forests in Vietnam*. (Photo by CIFOR)

CIFOR Chair Gets Senate Seat



Chair of CIFOR Board of Trustees, Angela Cropper, has been appointed as an Independent Senator with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

This is a great achievement for Mrs. Cropper, who is widely admired for her dedication not only to her country but also to the global community, through her involvement with a range of international organizations.

In an interview reported by the Trinidad and Tobago Express, Mrs. Cropper said she was glad for the opportunity to serve the nation and the public interest and was humbled by the opportunity.

Along with her husband, the late John Cropper, Mrs. Cropper set up the Cropper Foundation in 1992 to promote a range of important social and

environmental issues and causes, including support for young Caribbean writers, promoting equity in public policy and encouraging environmental education and sustainable natural resource management.

At the international level, Ms. Cropper's distinguished record includes co-chairing the Assessment Panel of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, membership of the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development, Chair of the Board of Trustees of Iwokrama International Centre for Rainforest Conservation and Development in Guyana, and of course, Chair of CIFOR's Board of Trustees, among many others.

Everyone at CIFOR congratulates Mrs. Cropper on becoming an Independent Senator and commend her for setting such a fine example of good global citizenship.

Ms. Cropper was appointed an Independent Senator on 19 January 2005.
GC

Netherlands Pledge €1 Million

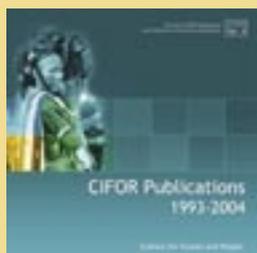
The Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs will provide 1 million Euros every year for the next 5 years to fund a partnership program for districts in Kalimantan to enter the global market.

The partnership program was launched by the Dutch Embassy in Indonesia, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indonesia, Tropenbos Internasional, and CIFOR.

The program will include the districts of Kapuas Hulu, Pasir and Malinau. Companies with HPH (*Hak Pengusahaan Hutan* – 'license to harvest forest resources') concession rights will be invited to work together. Currently 270 HPH forest concessions operate in Indonesia, including 63 in Kalimantan.

At present the partnership involves 10 HPH holders and one forestry company.

The program will strengthen partnerships between forest managers and timber processors and encourage businessmen to embrace local and international markets. Indonesia's domestic market will be the first priority, while international markets to be considered will include Europe, America and Australia among others. Initial marketing emphasis will be placed on meranti.

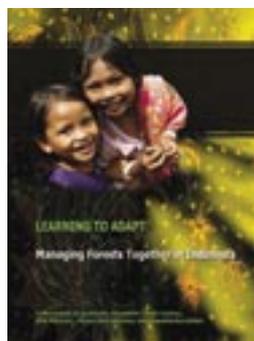


CIFOR Publications CD-ROM 1993-2004

CIFOR's Publications CD-ROM holds a comprehensive collection of the center's publications produced between 1993-2004 and provides a powerful search tool. The CD-ROM contains Monographs, Occasional Papers, CIFOR Newsletters, Annual Reports, Research Abstracts, Policy Briefs and a number of posters and brochures. Also included are more than 1000 articles and chapters produced by CIFOR staff that have appeared in externally published books, journals and other publications during the period. The CD-ROM includes the full text of the publications along with citations and abstracts of all papers published externally.

For a copy of the CD-ROM, contact n.sabarniati@cgiar.org

BOOK REVIEWS



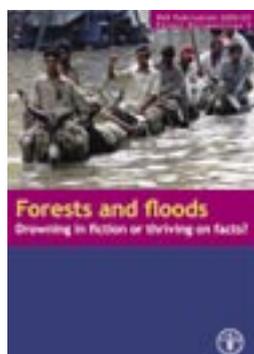
LEARNING TO ADAPT Managing Forests Together in Indonesia

by Trikurnianti Kusumanto, Elizabeth Linda Yuliani, Phil Macoun, Yayan Indriatmoko and Hasantoha Adnan. CIFOR, Yayasan Gita Buana and PSHK-ODA. Bogor, Indonesia. 2005. 191 pages

New and better approaches to managing forests are often the result of overcoming disagreements between different interest groups who use the same forest land and forest resources. It is generally agreed that competing interests should be dealt with by better collaboration among competing groups. But there are many questions about how to go about it in practice. This book tries to answer some of them. *Learning to Adapt* looks at a learning-based approach to collaboration known as Adaptive Collaborative Management (ACM) implemented by CIFOR in Sumatra and Kalimantan. This is a particularly useful reference for community workers, NGO field staff, government extension workers, and anyone wanting to learn more about facilitating local action and learning-based approaches to forest management.

The CIFOR ACM “team’s specific experiences can become a source of reference for forestry practitioners, decision makers and other interested readers in developing alternative strategies for forest management,” according to Emil Salim, Professor of Economics at the University of Indonesia, former Minister for Population and the Environment.

Learning to adapt: Managing Forests together in Indonesia can be downloaded from www.cifor.cgiar.org/scripts/news/scripts/publications/detail.asp?pid=1780



Forests and floods Drowning in fiction or thriving on facts?

by CIFOR and FAO. Bogor, Indonesia. 2005. 30 pages

There is a tendency to blame all natural disasters on human abuse of the natural environment. This is no more evident than in the case of devastating floods and

landslides. Each disaster is followed by a predictable response. Upland farmers and loggers are blamed for clearing and degrading forests. In many people’s minds the use and abuse of forests in upland watersheds represents the main cause of massive lowland floods.

Forests and floods: drowning in fiction or thriving

on facts? explores the scientific evidence linking floods and forests. The booklet reveals that much of what is ingrained in people’s minds cannot be substantiated by science and is often little more than myth. Such conventional wisdom has often led decision-makers to implement policies that adversely affect the livelihoods of millions of people living in upland areas.

Forests and Floods distinguishes fact from fiction and recommends alternative approaches for effective watershed and floodplain management. This authoritative overview has been produced by a group of renowned experts, and should appeal to anyone tired of hearing unsubstantiated clichés. Ultimately, *Forests and floods* aims to better inform policy-makers, development agencies and the media, about developing sound watershed and river-basin management and improved flood-mitigation policies.

Forests and floods: drowning in fiction or thriving on facts? can be downloaded from www.cifor.cgiar.org or www.fao.or.th



Domesticating forests

How farmers manage
forest resources

by Geneviève Michon.
IRD, CIFOR and ICRAF.
Bogor, Indonesia. 2005.
188 pages

Local people in South-east Asia are often cited as skilled forest managers. Rarely, however, is it acknowledged that an essential part of this forest management does not concern natural forests, but forests that have been planted. This book focuses on forest cultivation by smallholder farmers in South-east Asia, one of the most original and lesser known aspects of local forest management in the region and one of the most promising fields for designing alternative strategies for managing forest resources and forest lands.

Natural forests are still present and actively managed in the region. So why do people cut down natural forests and then re-plant the same species of trees? Why have foresters and decision-makers never seriously considered the viability of sustainable and profitable indigenous forest culture?

Based on 10 years of multidisciplinary research, *Domesticating Forests* provides a range of information that helps answer these questions. It shows how forest culture by farmers constitutes a strategy that questions the practical, conceptual and legal aspects of conventional forest management. The book argues these systems need more scientific and political support, because they are full of potential but are now ignored to the point of being endangered. It explains why it is important to consider these examples as viable alternatives to forest extraction and specialized forest

plantations, especially at a time when the world's forests are disappearing at such an alarming rate.

Domesticating forests: How farmers manage forest resources can be downloaded from <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/scripts/newscripts/publications/detail.asp?pid=447>



Kekayaan Hutan Asia

by Citlalli López and Patricia Shanley. Gramedia and CIFOR. Jakarta, Indonesia. 2005.

Forest goods are integral to our daily existence – as ingredients in our cooking, as fibers in our furniture, as handicrafts on our

mantelpiece, as paint and varnish on our windows, or as compounds in our cosmetics.

Kekayaan Hutan Asia is the Indonesian language version of *Riches of the forest: Food spices crafts and resins of Asia* and serves as a first introduction to the many products derived from the rich biodiversity of Asia's forests. Its aim is to heighten public awareness of the commercial and cultural benefits obtained from Asia's forests and to alert consumers to the origins of forest-products used in their daily lives. With its striking ecological and cultural information covering 20 forest goods and botanical and case illustrations, *Kekayaan Hutan Asia* is suitable for a wide range of readers. Each chapter looks at the forest product's use, history and culture, ecology, production, processing, marketing and trends.

Kekayaan Hutan Asia forms part of the Riches of the Forest series produced by a group of researchers who used a common methodological approach to examine and compare more than 60 case studies of commercial NTFP production, processing and trade from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Kekayaan Hutan Asia (written in Indonesian) is available at Gramedia bookstores in Indonesia. The English language publications, *Riches of the Forest: Food, spices, crafts and resins of Asia*, *Riches of the Forest: For health, life and spirit in Africa*, and *Riches of the Forest: Fruits, oils remedies and handicrafts in Latin America* are available while stocks last by emailing t.suhartini@cgiar.org or can be downloaded from www.cifor.cgiar.org.



Though all things differ: Pluralism as a basis for cooperation in forests

by Eva Wollenberg, Jon Anderson and Citlalli Lopez. CIFOR. Bogor, Indonesia. 102 pages

Conflicting interests and increasingly different perspectives about forests require a new approach to forest decision-making that relies on more pluralistic

processes. *Though all things differ* reviews the origins and elements of pluralist forest management. It looks at how people think about differences, including the psychological obstacles that cause them to exclude or ignore others. Using forest-related examples, *Though all things differ* examines legal pluralism, multistakeholder processes and diversity in work teams and discusses the strengths and weaknesses of these different approaches to pluralism. The guide provides questions to encourage readers to practice pluralism in their own contexts. The guide argues that understanding the political assumptions and principles of pluralism can enrich our knowledge of current practices and help to better align practices with the political aim of improving the well-being of all groups.

Though all things differ: Pluralism as a basis for cooperation in forests can be downloaded from <http://www.cifor.cgiar.org>



The Science of Sustainable Development

by Jeffrey Sayer and Bruce Campbell. Cambridge University Press, CIFOR, WWF. United Kingdom. 2004 268 pages.

Drawing on the authors' experiences in Asia, Latin America and Africa, this book reviews how practical science can be applied to real-life conservation and development problems while demystifying the sometimes obscure science of natural resources management. The authors give practical guidance on managing conservation programmes and show how new technologies can allow integrated natural resource management to move from theory to reality. Strong advocates for integrated approaches that encompass all stakeholder, the authors call for institutional arrangements that integrate science and management in development assistance programmes.

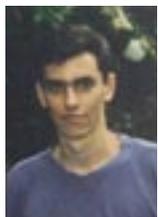
"...cuts through much of the acknowledged complexity in dealing with ecological and related systems and (explains) why small, local steps, such as restoring a quarry, matters." *Mineral Planning*.

"...the case studies provide a refreshingly frank self-critique, ...of great interest to anyone involved in... NRM in developing countries." World Bank's Agnes Kiss, World Bank, in *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*.

For further details, please visit <http://www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521534569>

Staff Update

Welcome to:



Gabriel Medina, Research Assistant in the Forests and Livelihood Programme since December 2004. Gabriel based in Belem, Brazil will continue his earlier research into timber rights negotiations and the impact of timber exploitations on the local consumption of non-timber forest resources. Gabriel has a Masters of Science from the Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil in 2003.



Soaduan (Edo) Sitorus, joined CIFOR in January as a Research Assistant in the Forests and Livelihood Programme. Edo is involved in the socio-economic monitoring of forest dependent communities in several districts in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. He holds a Masters degree in Forestry from the Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia.



Michael Padmanaba, joined CIFOR as a Research Assistant in the Environmental Services and Sustainable Use of Forests Programme in Bogor in January 2005. He assists in the Multidisciplinary Landscape Assessment research, information sharing and dissemination. Nobo – as he is known – has a Masters degree in Forestry from Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia.



Dr. Habtemariam Kassa, joined CIFOR in January as a Scientist within the Forests and Livelihood Programme. Habte is based in Addis Ababa and will be involved in the dry forest project. Before joining CIFOR Habte was employed by the Virginia Tech Consortium as an extension associate for a USAID funded project. He holds a PhD in Rural Development Studies from the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences.



Dr. Pablo Pacheco, joined CIFOR as a Scientist with the Forests and Governance Programme in February, and is also involved in the Forests and Livelihoods Programme. Working out of CIFOR's Brazil office, Pablo is researching the links between decentralization, the role of forests in local development and local livelihoods. He is a PhD candidate in Geography from Clark University, USA.



Hari Priyadi, has taken up the position of Research Assistant in the Forests and Livelihood Programme. He is involved in the Malinau Research Forests/ITTO project in East Kalimantan. In 2003, Hari obtained his MSc degree in Tropical Forest Resource Management from the University Putra Malaysia.



Kresno Dwi Santosa, joined CIFOR in February as a Research Assistant in the Forests and Livelihoods Programme. Kresno is based in Malinau, East Kalimantan and assists the Malinau Research Forest project. He has a Masters degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Management from Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia.



Piia Koponen, a Finland funded Associate Professional Officer, joined CIFOR in February. She is working jointly between CIFOR's Environmental Services Programme and ICRAF in Bogor, focusing on biodiversity research. Before joining CIFOR, Piia worked as a researcher with the University of Helsinki, where she gained a Masters degree in Biology.



Stephen Mupwiwi, joined CIFOR's Eastern and Southern Africa Office, Zimbabwe in February as an IT Administrator. Prior to joining CIFOR, he was a Computer Engineer at Datronics Distribution in Harare. Stephen has a diploma in Computer Studies from Kwekwe Technical College, Zimbabwe.



Popi Astriani, has taken up a support and secretarial position with the Environmental Services and Sustainable Use of Forests Programme. She is assisting the Rehabilitation project and has a degree in International Relations from Muhammadiyah University, Indonesia.



Yunety Tarigan, has joined the Forests and Governance Programme where she will assist in the areas of decentralization and property rights. Prior to CIFOR Nety was a Secretary in the EU Forest Liaison Bureau in Jakarta. Yunety has a degree in Management from STIE SUPRA, Indonesia.



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CIFOR welcomes responses
to this newsletter.
Please e-mail: g.clough@cgiar.org

**Center for International
Forestry Research (CIFOR)**
P.O. Box. 6596 JKPWB
Jakarta 10065, Indonesia
Tel: +62 (251) 622 622
Fax: +62 (251) 622 100
E-mail: cifor@cgiar.org

Regional Offices:

Latin America
Convênio Embrapa - CIFOR
Embrapa Amazônia Oriental Trav.
Dr. Enéas Pinheiro s/n
66.095-100 Belém - Pará, Brazil
Tel/Fax: +55 (91) 40092650
E-mail: cifor@cpatu.embrapa.br

Central Africa
C/o IITA Humid Forest
Ecoregional Center
B.P. 2008, Yaounde
Cameroon
Tel: +237 2 237434/2 237522
Fax: +237 2 237437
E-mail: cifor.cameroon@cgiar.org

Eastern and Southern Africa
73 Harare Drive
Mount Pleasant,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 4 369655/369656/
301028/369595
Fax: +263 4 369 657
E-mail: cifor-zw@cgiar.org

West Africa
CIFOR
06 BP 9478 Ouagadougou 06
Burkina Faso
Tel: +226 5039 3157/5030 4742
Fax: +226 5030 2930
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Eko Prianto joins CIFOR as a Communications Assistant in the Information Services Group, following several years as a CIFOR consultant. Eko is working closely with the communications unit in designing CIFOR publications. Prior to joining CIFOR, he taught graphic-design in Bogor. Eko has a diploma in graphic design from the Modern School of Design, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.



Daniela Cláudia Duarte joined CIFOR's Belem office, Brazil, in April where she provides secretarial and administrative services.



Augustine Ouedraogo, joined CIFOR in February as a Secretary at the CIFOR Project Office in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. Augustine is assisting CIFOR scientists and support staff working in the Dry Forest Project.

Moving on:

Several colleagues left CIFOR recently. We would like to thank them for their contribution to CIFOR and to wish them every success.

Jusupta Tarigan, a Research Assistant in the Forests and Livelihoods programme, resigned in January. He is now with the Tropical Forest Trust's office in Semarang, Central Java.

Takeshi Toma finished his assignment with CIFOR and returned to Japan in March. Toma joined CIFOR in January 2001 and was a Scientist in the Environmental Services and Sustainable Use of Forests Programme. CIFOR is very pleased Toma will continue to collaborate with his former colleagues in several areas.

Luca Tacconi finished his assignment as a Scientist in the Forests and Governance Programme in March after four years with CIFOR. Luca is taking up a position of Associate Professor in Environmental Governance at the Asia Pacific School of Economics and Government with the Australian National University.

Purnomo Djatmiko resigned from his position as the Facility Services Officer in March 2005 after five years of service with the Center.

Graci de Oliveira Anjos, resigned from her secretarial position in April following seven years with CIFOR's office in Brazil.

Contributors:

Charlie Pye-Smith, Greg Clough, Abdon Awono, Daniel Murdiyarso, Hetty Herawati, William Sunderlin, Sven Wunder, Julia Maturana, Hiroaki Kuramitsu, Takeshi Toma, Douglas Sheil, Patrick Nyemeck, Manuel Boissière, Eva Wollenberg.

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