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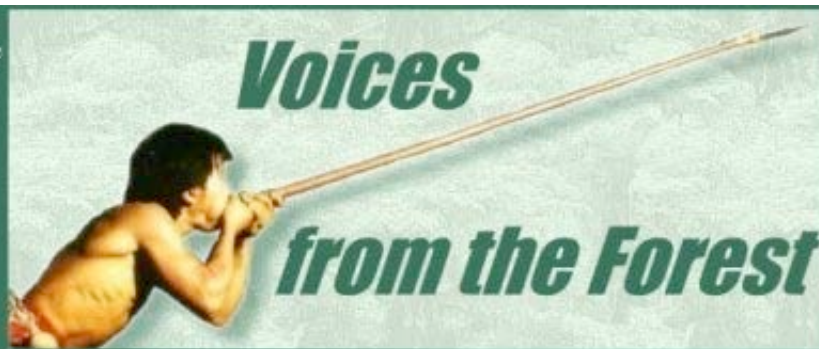
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***Voices from
the Forest***

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April 2002

Bulletin of the
NTPF exchange
programme
Southeast Asia

No. 5
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April 2002

Voices from the Forest

Editorial

The fifth issue of the bulletin 'Voices from the Forest' contains a report of activities and development of the NTFP-Exchange Project from June 2001 to March 2002, and the agenda for March to August 2002 is also included.

There is an article on the workshop in Sri Lanka held last year and an article on selling of handicrafts to donors. In this article, readers are invited to send in reactions - experiences positive or negative - plus tips for seriously interested donors that may somewhere lay in hiding.

Furthermore, the bulletin compares rattan regeneration in Kalimantan and India. There is an article on the status of the Dzao Yen Son, and a short description of the film "Honey Hunters of the Blue Mountains".

To help the public better understand everything that the forest has to offer, every year governmental organizations and NGOs such as PESACRE (Group of Research and Extension in Agroforestry Systems of Acre) organise a fair of forest products. In its 8th year, this fair offered indigenous groups, small producers and women's associations an opportunity to show and sell their wares to the thousands of onlookers that passed by their booths. Music, shows, theater, dancing and ethnic foodstuffs added to the festive spirit. The fair is held for four days, and is crowded with people well into the night. Read all about it in the article "Rubber Tappers, Artists and Motorcyclists: a Fair of Forests Products in Amazonia".

Finally, of course the bulletin again highlights a number of new and/or important publications.

Contributions and reactions are most welcome.

Written by:
Redaction of 'Voices from the Forest'

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EXCHANGE NEWS

Activities & Development (June 2001-February 2002)

Activities and developments during the past 7 months, include the following:

Exchange Visit to Philippines (June 2001)

A group with participants from Indonesia, Malaysia and Cambodia visited Northern Luzon, Mindoro and Palawan. Aim: to get first-hand experience of developments on the islands relating to ancestral domain management and NTFP marketing and to learn about the functions of the Philippine NTFP-Task Force.

Regional meeting Sri Lanka (August 27-September 1, 2001)

This meeting was organized by NSRC, in collaboration with the NTFP Exchange Programme. The focus of the meeting was the possible future establishment of a 'regional label'. (For further details see next article.)

NTFP Focal Point Indonesia

Priority products were identified during a workshop in Bogor, held in August. The identification, in which indigenous representatives from Sabang to Merauke participated, took place on the basis of the following criteria:

- Products are important in more than one locality.
- Relatively (potential) high value in relation to weight.
- Communities (can get) control over the resource.
- Last, but not least: initiatives towards improving marketing/resource management for a particular NTFP already exist locally.

Among the NTFPs thus selected, were: rattan and other vines used in handicraft production; kemiri nuts, medicinal plants, cinnamomum and bird's nests.

Rattan Farmers Association Kalimantan

The rattan project in East Kalimantan is moving into high gear. The Village Alliance of Kedang Pahu is in the process of establishing a Rattan Farmers Association (RFA). The association will exclusively deal with the sustainable harvest of- and trade in rattan (products).

Meanwhile, a team, sent by Swedish furniture retail chain, IKEA, visited Kedang Pahu last January. The company is pursuing an active policy to see that all raw materials entering its products originate from sustainable sources. To this end, IKEA favors short lines between primary producer and furniture factory. The team, headed by senior officer in charge of raw material resource monitoring, Professor Gudmund Vollbrecht, came to meet with rattan farmers and to see some of the rattan groves in the area. 'A model situation,' concluded the team at the end of the visit, 'worldwide we need more of these'. Soon follow-up discussions will be held with IKEA purchasing officers on the potentials of future collaboration.



Community Forest Rehabilitation Sarawak

Several Penan and other communities in the Baram area have taken up initiatives to restore forest earlier damaged by logging. While the initiatives are actively encouraged by the Persatuan Orang Penan, the communities receive (technical) support for the effort from both BRIMAS and SAM-Marudi.

Bottleneck: the Penan involved share a hunter-gatherer background, and as such have little experience in planting per se. Therefore, EP has been asked to facilitate transfer of knowledge and skills from the Dayak Benuaq in neighboring Kalimantan (see agenda below). Meanwhile, EP partner Both ENDS, through its Small Grants Fund, will try and seek funding for the extension of the community forest rehabilitation effort.

NTFP Task Force The Philippines

The Tenure and Resource Access Conference for Forest-based communities in March 2001 was the launching pad for collaborative efforts of NGOs and POs in ancestral domain delineation and management planning activities in Palawan and Mindanao. (For more information on developments in the Philippines please refer to Not by Timber Alone)

AGENDA MARCH-AUGUST 2002

FurniCraft Jakarta (March 4-8, 2002)

SHK Kaltim/RFA, for the first time, will participate in this major Indonesian fair for furniture and crafts. Apart from a stand displaying raw and semi-processed rattan, as well as various traditional and 'new' crafts, a presentation is scheduled during the last day of the fair. Invited for the presentation are NGOs, government agencies, donors and industry contacts.

ILO Workshop Sarawak

Scheduled for April/May is an ILO-sponsored workshop, to be held in Sarawak.

Subject: Indigenous Peoples' Rights, including access rights to forest.

The workshop is co-organized by BRIMAS. EP will facilitate participation of government and NGO representatives from the Philippines and Indonesia.

Visit Rattan Farmers Kedang Pahu to Sarawak (Tentatively in April)

Technical Advise to local communities regarding the planting of rattan in secondary forest.

Regional EP Meeting Ooty, India (second week of August)

Preparations are well under way for the next Regional EP meeting, which will be hosted by Keystone in collaboration with Prakruthi. The venue is located in the hill station of Ooty, Nilgiris District, Western Ghats, India.

Main theme: Community Forest Conservation and Rehabilitation.

Immediately after the meeting, a presentation is scheduled for Nilgiris District and Tamil Nadu State officials. The latter will also be shown a display of products and materials from India and elsewhere in the region. Possible topic for discussion: the auction system for NTFPs, currently in place in most of India - versus other instruments to regulate the extraction of and the trade in forest products.

Finally, at the end of the event, the EP Steering Committee will come together for its annual meeting.

Written by:

Redaction 'Voices from the Forest'

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REPORT OF THE ANNUAL REGIONAL MEETING, SRI LANKA

Several species of birds and reptiles had a very unique opportunity last September in Sri Lanka. They had a chance to study the life style of a group of *Homo Sapiens sapiens* from several different nations who held a meeting within their domain. The location was a Forest Garden in upland Sri Lanka. The group they were studying was the Steering Committee of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) Exchange Programme (EP) for South and Southeast Asia.

The chairman of the local research committee, a Cobra, indicated that although the humans, in general, are very destructive pests, this particular group was not as bad as most. Unfortunately the Cobra failed to submit his ethnographic report in time for this publication so we only have the results of the meeting of the humans.



Strange animals these humans ...

Certification and labelling of NTFPs and FGPs

Partners of the EP are involved, or are getting involved in assisting indigenous communities with the marketing of various Non-Timber Forest Products and/or Forest Garden Products.

The EP, as a grouping of partners in the region with similar objectives, can be instrumental in finding ways to further strengthen the bargaining position of indigenous producers in order to get a premium price for their forest derived products. In this context, there is a perceived need to raise consumer awareness and develop promotional activities for products that are harvested in a way that is sustainable, non-exploitative and that preserves biodiversity.

Among the topics to be considered in this context is the more assertive use of potential assets, such as the direct link that can be established between primary producers and potential consumers, the latter getting to know the exact origins of the product, the primary producer and the way the commodity is produced ('trace-back system').

Meanwhile, major existing certification initiatives appear not very well tailored to fit the needs and constraints of NTFP/FGP producing communities or the organisations supporting them with marketing (e.g.: too expensive, too complicated or not directly covering NTFPs/FGPs).

Hence, large part of the Sri Lanka meeting focused on exploring certification options and the option of developing a recognisable regional label(s) as an instrument for product promotion, both in the domestic and overseas markets.

Prior to this meeting, a discussion paper was prepared (large part based on work of Patricia Shanley, in: P. Shanley, A.R. Pierce, S.A. Laird and A. Guillen; forthcoming publication: "Tapping the Green Market", Earthscan Press), with following contents:

1. Context of certification
2. NTFP certification
3. Lessons learned in marketing certified timber products
4. Lessons learned by Rainforest Alliance's NTFP certification project
5. Opportunities in NTFP Certification
6. Challenges of NTFP Certification

The mentioned publication contains an appendix "Generic guidelines for assessing the management of NTFPs". These guidelines (largely based on FSC principles and criteria) have for instance been proposed for SmartWood operations dealing with NTFPs.

[In another section in this Bulletin you can find another interesting contribution by Patricia on Forest Products in Amazonia!]

Expected outcome of the Sri Lanka meeting

- A. Exchange of experiences with community based marketing: successes, constraints and lessons learned.
- B. Discussion covering both related types of products (NTFPs, FGPs) in the framework of the possible future establishment of a 'regional label', which is:
 - to be used in home markets and overseas;
 - cost-effective (cheap) and manageable;
 - transparent and understandable to both (community) producers and consumers;
 - developed bottom-up;
 - based on clear criteria;
 - practical to monitor on the basis of clear indicators;
 - linked or not linked to existing labels/certificates.

Concepts

1. The term 'Non Timber Forest Product' (NTFP) encompasses all biological materials other than timber which are extracted from forests for human use.
2. By 'forest' is meant a natural ecosystem in which trees are a significant component. However, forest products are derived not only from trees, but from all plants, fungi and animals for which the forest ecosystem provides habitat. Human intervention per se does not make an ecosystem 'unnatural'. Although human origination does. Hence, whereas managed, secondary or degraded forests (with a potential for ecosystem maturity) are sources of NTFPs, plantations are not.
3. 'Analog forestry' is a method to create tree dominated ecosystems similar or analogous to the natural forest. It aims at restoring deforested and degraded lands and to offer local people new sources of income, food and other essential needs. AF is a system of silviculture which imitates the architectural structure and ecological function of the original vegetation.
4. 'Forest Garden Product' (FGP) refers to a system of crop certification, developed by NSRC for farmers who grow crops using the principles of Analog Forestry. The name was inspired by a traditional cultivation method in Asia, known as 'forest gardens'.



Mapping forest gardens

Results of the Sri Lanka meeting

Starting point of the discussions was the overall consensus that the work of the EP partners is based on three fundamental notions:

1. *conservation of bio-diverse forest environments;*
2. *protection of human rights, especially of forest dwellers; and,*
3. *a good and sustainable livelihood for people living in and around bio-diverse forest areas.*

The next point, which was discussed at some length, was the fact that there are other agencies that already provide standards for the collection or production of forest products.

In the case of NTFP management, 'sustainable production' means practices that work within ecological constraints, provide socio-economic benefits to harvesters, producers and local communities, and are in alignment with prevailing cultural norms. The criteria within each certification system should reflect these three cornerstones of sustainability.

Systems directly relevant to NTFP certification include:

1. the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which promotes forest stewardship practices world-wide through an accreditation program of forest product certifiers;
2. the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), which promotes sustainable agriculture through an international accreditation program of organic agriculture certifiers; and
3. the Fair-trade Labelling Organisations International (FLO), which promotes equitable trade relations between producers and consumers by coordinating national fair-trade labelling initiatives in 17 countries.
4. FGP certification; although not yet accredited in some important consumer markets (like EU and USA), this certification system is considered very pragmatic, more easily applicable and adaptable to local variations, cost-effective and putting much emphasis on biodiversity and sustainability.

The third point that was raised was the fact that the certification process is usually very expensive, requiring a larger organisation and trained staff. Most of the communities that the NTFP Exchange Programme works with can not afford the expense.

The fourth point was that in many instances certification may not really be needed, in particular in cases of local marketing where customers already know the producer. The most important reason for certification is to increase sales to markets where concerns over environment, (food) safety and quality (Good Agricultural Practice, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, HACCP), and social conditions (child labour, labour conditions) require strict management and quality control systems.

Subsequently, all the "Generic guidelines for assessing the management of NTFPs" were reviewed by the participants of the Colombo meeting, and recommendations for amendments were formulated and forwarded to Patricia Shanley.

Although too late to be incorporated in the publication "Tapping the Green Market", our recommendations will be subject of a wider expert consultation meeting that is scheduled towards the end of 2002. This platform meeting is supposed to include representatives from FAO, UNCTAD, FSC, IFOAM, FLO, and of course the NTFP/EP!

Concretely, it was decided that:

1. The NTFP/EP will not establish its own certification programme, but rather engage in discussions with existing certification schemes ways and means to implement affordable local certification bodies, accredited by partners in the market. The EP supports (be it on the condition of a number of proposed amendments with respect to the principles and criteria) the "generic guidelines" that are the result of discussions between FSC, IFOAM and FLO. The guidelines should in any case integrally contribute to the three fundamental notions mentioned above.
2. Once there is more clarity on the added value of NTFP certification (so far there are only a few cases), the NTFP/EP will encourage and assist forest communities to have their products certified by the system and organisation most appropriate to them.
3. The NTFP/EP will develop a logo to give a clear identify to the products of the communities and organisations associated with the NTFP/EP group.

Strategic choices for the EP

After the discussions on certification and labelling, the partners of the Exchange Programme had yet to confront another important issue. The region of South and Southeast Asia being vast and characterised by a rich variation in environments, cultures and state of economic development, the challenge for the EP is to put priority on further *expansion* or to *consolidate and intensify* its work to have a greater impact in the areas where it is already working.

In order to remain cost-effective and efficient, and provide clear and instructive models, it was decided that the EP should slow down its expansion and consolidate the benefits in the areas where it is already working. Although the contacts that have been made in other countries will be continued, it will not be a major emphasis of the EP to expand.

At the same time, however, the Steering Committee encouraged its member organisations to promote the principles of the EP among other groups and encourage them to join the movement. In order to become more effective and pro-active in this respect, it was agreed that sub-regional approaches (e.g. island states Indonesia, Philippines, East Malaysia; Indochina region with Vietnam, Laos, North Thailand, Cambodia, southern China; Indian Subcontinent with Sri Lanka, South India, Bangladesh, Bhutan) may be more valuable than trying to share all of the work among all partners in all countries.

The idea of sub-regional approaches will be further elaborated in the new Strategic Plan that is currently being elaborated with input from the various partners. The formulation of this plan is supposed to be completed by June/July 2002, after which it will be submitted to the Steering Committee for approval. Subsequently, the plan will be discussed with several donors for funding.



What about the cobra?

The cobra had no chance to observe the final sessions of the NTFP Steering Committee because these were held in Colombo. The SC was joined by a group of representatives from government, NGOs and the private sector (including the Asian representative of IFOAM), all of whom also interested in the relationship between NTFP product development and biodiversity. In this way, the Steering Committee members were made aware of the needs and desires of the other groups in Sri Lanka, while at the same time they could offer the EP's views and strategies regarding NTFP development in the country and the region.

Finally, it was agreed that the next meeting of the Steering Committee would be held in the second week of August 2002 in Nilgris, situated in the Western Ghats mountain range of Southwest India. Hopefully some other species of life on earth will become aware that a few individuals of the human family are not really pests.



*Written by:
Bert-Jan Ottens (ProFound)
based on text of Pastor Delbert Rice (Not By Timber Alone no. 3)*

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CRAFTS ARE HARD TO SELL (TO DONORS)

There will hardly be a need to explain to readers of 'Voices' the importance of handicraft products as a source of income for indigenous households in Asia. Forest materials used for craft items include several species of rattan, buri, nito, bamboo, abaca and many more.

While numerous communities do indeed earn cash through the sales of these products, there appears to be plenty of room for improvement as prices paid to craftspeople are usually very much on the low end. Among the bottlenecks met by even the most skilled of them, is a lack of information regarding what designs far-away customers really crave for. Another constraint refers to difficulties with finding or securing outlets¹.

The indisputable importance of crafts is reflected in the work of EP partners. (See earlier issues of 'Voices'.) These initiatives, in a nutshell, share the following characteristics:

1. Quality and customer preferences are fully addressed.
2. Niche markets at home and/or overseas are explored.
3. Serious investment in skill development and capacity building at the community level is seen as key.
4. Product development is related to issues of sustainability and fairness of price.

While perhaps it is true that earlier approaches (by others) directed at developing/assisting handicraft home industries may have not worked that well, we wish to test promising innovative initiatives developed with and by several EP partners.

Among the initiatives:

Community Crafts Centre - Philippines

CCC-P is initiated by the NTFP Task Force, in reaction to mounting requests from IP communities in different parts of the Philippines. CCC-P started with identifying a promising niche for community produced crafts. That niche is the conference kit market. Rationale behind the identification is that conferences are most plentiful in the Philippines, both for the government and non-government sectors, and including conferences dealing with the environment, nature conservation and indigenous peoples concerns. It has also been observed that existing supplies of conference tokens and kits are often shoddy, unimaginative or overused. Therefore, an assemblage of indigenous materials from across the country crafted into made-to order conference kits seemed a niche that would well suit the needs and capacities of local community NTFP producer and processor groups.

The line of products, so far, includes folders, envelopes, binders, pens and penholders, scratch pads and picture frames. The CCC-P as a whole plans to be an assembly point/coordinating center for crafts products providing design, product development and quality control services in tandem with marketing services to community supplier groups.

Advanced Training Sessions Kalimantan/Sulawesi

Jakarta-based Dian Niaga, assists local communities with the marketing of crafts, made from rattan, bamboo and other NTFPs. (See Voices 4). Until recently DN mainly reached out to West Kalimantan. Now it is extending its reach to communities in East Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi. As a first step, advanced training sessions for rattan weavers are organized in different locations. The sessions aim at assisting already skilled craftsmen- and women in diversifying and developing new products. The latter, with potential top-end customers in mind.

That is all well and good. However, during the past months, while trying to find funding for the much-needed Community Crafts Center in the Philippines (and earlier the same for a Handicraft cum Cultural Center in Sarawak) implicit anti-crafts bias was met almost everywhere. In the end, one got the feeling of running against a stone wall of indifference. It seems that crafts, at least to the donor community, are considered marginal, déjà vu and incredibly boring.

Readers are invited to send in reactions - experiences positive or negative - plus tips for seriously interested donors, that may somewhere lay in hiding!

Footnote 1: We came across a rather odd example of the latter, recently while visiting an Iban longhouse, not far from the busy oil town of Miri, Sarawak. In that longhouse, Bukit Song, the woman in charge told us how, whenever they discovered a good place for sales - whether it was near the Brunei border or a spot in the center of town - it would never last long. One could wait for a city official to show up soon and declare the location off-limits. Suddenly a permit was needed and by no means would the Dayak qualify.

Written by:

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Field Coordinator NTFP Exchange Programme

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Voices from the Forest

RATTAN REGENERATION IN KALIMANTAN AND INDIA. TWO APPROACHES: VARIED RESULTS

Rattan or cane is one of the main NTFP from the tropical forests in Asia. It grows in the most fragile ecosystems of the world. Worldwide demand for rattan products are on the increase. The ever-increasing demand of rattan has resulted in over harvesting of the resource leading to scarcity of the resource. Rattan producing countries like Indonesia, Malaysia and India paid very little attention to conserve or regenerate the resource.

The over exploitation of rattan resources is the outcome of the narrow forest policy perused by the rattan producing countries. The commercial forest policy followed in these countries emphasised on earning maximum revenue from timber. This has resulted in logging for timber as the main forest produce in comparison to the miniscule revenue earned from NTFPs like rattan. Of late, it is recognised that the narrow approach of removal of timber from tropical forests is the unsustainable use of the fragile ecosystem. Harvesting and conservation of NTFPs like rattan provides an alternative to practice sustainable use of the tropical forests.

In the tropical forests of Western Ghats, India the forester's perceived rattan as weed. They thought that this can be harvested forever. The removal of rattan by the forest department from the high forest regions in Western Ghats from 1950s reached the peak in 1970s and there after the availability of rattan started dwindling. Broadly, the reasons for destruction of the rattan resource in Western Ghats can be summarised as follows:

Unsustainable harvesting or harvesting by contractors.

The forest department assigned the job of harvesting of rattan to contractors. These contractors employed labourers who went into the forest and harvested mature as well as young rattan. This resulted in destruction of the resource as the young lines were damaged in the process. The indigenous people who harvest rattan do not adopt these destructive methods. They have the skills to harvest only matured rattan. However the labourers do not have these skills and they remove all the available rattan from forest. Further, the most important aspect is the indigenous people (tribal) have stake in conserving the resource whereas for the laborer it is just doing his job work.

Logging

Removal of timber has been one of the major reasons for destruction of rattan resources. In Western Ghats, the softwood species were removed by plywood industries. These were the tall trees, which supported the growth of rattan resource. Once such trees were removed, the support system for regeneration came to abrupt halt. There was no conducive environment for the growth of rattan.

Increased demand

Rattan products were traditionally used in agriculture. The demand was restricted to domestic use. However, once the demand from urban consumers increased, the result was shortage of supply and increased pressure on the forest that led to destruction of the resource.

Rattan plantations

Realising the precarious condition of the dwindling of rattan resource in Western Ghats, the Forest Department launched special research and development efforts to establish rattan plantations.

They selected well-stocked forest areas, with 80% canopy density areas for planting rattan. These were the regions, which originally supported rattan resource. They cleared the undergrowth and planted rattan in rows. In order to get the good results and

assured growth, they fed the saplings with chemical fertilizers.

The experiment of rattan plantations is almost two decades old, being tried out in different locations in Western Ghats. However, despite careful attention paid by R&D wing they were not successful in establishing rattan plantations. The rattan saplings survived, but the growth was stunted.

The attempts to grow rattan under plantation model was a failure in Western Ghats, India

Rattan Regeneration in East Kalimantan, Indonesia

Having seen the dismal performance of Rattan Plantations in Western Ghats, I was always fascinated by the concept of Rattan Home Gardens (RHG) practiced by certain Dayak Communities in Eastern Kalimantan. I read about them as well as heard from friends in EP about RHG. I was wondering that these RHG may succeed only in small area and it is practically impossible to harvest large quantity of rattan from this home garden.

In August 2000, I was invited to Samarinda in East Kalimantan to attend the workshop on "Sharing experiences in Natural Resource Management." In this workshop many NGOs as well as community based organisations dwelt upon the concept of RHG.

After the workshop I decided to visit the Dayak Communities who practiced RHG on extensive scale. Friends from BRIHMHAS as well as PLASMA provided the necessary assistance to reach the remote areas.

The journey from Samarinda to Damai on the Mahakaam river (for 18 hrs) exposed me to the harsh reality of destructive policies followed by the Indonesian government. As we were going upstream, there were regular cargo coming down streams to Samarinda. These were the huge mountains on the barge carrying timber logs or mineral. Occasionally I did see barge carrying rattan. However it was obvious that the natural resources of Kalimantan was being over exploited and Mahakaam river was the silent spectator. It also revealed the least importance given to NTFP in the region.

From Damai we headed towards Benung region a drive for six hours. Vast stretches of barren, burnt forestlands the remains of forest fire stood as a witness to the destruction of natural resources.

As we reached Benung, we were able to see the secondary forests near the village. I spent three days visiting various villages around the region. The "Simpuking System " as it is locally called is a successful model of Community Forest Management based on traditional and customary techniques. Having seen the RHG in practice I feel that the following are the basic concepts of RHG:

- The RHG is essentially a secondary forest. The area is almost like forest. The Dayak communities have delicately established rattan and other useful species in such secondary forest. In these secondary forest the enrichment has taken place with selected species carefully chosen by the local people.
- Each family is involved in nurturing the rattan saplings, either near the house or in the areas away from village. They plant different species of rattan which serves different purpose as well as matures at different time.
- The harvesting starts only when rattan is matured. They harvest only when they are sure of remunerative price. Otherwise they can leave it in the forest, it is like a fixed deposit in a Bank. It can be cashed whenever there is a need.

Comparison of two models of Rattan Regeneration:

Rattan home gardens (East

Rattan plantations (Western Ghats,

Kalimantan)

Based on the philosophy of regeneration which is similar to natural succession inputs are generated locally

Traditional, but involves highly technical skills of Dayaks in establishing rattan home gardens over centuries.

Has mixed spices of fruit, spices and other species that provide food security during long gestation period to community.

Community based approach with high involvement of communities

Conserves biodiversity as it attempts to mimic the primary forest.

The results are verifiable and concrete. Time tested RHG for generations.

Provides sustainable livelihood to forest dwelling communities

The experience of visiting numerous rattan home gardens in Eastern Kalimantan was like being on a pilgrimage to the holy place. The holy place to see the reality of existing practical model to reestablish rattan as well as the diversity of tropical forest ecosystem. It will be wise to learn from the experience of such Dayak communities to regenerate the dwindling rattan resources in Asia.

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Based on the philosophy of plantation model, an attempt to establish rattan with external input.

Based on modern forestry skills, which is narrow in its approach and yet to meet the test of time.

Monoculture rattan plantations being established under a good forest region with high density of canopy. Does not meet the need of food security.

Bureaucratic approach, officer's plan and local forest dwellers participate as labourers implementing a government project. No involvement of community.

Reduces biodiversity as the emphasis is on one species.

The results are uncertain. It is premature to arrive at any conclusion over R&D efforts.

Unsustainable as community does not benefit from the plantations.

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Voices from the Forest

THE STATUS OF DZAO YEN SON LIVING IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF BA VI NATIONAL PARK

I. Background

Dzao ethnic people of Yen Son village have been living in the north-west of Ba Vi mountain for over a century. The Dzao traditionally practice shifting cultivation for their living. Before 1960, they lived at an altitude of between 600 and 1,000 m, which is along the streamline of the Aovua.

In 1960, a resettlement program asked the Dzao to move down between 50 and 100 m for resettlement. The total land area was around 1,200 to 1,300 ha, in which cultivating land covered 47 ha, land for plantation was 400 ha, 8 ha for wet rice, and the rest was regeneration forest. The population at that time was approximately 150 people in 30 households.



Special Use Zone (Ba Vi National Park)

At present, Yen Son village consists of 170 households with 782 persons. After 40 years of resettlement and development, there are only 47 ha resident land and 8 ha wet rice left for the villagers in Yen Son. There is no longer available land for cultivation, living place and preserving traditional values from Dao ancestors. Traditional land, which is the heritage of Dao indigenous ancestors is now under the control of the Ba Vi National Park and the AOVUA Tourist Company.

II. Causes for Poverty in Yen Son village

There are different causes leading to the poverty to Dzao Yen Son, but the followings are the main ones to impact badly on the people:

Firstly, there is a lack of unity for land use right in the area. As a result, land resources were not effectively used. In addition, the soil is very poor and rocky.

Secondly, they experience a serious lack of land for cultivation/farming and they have not obtained the rights for long-term land use on their own land.

Thirdly, there have been certain achievements from the government's investments and support over the past 30 years. However, during the implementing process, the programmes did not respect fully the involvement of local people in development activities.

Lack of unity for land use right

There are many different causes leading to the decline of the natural resources in Vietnam. They are the growth of the population, the cleared forests, wood smugglers, the expansion of industry trees, the building for irrigation system and infrastructure

and finally the uncompleted policies of the government and the implementers of local authorities for development activities.

Ba Vi is a mountainous area, 75 km from Hanoi. The establishment of Ba Vi National Park has affected the rights to forest land use of the Dzao Yen Son. For example, 20 ha was taken from the Dzao Yen Son in 1998 for Ao Vua tourism under the title "borrowing land". Until now, the Ao Vua tourist company has not paid for land tax, and district authorities do not have any compensation for the villagers. Last year, the National Park again allocated 107 ha to the Ao Vua tourist company, which was allocated to the villagers before. So, the land for livelihood of Dzao people is getting smaller and smaller.

Dzao ethnic people in Ba Vi

The Dzao are one of the most populous ethnic minority people in Vietnam. In all, they number about 700,000 people living in the North. Their ancestors were moved to the South from China for a long time ago and they are now in Vietnam, Thailand, and Lao.

The Dzao ethnic people have a diversified culture and they have their own language. Naturally, the Dzao have a close relationship with the forests, while especially Dzao women know a lot of herbal medicine plants from the forests.

Dzao people lived in Ba Vi since the beginning of the 20th century. Their ancestors lived in mountain caves and along the streams running down from the three high tops of a range of Ba Vi mountains. In 1959-1960, the government resettled about 150 Dzao at 100 meters in height above the sea. In 1963, the Dzao people received 18 ha for wet rice scattered in two villages. Of 18 ha, 8 ha was allocated to Yen Son village and 10 ha to Hop Nhat village.

At present, there are 170 households with almost 1,800 people living in these two villages and they still have only 18 ha for cultivation. It is clear that they have not enough land for their cultivation. As a result, they have to come to the forests to cut down the trees for sales for their livelihood or they have to exchange their labour force. Meanwhile, Dzao women sell herbal medicine plants, which is very sacred and mystically transferred for livelihood.

Following Doi Moi in forest management, in 1990 the government allocated 700 ha of Eucalyptus and 200 ha of acacia to the two villages mentioned above for plantation. Each household received 320,000 VND/ha (valued at 50 USD). These plantations were at a height of 100 meters, while the trees could be harvested after 7 years. Today, more than 10 years have passed and the Eucalyptus has already been cleared, but nothing can grow on this land any more.

In 1991, Ba Vi National Park was established by the Prime Minister. Since then, it was decided to take 400 ha for Eucalyptus and acacia plantations, which was allocated to the Dzao people by the Hanoi People's Committee at a height between 100-400 meters for their management. Recently, the villagers were allowed to cut down Eucalyptus in the areas called "buffer zone of Ba Vi National Park".

Although the Dzao signed in the contract for their planting and harvesting Eucalyptus, of 40,000 people who is living surrounding in 7 communes, there is no one that has the right to use the land in the buffer zone of the National Park. Their land left from the ancestors is now belonging to the National Park and AO Vua tourist company.

III. TEW approaches towards Dzao villagers in Yen Son

Yen Son village is the first place where (EP partner: red.) TEW started field activities. This is also the place where Ms. Tran Thi Lanh (TEW's director: Red.) has been doing her research on human ecology systems in the buffer zone.

The objective of TEW is to support Dzao communities to have enough management capacity so that their lives can be sustainable in the buffer zone of the National Park.

Because they have been living in this area for a long time already and they can involve in the development activities for the National Park.

To reach the above objective, TEW established some pilots with practical activities conducted by key farmers in Yen Son. In 1994, TEW started to do PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) and facilitated the establishment of a group of 11 Dzao women "Ba Me" as a pilot for herbal medicine plants gardens. These "Ba Me" were sent on study tours to exchange experience on herbal medicine. After that, all of 11 "Ba Me" continued to be trained by Doctor Nguyen thi Ngoc Lam, a herbalist from the Vietnam Association for Traditional Medicine and by Nguyen Luong Thuan, a pharmacist from the Vietnam Institute for Medicine.

Another pilot was established based on the findings from the first research. That is, a biological agro-forestry model on the slopping land involving 7 farmers who used to have their house in Ao Vua area in the National Park. (Their original land is now becoming a tourist area, but some of them are not happy at all with the new living and they want to return to where they used to live before.)

At this time TEW has helped one farmer establish a household economic model. After three years this model has become a demonstration for others to visit. TEW has brought many different key farmers from different places to visit this model. Among these, there are key farmers from Lao.



The author (centre) with Mr. Chau (CIRD staff) and Dr. Chinh (bee specialist)

TEW again conducted another PRA in 1996 in order to get to know problems of the community. The villagers said to TEW that their biggest need is the right for land use at a height of 250 meters, which now partly belongs to the buffer zone of the Ba Vi National Park. TEW has been trying to support them to secure land rights for long-term use. However, these efforts of TEW failed as there appears to be a difference of vision and ideas between TEW and local authorities.

In September 1998, the Management Board of the National Park established a project on "Building an agro-forestry model to stabilize the living of Dzao people in Ba Vi" with total funds of well over VND five billion. They asked Prof. Nguyen Van Truong, Prof. Le Van Khoa and Ms. Tran Thi Lanh for their comments. As far as we know, the comments of Ms. Lanh were not accepted. We could not understand why? We only know that until now (nearly 3 years already) we did not see any model conducted by the National Park for stabilizing the living of Dzao people as they mentioned in the project. For us, the project should inherit biological agro-forestry model conducted by

the Dzao people over the last 8 years with the helps of TEW in technologies.

IV. Land allocation in Ba Vi

The most important question is whether the Dzao community has any other option, besides land contract? At present, the land contract is very difficult in practice and we can say that it is difficult for the villagers to get land right certificates for 50 years.

However, legal documents show that the land right certificates can be done for the Dzao people. The official documents relating to the land right certificates such as Decree no. 02/CP issued in 1994 on the land and forest land allocation; the Decree no. 01/CP on the land and forest land contract; and other circulations and instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for implementing the Decrees mentioned above, especially Decree no 163/CP issued by the Government recently.

The main objective of the government mentioned in the above Decrees and documents is to get clarity about the owner of land, who can have benefits from the land, but who is also responsible for land management and use in a effective way and legally followed. However, we still wonder the following questions:

1. How should we manage and protect special use forests over a height of 400 meters for maintaining gene?

Next to the special use forests of Ba Vi National Park is 50,000 villagers from Dzao, Muong, and Kinh people living surrounding National Park. If the National Park does not know how to involve the surrounding villagers in forest management and protection, we are afraid that the National Park meets many different difficult to keep well the forests. The National Park could not use their working days to chase 50,000 villagers for their cutting down the trees in the evening for their livelihoods in the buffer zone.

2. So, if the special use forests should be protected, then how will the living of villagers in the buffer zone be solved? According to the Decrees issued by the government, the villagers living in the buffer zone have fully the rights to obtain land right certificates for long term use based on the planning and management of the National Park in a scientific and adaptable way for sustainability, but the indigenous people should be given the priority on the top.

V. Recommendations

It is clear that there is a dispute for forest land between indigenous people who have been living there for a long time already and the Ba Vi National Park and the Ao Vua tourist company. The indigenous people here are already adaptable with eco-system and environment conditions and they also shaped their traditional culture for themselves on their land. This dispute made the villagers lose their confidence and the loss belongs to the ethnic people in terms of economic and other social benefits.



The author (right) with Dr. Chinh (a bee specialist)

To balance benefits for each side it is needed to get a referee in policy and law from the Vietnamese Party, official authorities, local people, representatives CEMMA, and NGOs for common interests and legitimate benefits of the people in terms of economic, political, cultural, and social aspects.

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Voices from the Forest

HONEY HUNTERS OF THE BLUE MOUNTAINS (FREE ADVERTISEMENT)

The film "Honey hunters of the Blue Mountains" documents the lives of the last honey hunters in the Nilgiris hills of Southern India and their intricate relationship with *Apis dorsata* bees. Besides spectacular shots of Kurumba honey hunters scaling down steep cliffs and tall trees, the film offers views of the stunning landscape in this part of the Western Ghats, its wildlife and close-ups of the bees foraging and life in the hive. The film tries to capture the very essence of living with bees, it narrates the myths surrounding the harvest, while also addressing environmental degradation and some of the hardships encountered by the Kurumba and other tribes. It ends with a resume of Keystone's work in enabling the honey hunters to more successfully market honey and wax.

The film, produced by Riverbanks Studios (New Delhi) in collaboration with EP partner Keystone, has won several prizes for documentary films in both North America and Europe. At one occasion, the 11th international Animal Film Festival, held in St. Albert, France, March 2001 it got prizes for:

- Best sound;
- Best Man-Animal interactions; and,
- The Special Jury prize.

Part of the sales proceeds from the film will contribute towards 'The Honey Hunters Development Fund' set up by Keystone.

Duration: 30 minutes

Available on video (VHS) and CD

Distributed by:

Bees for Development

Address: Troy, Monmouth NP25 4 AB, UK

Fax: +44.16007-16167

Email: busy@planbee.org.uk

Price Video: £ 28.90

Price CD: £ 22.80

Postage charge: in the UK (0%), within Europe (10%) and outside Europe (25%).

Keystone Foundation

Address: Groves Hill Rd., PB 35, Kotagiri, 643217, Nilgiris, India.

Fax: +91.4266-372277

Email: kf@keystone-foundation.org

Price Video (incl. mailing): US\$ 30

Price CD (incl. mailing): US\$ 23

Written by:

Redaction 'Voices from the Forest'

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RUBBER TAPPERS, ARTISTS AND MOTORCYCLISTS: A FAIR OF FOREST PRODUCTS IN AMAZONIA

Pioneering socioeconomic and environmental changes are being implemented in the western state of Brazil, Acre. Notably entitled, "Governo da Floresta" (Government of the Forest), Amazonian Governor Virgilio Viana has created state legislation that favors the small producer and creates economic incentives for extractors to stay in the forest. The government has also promoted zoning to conserve forests as well as creating a new arm of the government, the Secretary of Forests and Extractivism (SEFE). Headed by dynamic leader, Carlos Vicente, the aim of the new department is to conduct applied research on non-timber and timber products and ways to make the forest a sustainable and attractive option to industries and small producers. To achieve this, over a score of dedicated researchers from a wide range of governmental and nongovernmental organizations are working together, each investigating the ecology and management of one species of non-timber forest product such as medicinal oils, fibers and fruits.

To help the public better understand all that the forest offers, governmental organizations and NGOs such as PESACRE (Group of Research and Extension in Agroforestry Systems of Acre) offer an annual fair of forest products. In its 8th year, the fair offers indigenous groups, small producers and women's associations an opportunity to show and sell their wares to the thousands of onlookers that pass by their booths. Music, shows, theater, dancing and ethnic foodstuffs add to the festive spirit, the fair is held for four days and is crowded with people well into the night.



Indigenous groups sell traditional ceramics, necklaces of palm seeds and feathers while groups of women offer home made medicinal cremes, lotions and syrups. Rubber tappers offer the historic extractive product of Amazonia, rubber, fashioned into shoes, key chains, and Amazonian birds and beasts. Alongside the rubber tappers, a new rubber based product is sold, "vegetable leather". Bags, holsters, leggings and backpacks boast sales tags of hundreds of dollars. This booth hosts a wide range of customers from conservation minded fashion plates to numerous motorcyclists, wearing vegetable leather instead of their former animal based costumes.



A seminar by researchers and invitations to agroindustries helped to create links between forest based groups and commercial prospects. The stated objective of FLORA (Fair of Forest Products of Acre) is to educate the public regarding the potential of the forest and to help forest products become competitive in the local, national and international markets. The Fair demonstrates the dream of the government of Acre, "showing practical and viable alternatives for sustainable development, proving that the survival of traditional communities is possible without destroying the environment".

*Written by:
Patricia Shanley
CIFOR, Indonesia.*

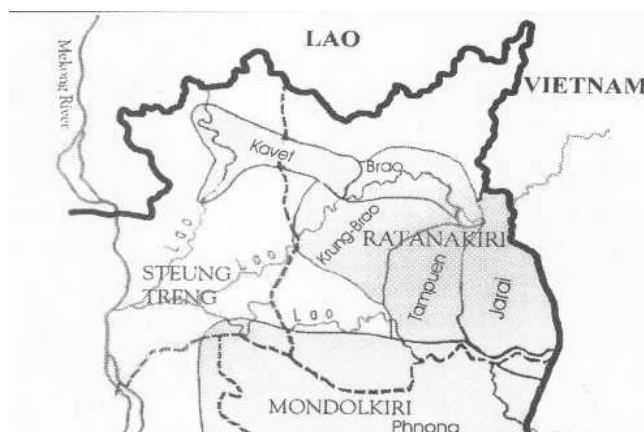
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Voices from the Forest

Sustainable Utilization of Forest and Natural Resources Through Community-Based Management - Experience of the NTFP Project, Ratanakiri Province -

The context

The Northeast highland of Cambodia is a region which has been isolated from development for generations. Its national borders with both Vietnam and Laos, make the region important for trans-boundary biodiversity conservation. However, cross-border trade in wildlife and other forest products is creating increased pressure on the natural resources and local communities. The indigenous highland peoples who have long inhabited the area, live in a state of dynamic dependence on the land and natural resources. This is especially true regarding the Mondulakiri and Ratanakiri Provinces, where subsistence based indigenous communities represent the majority of the local population.



Source: Colm (1997)

As shown in the map above, there are 8 indigenous groups in the Ratanakiri Province (meaning "mountains of jewels"). The province and its inhabitants remained in relative isolation until the 1993 elections, and therefore the high forest cover was maintained. This is changing very rapidly due to the economic liberalisation policies and improved access to the province. Proposed sealed road links with Vietnam, Laos PDR and neighbouring Steung Treng Province (situated nearby the Mekong River), would further open up the area for land speculation and natural resource exploitation. This will have very far reaching impacts on local indigenous people unless their community land and resource rights can be documented and protected.

Issues

Although some progress has been made in the recognition of customary resource tenure rights over the past 5 years by the government in its policy, many challenges still remain. The government considers the Northeast region as the last remaining frontier for development. Commercial cash crop plantations and logging operations are promoted as helping to fuel the national economy. Small-scale gold and gem mining have been undertaken in an unregulated way, creating environmental hazards. Accelerating immigration of people from lowland provinces - attracted by the fertile volcanic soils - has resulted in most of the land along major roads being deforested for cashew and coffee plantations and other cash crops. The resulting encroachment on customary land and forests is a major threat to the way of life of the indigenous people.

A number of forest products are exported from Ratanakiri, mostly illegally. Wildlife poaching includes pangolins, monitor lizards, reticulated pythons and slow loris. Eaglewood, rattan, diptocarp resin and malva nuts, find their way to markets in Phnom Penh and Vietnam, and from there to the Chinese markets. Traditional Chinese

medicines creates much of the demand for wildlife parts and plant products. Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, is also a major destination.

Non-Timber Forest Products project

Publicising the relationship of indigenous peoples with the natural resources used for subsistence is one way of promoting community resource rights. In early 1996, Oxfam Great Britain and Novib supported the study "Natural Resources and Livelihoods in Ratanakiri Province". This study resulted in the formation of the NTFP Project in mid 1996 with the purpose of working on resources tenure rights for highland indigenous communities. This new project is, for all intents and purpose, held responsible by a local Cambodian NGO. Activities undertaken by the NTFP Project include non-formal education, health, agriculture and advocacy. The main purpose is capacity building for indigenous communities to effectively advocate for their customary land and resource rights. The NTFP Project has collaborated with both governmental and non-governmental agencies to create space for the voice of the local community in the development of policy at the provincial and national level.

Community forest associations

Developing working examples of the community management has been an important strategy from the beginning. Action research conducted by the NTFP Project in 1996 on natural resources use and management, galvanised members of six Kreung villages to organise an association for protecting and managing 4,500 hectares of evergreen forest. The Ya Poey Forest is rich in wildlife, rattan, bamboo, medicinal plants, edible leaves, and seasonal fruits, which have been important for the subsistence of the Kreung communities for many generations. Malva nuts and other seasonal products are sold and tax collected to finance the activities of the community forest rangers. The regulations of the Ya Poey Association allow hunting and fishing with traditional gears, but not with modern equipment such as fire arms, explosives, chemicals, poisons, or dragnets. The traditional gears allowed include crossbows, traps, and funnel traps. Rare and endangered wildlife species are protected.

In December, 2000, the Ratanakiri Provincial governor entered into an official agreement with the Ya Poey Association, following 31/2 years of pending application at both provincial and national levels. The Ya Poey Forestry Association has been a model to other indigenous communities, such as the Jarai, Tampuan, and the Kavet, who have started associations to organise protection and management of their customary forest in at least five other areas in Ratanakiri following their example.

Malva nuts

Malva nut extraction is a major issue as it results in the destruction of trees when traditional harvesting practices are not observed and outsiders compete for the crop. The lucrative export market for the nuts induces collectors from Ratanakiri and neighbouring provinces to compete in cutting down the trees for a quick harvest. Kavet communities living in the buffer zone of the Virachey National Park decided to organise to prevent the destruction of their malva nut trees by outsiders and community members alike. In April, 2001, they mobilised a forest guard, and convinced both the district and provincial governors to support them in their efforts. As a result, the provincial governor organised a province-wide campaign to protect the malva nut trees. The campaign was most successful in the areas where the local communities had a strong role in patrolling and monitoring the harvesters and traders, in collaboration with the National Park rangers and the district police. For the April 2002 season, the Kavet Natural Resources Management Network (5 communities) are organising a marketing co-operative for the malva nuts for the first time, in order to ensure:

- fair prices for community members;
- sustainable harvesting practices; and
- income for the community forest rangers.

The malva nuts issue has encouraged the communities to protect other natural resources, such as eagle wood from the mountains bordering Laos, and fish along the

tributaries of the Sesan River.

In order to facilitate management plans the Kavet communities are now proceeding with the mapping of their forest areas and lands in the national Park buffer zone, using GIS technology.

Land use planning

In view of the difficulties being faced by other villages due to loss of land, leaders from Krola (one of the member villages of the Ya Poey Association) requested assistance from the NTFP Project in late 1997 to map and document their customary land resources. 12 micro-zones were identified and mapped. These include old forest for collection of NTFPs, spirit (sacred) forest, bamboo forest (for collection of building materials), and watershed protection forest. 35% is agricultural land (swidden, fallow, paddy and orchard).

For each of the 12 micro-zones, internal regulations on use and management were developed. Negotiation and recognition of the boundaries by elders of neighbouring communities reinforce customary tenure and claims. Regulations prohibit sale of land, from the community unless endorsed by consensus of at least 80% of the adult members of the village. Each family is allowed to convert a maximum of five hectares from swidden to settled uses (eg. paddy, cash crop, orchards). This clause protects widows and marginalised families from losing community land to industrious community members. Old growth forest areas and spirit forests are protected from further encroachment. Significant areas have been set aside for joint investment in cash crop production.

Policy changes

One of the major obstacles to sustainable natural resources management is the lack of regulations and policies recognising customary tenure of land and natural resources. The case of Krola village brought the issue of customary land rights to national attention and galvanised a network of NGOs, human rights organisations, and legal associations to advocate for inclusion of customary tenure in the land law. In early 1999, the Council of Ministers agreed to include a section on indigenous community land rights in the national land laws which were currently under review. Representatives from Krola and other indigenous villages in Ratanakiri participated in consultations to draft clauses that would adequately encompass the needs for customary management in the law. The final draft of the new land law was passed by the Council of Ministers in July, 2000, and enacted in August, 2001.

The Forest Law, and in particular, the Community Forest Sub-Decree, are still under review with dynamic debate still ongoing between advocates of decentralised community interests versus centralised (Forestry Department) control. A community advocacy network has been formed for providing input to this dialogue.

Conclusion

The experience in Ratanakiri shows that single communities working together can provide a strong basis for changing national policy. Following the progress on tenure rights as described in this article, the next challenge is to enable the local communities to sustainably use and develop their resources. Future assistance may include developing markets and locally processing technologies for agriculture and forest products.

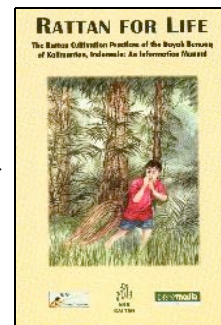
*Written by:
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NTFP Project Ratanakiri*

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PUBLICATIONS

EP Booklet 1 'Rattan for Life'

Still available, but demand is strong. A second edition may be needed soon, though we are not sure we have the money for that. Therefore, if you think you need this small publication, order it NOW! (For contents please refer to [Voices 4](#).)



EP Booklet 2 "Pamamahala ng Lupaing Ninuno: karanasan ng mga Katutubong Pamayanan sa Palawan: Batayang aklat para sa mga suportang grupo, lokal na samahan at katutubong pamayanan" (language: Tagalog).

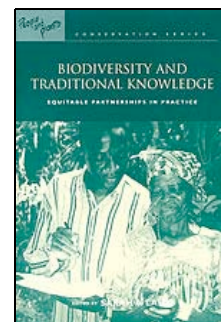
Management of Ancestral Domains: experiences of Palawan Communities. A guide book/learning tool for support organizations, local associations and indigenous communities. This booklet draws from the experiences of NATRIPAL, the United Tribes of Palawan and was written in collaboration with NTFP-EP and De La Salle University. This is not a prescriptive manual to the management of ancestral domains but the authors of this booklet do invite the readers to use what is relevant and useful to them in their own contexts and stages in the ancestral domain delineation and management process. The English version will be available in May for non-tagalog speakers and is also especially intended for IP communities and support groups of other Asian countries.

Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge

Equitable Partnerships in Practice

ed.: Laird, S.A. (2002), Published by Earthscan in association with WWF International, UNESCO and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Biodiversity research and prospecting are long-standing activities taking place in a new legal and ethical environment. Following entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1993, and other recent policy developments, expectations and obligations for research and prospecting partnerships have changed. However, to date there are few guides to integrating these concepts with practice.



This book offers practical guidance on how to arrive at equitable biodiversity research and prospecting partnerships. Drawing on experience and lessons learned from around the world, it provides case studies, analysis and recommendations in a range of areas that together form a new framework for creating equity in these partnerships. They include researcher codes of ethics, institutional policies, community research agreements, the design of more effective commercial partnerships and biodiversity prospecting contracts, the drafting and implementation of national 'access and benefit-sharing' laws, and institutional tools for the distribution of financial benefits.

The price of this publication is £ 24.95. However, WWF has been so generous to provide a limited number of copies free of charge to the partners in the NTFP Exchange Programme!

Sustainable Harvest of Non-timber Plant Resources in Tropical Moist Forest: An Ecological Primer, Peters, C.M. (1994). *Biodiversity Support Program (BSP)*, Washington, D.C.

This publication is still the best available general introduction to aspects related to the sustainable harvest of NTFPs. It provides a subset of necessary tools and is a "tool box" that provides simple and effective methods in determining sustainable harvest levels of NTFPs in tropical moist forests. The manual has been written in response to the widespread demand for formal guidance on this topic.

Available free of charge (postage only!) via Manila Desk.

FAO Non-Wood Forest Products Series

Specific categories of NWFPs and important topics for their development are highlighted in the FAO Non-Wood Forest Products Series. Thirteen volumes have been published to date including product groups such as medicinal plants, gums and resins, and edible nuts.

In addition to the Non-Wood Forest Products Series, a large number of other publications related to NWFP, including working documents, studies, field reports, and other "grey" literature, are produced by FAO through various programmes within the Forestry Department and the Regional Offices.

For an overview of available publications please refer to:
www.fao.org/FORESTRY/FOP/FOPW/NWFP/pubser-e.stm

For copies of FAO NWFP publications please contact: non-wood-news@fao.org

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Voices from the Forest

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