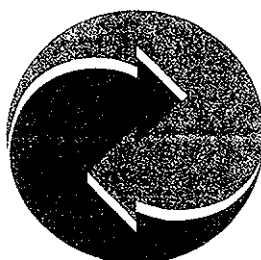


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## **Forest/Agriculture Interface**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMON PROPERTY ISSUES, TENURE  
AND ACCESS RIGHTS IN RELATION TO LAND USE  
MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING AT THE  
FOREST/AGRICULTURE INTERFACE**

by  
**Gill Shepherd<sup>1</sup> , Liz Kiff<sup>2</sup> and Di Robertson<sup>3</sup>**



## SECTION D - FOREST CONVERSION AND AGRICULTURAL ENCROACHMENT

**D1**

**Author** Abdul Razak, M.A.  
**Title** Prominent findings of forestry research in Malaysia.  
**Source** *FORSPA Publication*. 1993, No. 10, iv + 40 pp. (10 pp. of ref.) CABI International Asia Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
**Year** 1993  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Results are reviewed and discussed of research in areas designated as priorities by FORSPA (Forestry Research Support Program for Asia and the Pacific), viz. upland watershed management, reforestation of degraded lands and problem soils, conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity maintenance, improving the sustainability of plantation forestry, and promotion of community participation in forestry development. The material is presented in 3 chapters (each with references at the end): (1) Upland water management - including upstream and downstream interactions (effects of forest conversion and selective logging, effects on flow regimes), sustainable production and shifting cultivation; (2) Reforestation of degraded lands and problem soils and improving sustainability of plantation forestry; and (3) Conservation of ecosystems and maintenance of biodiversity - forest management, social forestry and urban forestry, recreational parks and wildlife reserves, non-timber forest products, wood preservation and downstream processing, and strategies for conserving biodiversity.  
**Keywords** Asia; environmental conservation; FORSPA; natural forest; plantation; reforestation; report; sustainable development/ management; tourism/ recreation  
**Database** CABI

**D2**

**Author** Aiken, S.R. and Leigh, C.H.  
**Title** Vanishing rain forests: the ecological transition in Malaysia.  
**Source** *Oxford Monographs on Biogeography* No. 5 194 pp. (31 pp. of ref., ISBN 0-19-854242-9) Clarendon Press, Oxford, UK.  
**Year** 1992  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** An introductory chapter outlines and documents four topics: tropical rain forest; resource utilization; human impact; and conservation and sustainable development. These topics provide a context for the case study of Malaysia in the four main chapters: The rain forests of Malaysia (including their regional setting, formations and variations, forest fauna, and the forest system); Resource utilization and forest conversion: processes and policies (discussing the Peninsula and Borneo territories in the colonial period, and forest exploitation in the Malaysian period, including shifting cultivation); The human impact (on the environment, fauna and flora, and humans); Conservation: towards a sustainable future (measures taken to conserve and manage natural resources are described with particular reference to legislation, parks and reserves, NGOs and their activities, land-use disputes, and recent conservation strategies; kinds of 'transitions' that will be required to move towards sustainable development are surveyed). Author and subject indexes are given.  
**Keywords** Asia; book; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; forestry; natural forest; policy; sustainable development/ management  
**Database** CABI

**D3**

**Author** Aluma, J., Drennon, C., Kigula, J., Lawry, S.W., Muwanga-Zake, E.S.K. and Were, J.  
**Title** Settlement in forest reserves, game reserves and national parks in Uganda: a study of social, economic, and tenure factors affecting land use and deforestation in Mabira Forest Reserve, Kibale Forest Reserve, and Kibale Game Reserve/Corridor

- Source** *Research Paper Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin Madison (USA). 1989, no. 98, 76 pp. (figs, tables, 15 ref. ISSN 0084-0815), Forestry Department, Makerere Univ., Kampala, Uganda.*
- Year** 1989
- Language** English
- Abstract** Agricultural encroachment and human settlement in forest and wildlife reserves are increasingly occurring in several African countries. In this paper social, economic and tenurial causes of these trends in Uganda are examined to provide a basis for policies which reconcile the need for land for smallholder agricultural development on the one hand, and the need for forest and wildlife protection on the other. Field research was carried out in Mabira Forest Reserve (Mukono District), Kibale Forest Reserve and Game Reserve/Corridor (Kabarole District) and Queen Elizabeth National Park (Kasesse and Kabarole Districts) in 1988. The research identified landlessness and the uneven distribution of population in relation to suitable agricultural land as major factors causing encroachment in the reserve areas. Based on an assessment of resettlement schemes it is concluded that eviction of settlers will not alone insure that reserve areas are protected over the long term. More basic problems of landlessness and land tenure should also be addressed. Recommendations for addressing the problems of the areas studied are made.
- Keywords** Africa; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; farming systems; forest margins; paper; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/management
- Database** TROPAG
- D4**
- Author** Amacher, G.S., Hyde, W.F. and Joshee, B.R.
- Title** Joint production and consumption in traditional households: fuelwood and crop residues in two districts in Nepal.
- Source** *Journal of Development Studies* 30(1): 206-225 (4 tab., 1 app., 14 ref.).
- Year** 1993
- Language** English
- Abstract** Forest conversion by agricultural households is the leading cause of deforestation. Little is known about agricultural household use of forest and tree products. This paper examines household production of and demand for fuelwood and fuel substitutes in two districts of Nepal. Women play a larger role in collection in the district dependent on production from common forest lands while men and agricultural capital are more important inputs in the district dependant on production from private lands. Demand elasticities for fuelwood, combustible agricultural residues and improved stoves are also measured, each by household income group. All price and income demand elasticities are less than one. Residues are more important substitutes for low income households and improved stoves are more important substitutes for high income households. Consumption evidence shows that both fuelwood and combustible crop residues tend to be inferior goods. There are favourable implications for Nepal's environment as household incomes grow, with more households converting from residues to fuelwood, eventually growing their own fuelwood. Meanwhile, non-agricultural households will convert to substitute fuels and fuel technologies. This suggests that forestry development activities will be most important for Nepal now, in the period before development proceeds far, and before traditional demands on the forest environment change.
- Keywords** Asia; deforestation; economics; fuel wood; gender issues; journal article; natural forest; trees on farms
- Database** CABI
- D5**
- Author** Aumeeruddy, Y. and Sansonnens, B.
- Title** Shifting from simple to complex agroforestry systems: an example for buffer zone management from Kerinci (Sumatra, Indonesia).
- Source** *Agroforestry Systems* 28(2): 113-141 (35 ref.).
- Year** 1994-1995

**Language** English

**Abstract** Kerinci is a densely populated valley surrounded by a national park in western central Sumatra. Land use patterns, socioeconomic characteristics, and land tenure in the valley are discussed. Indigenous agroforestry systems include important cash crops like coffee (*Coffea canephora* var. *robusta*) and cinnamon (*Cinnamomum burmanii*), and range from alternate cycles of cash crop monocultures or simple associations, to multi-species and multi-storey gardens; these may include as many as 100 common useful species, comprising many fruit trees and indigenous timber species. After analysing trends and causes in forest conversion in the area of Kerinci Seblat National Park, a case study of one particular village (Jujun) is presented in order to describe the evolution of cyclic agroforestry systems (ladang - cinnamon gardens with a long monocrop phase, or simple cinnamon and coffee associations) into complex agroforestry systems (pelak - mixed tree gardens). The other main land use in the village was irrigated paddy fields (sawah). The composition, structure and management of the agroforestry systems were studied through interviews, botanical surveys and the method of profile diagrams. It is suggested that locally developed complex agroforestry systems evolve partly in response to changes in land availability and labour constraints. Finally the interest of such systems when designing projected buffer zones and their development in relation to new market incentives are discussed.

**Keywords** agroforestry; Asia; case studies; crop production; farming systems; forest margins; journal article

**Database** CABI

**D6**

**Author** Bajracharya, D.

**Title** Deforestation in the food/fuel context: historical and political perspectives from Nepal.

**Source** *Mountain Research and Development* 3(3): 227-240

**Year** 1983

**Language** English

**Abstract** The thesis of this paper is that the primary cause of deforestation in Nepal is the clearing of forests to increase land for agriculture and fodder, and not, as generally assumed, the need for fuelwood. To successfully counteract deforestation and the resulting ecological damage, it is necessary to consider the full range of needs of the rural people: food, fodder, building materials and fuel. This paper first examines the history of the government concerns in Nepal from the eighteenth century to 1950. At that time, the peasants were conditioned into a life of subsistence while deforestation enriched the elite, who ignored scientific farm and forestry management. The second part of the paper focuses on post-1950 government policies designed to conserve forest resources. It documents the influence of the global energy crisis on proposed solutions to Nepal's deforestation problem, especially in the area of international assistance. In 1957, the government attempted to alleviate deforestation by nationalising forests. Because this policy ignored the customs and needs of local rural people, it was not effective in meeting its objective. The 1976 Forest Plan recognises the need for local participation in forest conservation, but this concept has yet to be successfully implemented (from author's summary).

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; historical perspective; institutional development; journal article; natural forest; policy; socioeconomic issues

**Database** NRI

**D7**

**Author** Barrow, E.G.C.

**Title** Value of traditional knowledge in present day soil conservation practice, the example of the Pokot and the Turkana. Example 2 The Turkana (for Example 1, the Pokot, see B8).

**Source** Paper presented to the *Third National Workshop on Soil and Water Conservation, Kenya, 1986*. Example 2 The Turkana. (With a little supporting additional data from Barrow, E.G.C. 1988. *Trees, people and the dry lands: the role of local knowledge*. Institutional

- invited paper presented to the *Second Kenya National Seminar on Agroforestry, Nairobi, Kenya.*)
- Year** 1986
- Language** English
- Abstract** The Turkana, Turkana District Kenya, live in a semi-arid/arid environment. They herd camels, cattle and goats and also have sorghum gardens. In a good wet season, forage is plentiful and so there are no restrictions on stock movements and questions of resource ownership do not arise. However in the dry season and in dry years such issues become critical. It is this power over ownership of water and fodder that is central to the Turkana. Dry season grazing takes place in higher rainfall areas, and is particularly critical in the dry plains area. Here sublineage ownership of riverine woodland, containing important fodder tree species such as *Acacia tortilis*, is well defined. A herd owner's home range or dry season base is his *Ere*. Close kin have long associations with such areas and their ancestors are often buried there. There, they have ownership rights to resources which include fodder and fruit trees and a dry season well. Outsiders will not be allowed to use these resources without prior permission. Within the larger group *Ere* area, sub-group resources known as *Ekwar*, (meaning 'trees by the side of the river'), include the right to exploit important individual trees or small stands of trees, as a 'private' dry season fodder and browse reserve. Individuals have to have a strong network of close kin and supporters to keep *Ekwar* rights intact over time, and at times the elders have to adjudicate between rival claimants. There are individual user rights over certain important species : *A. tortilis* for fodder, *Hyphaena coriacea* for basketry, *Dobera glabra* for fodder and famine food, and also over *Cordia sinensis*, *Zizyphus mauritiana*, and *Faidherbia albida*). The Turkana have a well developed indigenous knowledge of their flora and its uses, with especially detailed knowledge of the browse potential for different stock, and in different seasons, of local tree species. Very few trees will be cut back completely - pollarding or lopping branches is the norm. Trees are used for construction, household utensils, fodder and medicine. Individual user rights are only recognised as long as the families concerned continue to exercise them effectively at harvest time, and rights lapse if they are not maintained. Originally, in the Turkana riverine sorghum plots, trees were not generally cut down, and only the bush and undergrowth was removed. Yet now in the areas surrounding the riverine irrigation schemes (which have trespassed on the Turkana *Ere*) all the rainfed crops are cleared of trees, in imitation of the irrigation scheme.
- Keywords** Africa; conflict resolution; farming systems; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; savanna woodland; sustainable development/ management; workshop proceedings
- Database** ODI
- D8**
- Author** Bertrand, A.
- Title** Evolution de l'élevage et politique forestière en zone soudanienne. L'exemple de la 3e Région du Mali, [The development of herding and forest policy in the Sudanian zone. An example from the Third region of Mali].
- Source** Communication présentée au séminaire 'Relations Agriculture-Elevage', DSA-CIRAD, Montpellier, 10-13 September 1985. In *Les Cahiers de la Recherche Développement*, N° 9-10, 1986 pp. 35-39.
- Year** 1986.
- Language** French
- Abstract** The author describes the Third area of Mali (Sikasso, Koutiala, Kadiolo) with 'normal' yearly rainfall varying between 900 and 1300mm and recent deficits of 200 to 300mm/yr in a region which is climatically favoured. Here, livestock raising is practised by sedentary herders around villages, by nomadic herders and by urban dwellers. Cattle, sheep and goats are herded. Woody vegetation provides complementary fodder and it can be increased in volume by the reduction of herbaceous competition, i.e. by grazing, provided that rainfall is sufficient. However, groundwater deficits in upland areas where soils are thin have resulted in tree species like the *Butyrospermum parkii* and *Parkia biglobosa* being endangered and over large areas where these deficits are present natural regeneration has not taken place for years. Forest degradation has been caused by

livestock raising, bush fires, sedentary agriculture, shifting cultivation, wood harvesting (in areas near to urban centres) and drought conditions.

**Keywords** Africa; animal production; environmental degradation; fodder production; internal regulations; savanna woodland; seminar proceedings

**Database** ODI

**D9**

**Author** Bruijnzeel, L.A.

**Title** Hydrological impacts of tropical forest conversion.

**Source** *Nature and Resources* 27(2): 36-46 (50 ref.).

**Year** 1991

**Language** English

**Abstract** This article is an attempt at reconciling apparently conflicting views of the role of trees and forests with regard to hydrology and soil fertility in the humid tropics. It tries to do so by describing effects of specific activities and types of conversion, each of which may be characterized by a particular level of disturbance, rather than by lumping them under such imprecise terms as 'deforestation'. It concludes that much of the hydrological damage caused by the conversion of tropical forest could be avoided through the use of better management and good land husbandry.

**Keywords** deforestation; forest margins; geographically non-specific; journal article; natural forest; soil fertility/ nutrient cycling; sustainable development/ management; water catchment

**Database** CABI

**D10**

**Author** Bruijnzeel, L.A. and Gladwell, J.S.

**Title** Land-use and hydrology in warm humid regions: where do we stand?

**Source** *Hydrology of warm humid regions: proceedings of an international symposium held at Yokohama, Japan, 13-15 July 1993*: 3-34. IAHS Publication No. 216. (190 ref., ISBN 0-947571-73-6) IAHS Press, Wallingford, UK.

**Year** 1993

**Language** English

**Abstract** The role of various land-use types with regard to hydrology, sedimentation and soil fertility in warm humid regions, particularly the humid tropics is reviewed. A distinction is made between disturbances of intermediate intensity (selective logging, forest fires and shifting cultivation) and those of high intensity such as forest conversion to agriculture or plantations. The effects of selective logging on soil and vegetation, catchment water yield, catchment response to rainfall, erosion and catchment sediment yield, and soil fertility are examined. The effects of forest conversion on micro- and mesoclimates (non-coastal lowlands, cloud forests), water yield, dry season flow, flooding (local effects, off-site effects), erosion and basin sediment yield (surface erosion, gully erosion, mass wasting), and soil fertility and the potential for sustained productivity are reviewed. Additional research areas were identified.

**Keywords** forestry; geographically non-specific; natural forest; soil fertility/ nutrient cycling; symposium proceedings; water catchment

**Database** CABI

**D11**

**Author** Burgess, J.C.

**Title** Economic analysis of the causes of tropical deforestation

**Source** *LEEC Paper London Environmental Economics Centre, Inter. Inst. for Environment and Development (UK)*. 1992, no. 3, 21 pp. (figs, tables, 38 ref.) London Environmental Economics Centre, London, UK.

**Year** 1992

**Language** English

**Abstract** Following an elaboration on the extent and rate of global tropical deforestation the economic consequences of forest conversion are examined by means of a multivariate analysis. Although there is no strong statistical basis for making statements about the causes of tropical deforestation, a few broad observations can be made: (1) population

growth, agricultural and industrial timber production are positively linked to forest clearance; (2) improved agricultural yields and economic development may reduce the pressure on tropical forests; and (3) countries with relatively small forest stocks tend to run down at a rate higher than average. It is concluded that tropical deforestation must be regarded as both an environmental and an economic problem and focus should be put on sustainable forest use.

**Keywords** deforestation; economics; forest margins; geographically non-specific; natural forest; paper; sustainable development/ management

**Database** TROPAG

**D12**

**Author** Buschbacher, R.J.

**Title** Natural forest management in the humid tropics: ecological, social and economic considerations.

**Source** *Ambio* 19(5): 253-258 (41 ref.).

**Year** 1990

**Language** English

**Abstract** Commercial logging is theoretically a relatively benign form of exploitation for tropical forests, but in actuality has not been practised on a sustainable basis. This article begins with a brief overview of natural forest management systems which have been used, showing that several have been sustainable from a silvicultural viewpoint. Descriptions are given of 4 such methods: the Malayan Uniform System, which was developed shortly after World War II; the Tropical Shelterwood System, as practised in Nigeria and Ghana in the 1940s; polycyclic felling systems, or selective logging with diameter limits, which are the 'standard' modern management prescription in tropical forests (e.g. the Modified Selection System in Ghana in the 1950s, the Selective Management System in Malaysia in the early 1970s, and the Indonesian Selective Cutting System); and the strip-clearcut system, a new method being practised in Peru. However, these types of methods have never been carried out on a large scale because of economic and social limitations. To overcome these obstacles will require improved economic analysis methods that recognize the long-term and external benefits of forest maintenance, elimination of incentives for forest conversion, redesign of concession agreements and royalty and tax systems to provide incentives for long-term management, and the involvement of local populations in forest management, both in terms of planning and receipt of benefits.

**Keywords** Africa; Asia; economics; external organisational arrangements; forestry; journal article; Latin America; natural forest; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

**D13**

**Author** Castro, A.P. and Brokensha, D.

**Title** Institutions and foodsecurity: implications for forestry development.

**Source** Main paper presented February 1988, Bangalore for Expert Consultation on Forestry and Food Production/Security. FAO, Rome.

**Year** 1987

**Language** English

**Abstract** The subject of the paper is Mbeere, Kenya, a physically marginal area with uncertain rainfall and generally poor soils. It was initially savanna woodland. Until well into the colonial era, with a low population and an abundance of woodland, rights to woodland were not regulated. Even by 1970 probably 90% of Mbeere material culture came from woody vegetation, shrubs, lianes and grasses. In pre- and early colonial times some trees were recognised as individual property, especially building trees that had been individually planted like *Melia volkensii*. There was evidence of 'inadvertent conservation' for example sacred groves, the pollarding of trees and the careful propagation of desired species. But the degradation of the forest resource increased with rising population, and the introduction of improved communications, which led to production and curing of tobacco and facilitated the sale of charcoal to urban residents.

**Keywords** Africa; charcoal production; crop production; environmental degradation; historical perspective; internal regulations; paper; population pressure; savanna woodland

**Database** ODI

**D14**

**Author** Centre Technique Forestier Tropical

**Title** *Faidherbia albida*. (Del) A. Chev. (Synonyme: *Acacia albida*). Monographie.

**Source** CIRAD, pp. 29-36 & 50-61.

**Year** 1988.

**Language** French

**Abstract** The paper looks at the value of *Faidherbia albida* in East and West Africa, among sedentary cultivators and herders. This tree provides African populations with a range of uses. It is used as fuelwood, fodder and as windbreak. The seeds are edible, the bark is used for saddle making, the wood for hive and hut construction, and the ashes for soap making. Parts of the tree have medicinal value. This tree is also beneficial as a shade tree for livestock and can also increase soil fertility. *F. albida* is grown in a productive system in association with corn, millet and sorghum, and also as a shade tree for coffee plantations in Tanzania. In the Sudan, Fur cultivators' law system forbids cutting of the species. Also, Sultan Tanimoun in the 1860s in Niger decreed that anyone caught cutting a gao would be beheaded and that anyone found maiming the tree would have an arm cut. This law resulted in high densities of 100 to 120 trees/ha which led to the disappearance of swidden-fallows. Because such local laws are not in effect any more, degradation within these man-made forests has resulted due to excessive lopping and pruning, and ageing of the trees. Because of the absence of leaves during the rainy season and deep rooting, the presence of the trees does not affect agricultural output negatively. However, upkeep of the crops under *F. albida* becomes more important.

**Keywords** Africa; agroforestry; fallow systems; indigenous knowledge; internal regulations; paper; plantation; trees on farms

**Database** ODI

**D15**

**Author** Cox, J.A.

**Title** Remote sensing and land evaluation for planning elephant corridors in Sri Lanka.

**Source** *ITC Journal, International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences*. 1988, No. 2: 172-177 (fig., 1 tab., 8 ref.).

**Year** 1988

**Language** English

**Abstract** Deforestation of the Yala National Park border zone in southeastern Sri Lanka is resulting in the degradation of wildlife habitat. Agricultural encroachment into these areas is severely limiting the ability of elephant herds to move between their traditional feeding grounds, and has increased the conflict between development and conservation interests. The creation of elephant corridors and buffer zones between the Yala and Uda Walawe National Parks, crossing the Pelwatte Sugar Estate, would ensure that the sub-populations are interconnected, would protect agriculture, and would decrease dispersal mortality and land degradation. The demarcation of two proposed elephant corridors was based on a reconnaissance scale evaluation of land resources in the study area, carried out according to FAO principles.

**Keywords** Asia; conflict resolution; deforestation; environmental degradation; journal article; natural forest; remote sensing

**Database** CABI

**D16**

**Author** DeBeer, J.H. and McDermott, M.J.

**Title** The economic value of non-timber forest products in Southeast Asia with emphasis on Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

**Source** 175pp. IUCN, Amsterdam, Holland.

**Year** 1994

**Language** English

**Abstract** This report draws together information on non-timber products in Southeast Asia, assesses their current value to, and trends in national and rural household economies



and recommends future policy, management and research. For rural household communities non-timber products provide food security, traditional medicines, raw materials for building and household and other implements, and income and employment. At the national level they provide income and materials for direct consumption and use, employment and foreign exchange (export values are estimated). While market demand is increasing for many products, forest decline is eroding the resource base. To reverse this loss, and realise the potential of non-timber forest products, it is recommended that policy be reoriented to account for their value; active measures to conserve and restore the natural resource base are taken that build on traditional management systems; some products are cultivated; and harvesting, processing and marketing measures are improved. Rural communities need formalisation and enforcement of their traditional forest dweller rights and to be involved in control and management of the local forest and its non-timber forest product resources.

**Keywords** Asia; economics; external organisational arrangements; internal regulations; natural forest; non-timber products; policy; report; sustainable development/ management

**Database** NRI

**D17**

**Author** Garcia Oliva, F., Casar, I., Morales, P. and Maass, J.M.

**Title** Forest-to-pasture conversion influences on soil organic carbon dynamics in a tropical deciduous forest.

**Source** *Oecologia* 99(3-4): 392-396 (37 ref.).

**Year** 1994

**Language** English

**Abstract** On a global basis, nearly 42% of tropical land area is classified as tropical deciduous forest (TDF). Currently, this ecosystem has very high deforestation rates, and its conversion to cattle pasture may result in losses of soil organic matter, decreases in soil fertility, and increases in CO<sub>2</sub> flux to the atmosphere. The soil organic matter turnover rate in a TDF after pasture conversion was estimated in Mexico by determining natural abundance of <sup>13</sup>C. Changes in these values would be induced by vegetation changes from the C3 (forest) to the C4 (pasture) photosynthetic pathway. The annual rate of loss of remnant forest-soil organic matter (fSOM) was 2.9 t/ha in 7-year-old pasture and decreased to 0.66 t/ha by year 11. For up to 3 years, net fSOM level increased in pastures; this increment can be attributed to decomposition of remnant forest roots. The sand-associated SOM fraction was the most and the silt-associated fraction the least depleted. TDF conversion to pasture results in extremely high rates of loss of remnant fSOM that are higher than any reported for any tropical forest.

**Keywords** deforestation; geographically non-specific; journal article; natural forest; soil fertility/ nutrient cycling

**Database** CABI

**D18**

**Author** Ghimire, K.

**Title** Forest or farm? The politics of poverty and land hunger in Nepal.

**Source** 213 pp. Oxford University Press, New Delhi, India.

**Year** 1992

**Language** English

**Abstract** This book is about the political economy of poverty and land hunger in Nepal. It suggests that the historically evolved unequal distribution of cultivated land across tenure classes, and in particular the existence of extremely small units of land held by a majority of the farmers - combined with declining yields and population growth - has produced a gradual process of landlessness. At the same time, the overwhelming rural economy, the seasonal nature of agricultural wage employment, and low wage rates have made attractive as well as self-perpetuating the desire to become a 'land-holding' peasant among the rural poor. One consequence of this is the high level of migration and spontaneous settlement in the forest areas in the Nepal Tarai, and conversion to agriculture. However state policies are protecting these forest areas in conflict with the subsistence needs of the landless. The main argument which runs through the book is

that a poor country like Nepal could increase social benefits through promoting small-holder land settlements in regions most suitable for agriculture, instead of pursuing a policy of luxury for conservation which lets productive land lie idle while the hungry people of that area multiply (from author's summary).

**Keywords** Asia; book; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; policy; social organisation; socioeconomic issues

**Database** NRI

**D19**

**Author** Guijt, I., Hinchcliffe, F. and Melnyk, M.

**Title** The hidden harvest: the value of wild resources in agricultural systems.

**Source** Sustainable Agriculture Programme for the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London.

**Year** 1995

**Language** English

**Abstract** The Hidden Harvest is a research project by the IIED, aiming to investigate, through local-level valuation, the importance of wild plant and animal resources in agricultural systems and to rural livelihoods. Conventional agriculture and forestry research have concentrated on major commodity crops, neglecting the importance of wild resources for livelihoods and the maintenance of genetic and biological diversity. This summary outlines the importance of wild resources for food security, agricultural systems throughout the world, economic, cultural and existence values, genetic resources and sustainable management. A comprehensive bibliography has already been published, a methodology for understanding the value of wild resources for local people has been designed using participatory rural appraisal with economic concepts and tools, and a series of case studies developed. Work to date has identified key areas where policy should be strengthened if the full value of wild resources is to be realised and their sustainable management encouraged. These include policies related to biodiversity conservation, food security, agricultural research and forestry management. New biological survey techniques are to be added, recognising the importance of ensuring ecological sustainability of wild resource use by rural peoples. The methodological approach used by The Hidden Harvest could also be useful to communities attempting to defend and manage the resources on which they depend in the face of external pressures.

**Keywords** economics; geographically non-specific; IIED; indigenous knowledge; natural forest; project methodology; report; sustainable development/ management; training/ extension/ technology transfer

**Database** NRI

**D20**

**Author** Hammer, T.

**Title** Reforestation and community development in the Sudan.

**Source** *Energy in Developing Countries Series* Discussion Paper D-73M, unpublished, Resources for the Future, Washington.

**Year** 1982

**Language** English

**Abstract** The paper describes the Kordofan region of Sudan, with 200-800mm rainfall annually. This was once an area of exceptionally high fertility, but soil fertility began to decrease 30-40 years ago. Important local tree species include: *Acacia senegal*, *A. tortilis*, *A. mellifera*, *A. tortilis*, *F. albida*, *A. seyal*, *Combretum cordofanum*, *Zizyphus spina-christi* and *Balanites aegyptiaca*. The population are sedentary farmers with animals. Originally, shifting cultivation was practised, with 3 plots on a rotational basis. A plot was cultivated for 3 to 6 years, with grazing of the fields after harvest by the cultivators animals or those of nomadic herders for fees. *A. senegal* naturally regenerated and was either left to grow alongside the agricultural crops or cleared until the field was left fallow (very occasionally seeds of *A. senegal* was sown). During the fallow the trees were tapped for gum. In the late 16th century a quasi-privatisation of land developed, in which farmers began to claim rights to plots after the cultivation period in order to secure income from the *A. senegal*.

Until the mid 1950s dead and fallen branches were used for fuel, and living trees were only cut for land clearance. Gum bearing *A. senegal* was never cut. However there has been a general decline in the land's capacity to support the local population since the middle of this century for a number of interrelated reasons desert encroachment from the north over-exploitation of the woodland savanna: overly intensive agriculture, overcutting of wood for fuel and overgrazing. The intensification of pressure of land was caused by increasing indigenous human and animal populations, and migration from the degraded area to the cultivable village land in the core of the Gum Belt. Pressure for land has also made sheikhs less willing to give village land to newcomers. They may be rented land but have no rights to the land or the trees that grow on it after the cultivation period. The tenants therefore have little incentive to try to maintain or improve soil fertility. Due to falling gum yield and increasing local demands for fuelwood live trees including *A. senegal* are beginning to be cut, although sheikhs try to punish those that do. Also there is now demand for cutting of trees for charcoal for markets up to 300km away.

**Keywords** Africa; environmental degradation; fallow systems; fuel wood; historical perspective; internal regulations; non-timber products; paper; population pressure; savanna woodland; sustainable development/ management; tenural change and evolution

**Database** ODI

**D21**

**Author** Hecht, S.B.

**Title** The sacred cow in the green hell: livestock and forest conversion in the Brazilian Amazon.

**Source** *Ecologist* 19(6): 229-234 (22 ref.).

**Year** 1989

**Language** English

**Abstract** The article discusses the displacement of forests and cultivated lands by livestock in the Brazilian Amazon basin. Both the environment and forest people's livelihoods are devastated by pasture development, the reason behind most of the deforestation in the Amazon. Pasture-driven deforestation cannot be explained solely in terms of international commodity markets. Behind the devastation is a combination of local processes, regional policies and national economies in which cattle and their pastures have a flexibility unmatched by other more ecologically appropriate land uses, and an ability to serve a myriad of economic purposes. The article discusses the profitability derived from cattle and explains the logic of livestock for both large owners and peasants. It goes on to examine the ecological effects of pastures and possible means of controlling the processes of deforestation.

**Keywords** animal production; deforestation; economics; forest margins; journal article; Latin America; policy

**Database** CABI

**D22**

**Author** Hecht, S.B., Anderson, A.B. and May, P.H.

**Title** The subsidy from nature: shifting cultivation, successional palm forests, and rural development.

**Source** *Human Organisation* 47(1): 25-35

**Year** 1988

**Language** English

**Abstract** This paper outlines the importance of the small-scale extractive sector to extremely impoverished households in rural areas of tropical Brazil. Extractive activities are important as inputs to household reproduction, and are critical as a source of cash income. In the case study we analyse, small-scale extraction was roughly equivalent to wage labour and to agriculture in its contribution to household income. We suggest that in rural development analysis, a significant source of both use and exchange values has been overlooked. This issue is of particular concern for three main reasons. First, the importance of small-scale extraction is more pronounced among the more impoverished. Second, extraction is a major source of cash for women, who are often denied access to alternative means of acquiring income to rural areas. Finally, current rural development

programs are actively undermining access to the resources and often imply their destruction. Through a detailed social and ecological analysis of the babassu palm / shifting cultivational system in Northeast Brazil, we show the interdependence of regional biological and human agricultural systems. Changes in social relations and technology can undermine the bases for the sustainability of the stable interactions between shifting cultivators and palms. (from author's summary).

**Keywords** economics; gender issues; journal article; Latin America; natural forest; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management

**Database** NRI

#### D23

**Author** Korsgaard, S.

**Title** Guidelines for sustained yield management of mixed dipterocarp forests of South East Asia.

**Source** *Field Document No. 8* 78pp. (41 ref.), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Bangkok, Thailand.

**Year** 1985

**Language** English

**Abstract** A report from the FAO Asia-Pacific Region trust fund project 'Special Study on Forest Management, Afforestation and Utilization of Forest Resources in the Developing Regions' (GCP/RAS/106/JPN), which includes financial contributions from Japan. After an introduction, there are 7 main parts: (1) The elements of forest management planning, discussed with respect to long-term planning for sustained yield from the 4 main forest categories (conversion forest, community forest, protection forest and production forest); (2) Growth and yield projections as a tool for analysing the effects of different management options - mainly an account of the use of a 'stand table projection simulation model' developed in cooperation with FAO in Sarawak; (3) Short term tactical and operational planning (surveys, road planning etc.); (4) Guidelines for forest operations (road and skid trail construction, logging etc.); (5) Silvicultural activities (silvicultural systems and improvement, sample plots etc.); (6) Technical supervision and training; and (7) Summary of recommendations.

**Keywords** Asia; book; FAO; forestry; natural forest; plantation; reforestation; sustainable development/ management; training/ extension/ technology transfer

**Database** CABI

#### D24

**Author** Krishnankutty, C.N.

**Title** Bamboo marketing in Kerala, India: a study for the Integrated Rural Bamboo Project

**Source** Natural Resources Institute, R2295(c), Chatham, UK.

**Year** 1995

**Language** English

**Abstract** Most commercial bamboo in Kerala grows on home-gardens rather than in forests. This cultivated or rural bamboo supplies an established marketing system dominated by wholesale depots in Palakkad district. This system extends beyond the border of Kerala state (which constitutes only a small part of the trade) into Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other states. Although less than forty years old, the amount of bamboo traded has been stable over the last ten years and the price has been rising steadily. Despite farmers' general ignorance of bamboo's market value and the added costs resulting from government permits, the farm-gate price and the percentage of the wholesale price received by farmers is reasonable, especially given the low level of inputs. The available evidence suggests that even though the demand from some sectors is declining, depletion of forest bamboo means there is increasing demand from other sectors. Nonetheless, farmers are disinclined to invest in bamboo, perhaps because of the lack of information on techniques and markets. Yet as economic reform threatens to remove subsidies that have made traditional cash crops more attractive in the past, investment in bamboo, while not offering a total solution, at least seems a worthwhile endeavour. Central to any such initiative are the depots. On the one hand, short-sightedness by some depots and agents is leading to the destruction of bamboo clumps. On the other

- hand, depots and agents are the only existing source of information available to farmers and could play an important role in extension efforts to promote rural bamboo (from author's summary).
- Keywords** Asia; crop production; economics; report; sustainable development/ management; technical methods; training/ extension/ technology transfer; trees on farms
- Database** NRI
- D25**
- Author** Lal, R.
- Title** Conversion of tropical rainforest: agronomic potential and ecological consequences
- Source** *Advances in Agronomy (USA)*. 39: 173-264 (figs, photos, tables; biblio (p. 257-264) ISBN 0-12-000739-8), International Inst. of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria.
- Year** 1986
- Language** English
- Abstract** Tropical rain forest (TRF) refers to the climax vegetation of the lowland humid tropics where there is either a short period of water deficit or none at all. The high stability of the TRF ecosystem is attributed to high diversity. Soils under TRF are extremely poor, characterized by low nutrient retention capacity (most of it is attributed to the humus content, which declines rapidly with cultivation), and low water-holding capacity. With limited nutrients available, the forest vegetation has developed special mechanisms to recycle the nutrients contained in leaf litter rapidly. Distribution of TRF, soils under TRF, microclimate in TRF, rates of deforestation, need for forest conversion, the ecological impact of deforestation in the case of conversion for pastures or plantation crops, the utilization of TRF, the control of Imperata and research needs, are discussed.
- Keywords** biodiversity; geographically non-specific; journal article; natural forest; soil fertility/ nutrient cycling
- Database** TROPAG
- D26**
- Author** Lal, R., Shearer, W. and Ghuman, B.S.
- Title** Sustainability of different agricultural production systems for a rainforest zone of southern Nigeria.
- Source** *Transactions 14th International Congress of Soil Science, Kyoto, Japan, August 1990, Volume VI:186-191 (16 ref.)*.
- Year** 1990
- Language** English
- Abstract** Results of a sustainability study of agriculture in a tropical rainforest zone are presented. It is concluded that soils supporting a tropical rainforest ecosystem are low in inherent fertility. Furthermore, climatic conditions do not favour intensive cultivation for grain crop production. If the forest conversion is inevitable, appropriate farming systems for this ecological region are those based on perennial crops or forestry plantations, root crops or pastures. Nonetheless, the rainforest region has more potential for achieving sustainable agriculture than arid regions e.g. the West African Sahel.
- Keywords** Africa; conference proceedings; crop production; forest margins; sustainable development/ management; trees on farms
- Database** CABI
- D27**
- Author** Lugo, A., Brown, S., Herrera, R., Medina, E., Klinge, H., Jordan, C.F., Kartawinata, K., Vayda, A.P. and Dosso, H.
- Title** Section 1. The search for sustained production systems in the humid and subhumid tropics.
- Source** *Ecology in practice. Part I: Ecosystem management*. 23-201. (Eds. di Castri, F, Baker, FWG, Hadley, M), Tycooly International Publishing for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Dublin, Eire.
- Year** 1984
- Language** English

**Abstract** Includes 9 papers of which 4 focus on tropical forestry: Lugo, A.; Brown, S. Research and training needs in the tropics: the need for re-evaluation. 57-70 [23 ref.] Herrera, R.; Medina, E.; Klinge, H.; Jordan, C.F.; Uhl, C. Nutrient retention mechanisms in tropical forests: the Amazon caatinga, San Carlos pilot project, Venezuela. 85-97 [49 ref., 1 pl.] Kartawinata, K.; Vayda, A.P. Forest conversion in East Kalimantan, Indonesia: the activities and impacts of timber companies, shifting cultivators, migrant pepper-farmers, and others. 98-126 [68 ref.] Dosso, H. Large-scale land development and conservation in the Tai forest region of the Ivory Coast. 127-143 [33 ref.] Africa; Asia; book; forest margins; forestry; Latin America; natural forest; sustainable development/ management

**Keywords**

**Database** CABI

**D28**

**Author** MacKinnon, K., Irving, A. and Bachruddin, M.A.

**Title** A last chance for Kutai National Park - local industry support for conservation.

**Source** *Oryx* 28(3): 191-198 (21 ref.).

**Year** 1994

**Language** English

**Abstract** Kutai National Park in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, was originally established as a game reserve in 1936 and became a national park in 1982. The park's lowland forests have suffered from logging, agricultural encroachment and extensive fires during the prolonged dry season in 1982 and 1983. During the 1980s a new coal mine opened at Sangatta to exploit rich coal deposits along the northern boundary of the park. The new mine could have been the 'last straw' for Kutai. Instead, industrial development has provided a new and exciting opportunity to strengthen park protection and management.

**Keywords** Asia; environmental conservation; external organisational arrangements; journal article; natural forest; non-timber products

**Database** CABI

**D29**

**Author** Malingreau, J.P. and Tucker, C.J.

**Title** Large-scale deforestation in the southeastern Amazon basin of Brazil.

**Source** *Ambio* 17(1): 49-55 (26 ref.).

**Year** 1988

**Language** English

**Abstract** Deforestation estimates are made from an analysis of polar-orbiting meteorological satellite data from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) carried on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) satellites. As part of an introduction, the use of AVHRR data is contrasted with that of data from other satellite sensors (Landsat MSS, SPOT and TM). All 5 AVHRR bands were used in a preliminary analysis of data available for 1981-82 and 1984-86, which gave a spatial resolution of 1 km. The first 2 AVHRR bands are similar to MSS bands 2 and 4 and TM bands 3 and 4; of the remaining 3 thermal bands, that in the 3.5-3.9  $\mu\text{m}$  channel was found to be the best for detailed analysis of contrasting forest-covered and cleared areas. The best images of the year were used to derive estimates of deforested and disturbed areas in Acre, Rondonia and Mato Grosso. Field observations made by the senior author in 1986 in Rondonia corroborated conclusions made in other published studies that AVHRR data give a conservative estimate of deforestation in comparison with higher resolution Landsat MSS or TM data but are suitable for detecting large areas of deforestation. A substantial increase in forest conversion and deforestation occurred from 1984 to 1985. The 1985 data gave a total deforested area for the 3 regions of 89 000 km<sup>2</sup> and a disturbed area (in which deforestation is actively occurring) of 265 000 km<sup>2</sup>. Data from 1986 also indicated continuing expansion of large-scale deforestation in many areas of the Amazon basin S. of the river; multiplicative increases were associated with the establishment of all-weather roads.

**Keywords** deforestation; journal article; Latin America; remote sensing

**Database** CABI

**D30**

**Author** May, P.H. and Reis, E.J.  
**Title** The user structure in Brazil's tropical rain forest  
**Source** *Kieler Arbeitspapiere Institut fur Weltwirtschaft, Universitat Kiel (Germany). 1993, no. 565, 33 pp. (figs, tables, 19 ref.; summary (En) ISSN 0342-0787), Programme in Ecological Economics and Agrarian Policy, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro (UFRRJ), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.*  
**Year** 1993  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Quantitative evidence is presented on the relationship between forest conversion and the productivity of agropastoral activities in the Amazon region of Brazil. The processing of wood (timber, fuelwood and charcoal) is related to the agropastoral expansion in this region. Physical coefficients are established, defining intersectoral connections in the economy of Brazil. Subjects dealt with include (1) geographical characteristics of the original vegetation types of the region; (2) deforestation rates and areas affected; (3) the various reasons for deforestation, e.g. animal production, crop production; (4) descriptions of sectoral activities and land occupation patterns; (5) an analysis of the major determinants of productivity in agropastoral activities; and (6) a gross estimate of wood removal associated with agropastoral expansion, as compared with wood and fuel production figures. Agricultural occupation rates were significantly higher in the non-forested areas, a tendency which was reinforced by the difficulties of settlement in the dense tropical forest. Nevertheless, crop productivity was higher in the forest municipalities, at least during the period of initial settlement. This attraction was offset by the labour requirements of land clearing, and the far more difficult access to markets. Wood removal associated with agropastoral expansion is generally quite inefficient. From authors' summary.  
**Keywords** animal production; crop production; deforestation; Latin America; natural forest; paper  
**Database** TROPAG

**D31**

**Author** Medina, E.  
**Title** Deforestation in the tropics: evaluation of experiences in the Amazon basin focusing on atmosphere-forest interactions.  
**Source** *Ecosystem experiments* p. 23-43, SCOPE 45 (Eds. Mooney HA, Medina E, Schindler DW, Sculze ED, Walker BH; 47 ref., ISBN 0-471-92626-3) John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester, UK.  
**Year** 1991  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** A discussion of: why and how fast deforestation is taking place in the tropics; actual changes in nutrient balances of tropical forests induced by deforestation of different intensities; and recovery capacity of tropical forest ecosystems after disturbance. The consequences are explored of large-scale deforestation for global carbon balance, and the potential influence of secondary succession in reducing carbon emissions caused by different types of forest conversion. Examples drawn mainly from the Amazon basin are used to highlight processes considered to be essential for the future design of ecosystem experiments. deforestation; journal article; Latin America; research requirements; soil fertility/ nutrient  
**Keywords** cycling  
**Database** CABI

**D32**

**Author** Metz, J.J.  
**Title** A reassessment of the causes and severity of Nepal's environmental crisis.  
**Source** *World Development Oxford* 19(7): 805-820 (BLDSC, 100 ref.).  
**Year** 1991  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Accounts of the 1988 monsoon flooding of Bangladesh tend to blame recent population growth of Himalayan farmers for the deforestation which causes upland erosion and

lowland flooding. The focus of this article is the Nepal Himalayas because many of the rivers flooding the lowlands rise in Nepal, because previous writers have blamed Nepalese mountain farmers for lowland flooding, and because Nepalese deforestation initially appears to be solely the result of subsistence activities. First, the reputed causes of deforestation, i.e. the activities of a rapidly expanding population of subsistence farmers, are critically examined. This analysis requires an examination of: historical and recent changes in forest cover; the role of government policies in forest conversion and degradation; the role of subsistence farmers in deforestation and their responses to forest depletion; and the patterns and causes of population growth. The second part considers the effects of deforestation on rates of erosion, flooding, sedimentation, and desertification. The paper concludes with seven summary statements which argue that, during the past 250 years, both government and subsistence farmers have caused deforestation, that recent deforestation has had a relatively small but as yet unspecified impact on erosion, flooding and sedimentation, and that reforestation schemes are unlikely to solve the environmental problems of the Himalayas, although they will help mountain farmers.

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; environmental degradation; external organisational arrangements; historical perspective; journal article; water catchment  
**Database** CABI

**D33**

**Author** Moench, M.H.  
**Title** Politics of deforestation: case study of Cardamom Hills of Kerala.  
**Source** *Economic and Political Weekly*. 26(4): 47-60, (29 ref.).  
**Year** 1991  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Current settlement patterns and the ethnic composition of the High Ranges have their roots in the political relations between communities in adjoining areas. The causes of deforestation in the Cardamom Hills in the Idukki District of Kerala, India, can only be understood in the context of the relationship between ethnic and religious communities which greatly influenced migration, forest encroachment and conflict over the control of land. The history of settlement and land control in Idukki is outlined, focusing on the patterns of settlement and the factors underlying migration at different times and by different groups. Attention is given to the ongoing debate over land control conducted within and between states and communities. This debate has been conducted on many levels, political, legislative and via direct action, and has been a major force shaping social relations in the High Ranges. A brief historical overview is presented first. Subsequent sections focus on the periods 1750- 1860, 1860-1940 and 1940-64. Developments during each of these periods had separable and distinct influences on social relations and land-use patterns. The final section summarizes the influence of the communal and political history and land-use changes in the study area.

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; external organisational arrangements; forest margins; historical perspective; internal regulations; journal article; natural forest; social organisation  
**Database** CABI

**D34**

**Author** Myers, N.  
**Title** The primary source: tropical forests and our future.  
**Source** 399pp. (ISBN 0-393-01795-8) WW Norton & Co., New York, USA.  
**Year** 1984  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** This book reviews the importance and vulnerability of the world's tropical forests. A tropical forest is defined in the book by its differences to other forests, and their ecology is reviewed, highlighting their richness and complexity. The impacts of modern man are discussed including the impacts of commercial loggers, fuelwood gatherers, cattle and forest farmers. The foods, pharmaceuticals, other non-timber products and energy resources in tropical forests are described as well as the importance of forests for



- environmental conservation and climate regulation. The book concludes with opportunities to help conserve tropical forests.
- Keywords** book; deforestation; environmental conservation; geographically non-specific; sustainable development/ management
- Database** NRI
- D35**
- Author** Nelson, R., Horning, N. and Stone, T.A.
- Title** Determining the rate of forest conversion in Mato Grosso, Brazil, using Landsat MSS and AVHRR data.
- Source** *International Journal of Remote Sensing* 8(12): 1767-1784 (55 ref.).
- Year** 1987
- Language** English
- Abstract** State-wide estimates of clearing indicate that between 1981 and 1984 some 353 966ñ77 000 ha (0.4% of state area) were converted each year.
- Keywords** deforestation; journal article; Latin America; remote sensing
- Database** CABI
- D36**
- Author** Ostberg, W.
- Title** We eat trees: Tree planting and land rehabilitation in West Pokot District, Kenya: A baseline study
- Source** *Working Paper no. 82* Swedish University of Agricultural Science, International Rural Development Centre, Uppsala.
- Year** 1988
- Language** English
- Abstract** Study data on West Pokot (rainfall 875mm) is used here. The people are agriculturalists who depend on livestock for security against drought. Sorghum and finger millet are the original crops with maize, pulses and beans become rapidly more important. Wild plants are picked during the rainy season as vegetables. There is clan management of grazing and farming land. Both men and women emphasise the need for fodder species. Thatching grass is in shorter supply than firewood. Men have greater knowledge about trees useful for fencing, because they are responsible for animals. Tools and weapons are made from trees. Fields are dug by hoe and fallowed for four years after 3-5 years of cultivation. Trees are maintained in the fields for dry-season fodder and are not lopped by neighbours. Fodder trees are also saved close to the house to provide fodder for sick animals kept at home when the rest are elsewhere. *Balanites aegyptiaca* is considered to be the most useful. It produces fruits in the dry season and its leaves are used as vegetable relish. It can tolerate moderate lopping. There are two types of fields: thorn fenced shamba with heavily lopped trees inside, and shamba with a living fence and moderately lopped trees. (These suggest regularly fallowed, and permanently cultivated fields respectively. Ed.) *Ficus natalensis* (simwoto) is considered sacred, its longevity and huge size encouraging people to see it as a symbol of the lineage. Thus the blessing: 'have branches and leaves like the simwoto tree'. *Ficus sycamorus* is also valued and protected. A rising population and the shift towards agriculture, are weakening the indigenous clan system and its authority, both increasing risk, and also strengthening the importance of the individual household.
- Keywords** agroforestry; farming systems; internal regulations; savanna woodland; social organisation; working paper
- Database** ODI
- D37**
- Author** Pearce, D.W., Barbier, E.B. and Markandya, A.
- Title** Sustainable management of Amazonia.
- Source** *Sustainable development: economics and environment in the Third World*. p.190-209 (ISBN 1-85278-167-X), Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., Aldershot, Hampshire, UK.
- Year** 1990
- Language** English

**Abstract** A new economic strategy that takes into account the total value of the Amazonian ecosystem is called for. Following a brief overview of: deforestation in Amazonia; the economic contribution of Amazonia; proximate and underlying causes of Amazonian deforestation; and the economic costs of deforestation, policies for sustainable development in Amazonia are described. These include: (1) set aside areas of forest land that appear to have high protection or conservation value; and (2) the allocation of remaining land to its best economic use, such as timber production; large scale mineral, hydroelectric and agricultural development; smallholder agriculture, including shifting cultivation; and ranching. Here immediate priorities are required: a land classification system that would distinguish forests of high production value from areas more suitably converted; the subsidies and other economic incentives that are encouraging inefficient and unsustainable forest conversion to ranching, large scale development projects and commercial cropping should be ended; and distortions in land registration, titling and purchases, as well as income and tax breaks that encourage land speculation in Amazonia (which particularly work against smallholders) should be halted.

**Keywords** book; deforestation; economics; external organisational arrangements; Latin America; natural forest; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

**D38**

**Author** Peters, C.M., Gentry, A.H. and Mendelsohn, R.O.

**Title** Valuation of an Amazonian rainforest.

**Source** *Nature London* **339**(6227): 655-656 (9 ref.).

**Year** 1989

**Language** English

**Abstract** Data concerning inventory, production and current market value for all commercial tree species occurring on 1 ha of species-rich forest in Peru are presented to support the contention that exploitation of non-wood resources and sustainable forest use are financially more beneficial than forest conversion and conserve the forests.

**Keywords** economics; journal article; Latin America; natural forest; non-timber products; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

**D39**

**Author** Pinedo Vasquez, M., Zarin, D. and Jipp, P.

**Title** Economic returns from forest conversion in the Peruvian Amazon.

**Source** *Ecological Economics* **6**(2): 163-173 (16 ref.).

**Year** 1992

**Language** English

**Abstract** Rural people in the Peruvian Amazon both extract the products of intact tropical forest and convert forested land to swidden agriculture. Since the 1950s agriculture has exceeded forest production extraction in economic importance in the region. Little incentive exists for rural populations to pursue land-use strategies with immediate returns lower than those available from swidden agriculture. Land remains relatively abundant in the region, land and resource tenure are rarely secure, and markets for non-timber forest products are less than dependable. The economics of timber extraction, swidden agriculture, and the harvesting of fruits and latexes from intact forest are examined and compared within a single village near the city of Iquitos. The analysis indicates that rural populations in the region can be expected to continue converting forested land to swidden agriculture unless alternative land uses become more attractive economically.

**Keywords** economics; external organisational arrangements; fallow systems; journal article; Latin America; natural forest

**Database** CABI

**D40**

**Author** Poore, D. (ed.)

**Title** The vanishing forest. The human consequences of deforestation.

**Source** 89pp. (OAE, 73 ref., ISBN 0-86232-631-1 (hardback)\0-86232-632-X (paperback)). Zed Books Ltd, London, UK. Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues.

**Year** 1986

**Language** English

**Abstract** The report highlights the human consequences of the rapid destruction of the world's tropical forests. It maintains that, while loggers and ranchers, road and dam builders are destroying this precious natural resource for short-term gains, the world is losing what could be its long-term economic base. Deforestation threatens irreversible climatic changes and loss of the gene pools required for future agricultural and medical progress. In addition to the long-term consequences affecting all humanity, the disappearance of tropical forests is at present causing great suffering and deprivation to large tribal populations living in and around these forests. The report focuses on the suffering endured by people immediately dependent on dwindling forest land and how this process is affecting their health and livelihood. It stresses the urgent need for policy changes that will make forest conversion a vehicle of sustainable development and enable human civilization in the tropics to continue.

**Keywords** book; deforestation; environmental degradation; geographically non-specific; natural forest; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

#### D41

**Author** Raghubanshi, A.S., Jha, C.S., Pandey, C.B., Singh, L. and Singh, J.S.

**Title** Effect of forest conversion on vegetation and soil carbon and functional trait of resulting vegetation.

**Source** *Impact of global climatic changes on photosynthesis and plant productivity. Proceedings of the Indo-US Workshop held on 8-12 January 1991 at New Delhi, India: 723-749* (Eds. Abrot, YP, Govindjee, Wattal, PN, Ort, DR, Gnanam, A, Teramura, AH.; 33 ref., ISBN 81-204-0614-1) New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt., India.

**Year** 1991

**Language** English

**Abstract** The effects of forest conversion (degradation) on carbon storage in dry tropical regions were studied in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh (India). Major vegetation types and land uses were identified using IRS 1A LISS I data. Changes in the forest cover from 1982 to 1989 were examined using LANDSAT 4 MSS images. The storage and flux of carbon were measured. Forest basal area was linearly related to carbon stored in vegetation, soil and the total ecosystem. Total vegetation carbon in the vegetated area (760 385 ha) was estimated as 14.03 Tg in forest, 3.03 Tg in savanna and 0.66 Tg in cropland. Amounts of carbon stored in soil to a depth of 30 cm were estimated as 6.57, 5.30 and 11.71 Tg in forest, savanna and cropland, respectively. The forest conversion between 1982 and 1989 resulted in a net release of 6.62 Tg vegetation carbon and 1.11 Tg soil carbon. The resultant vegetation had an increased flux relative to carbon storage. It was more tightly coupled to the rainfall variability and was expected to respond quickly to climate change.

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; remote sensing; soil fertility/ nutrient cycling; workshop proceedings

**Database** CABI

#### D42

**Author** Repetto, R.

**Title** Creating incentives for sustainable forest development

**Source** *Ambio (Sweden)* 16(2-3): 94-99 (colour photos, fig, tables, 14 ref. ISSN 0044-7447), Coast, Philippines, World Resources Inst., Washington, D.C., USA.

**Year** 1987

**Language** English

**Abstract** Much deforestation stems from government policies towards forest exploitation and competing land uses. Investment incentives, tax and credit subsidies, farm pricing policies, and the terms of logging concessions in public forests often intensify forest exploitation. On the basis of case studies of Malaysia, Ghana, Indonesia, the Philippines, Ivory Coast and Brazil, an analysis is made of forest sector policies. Attention is paid to

the race of private contractors for timber concessions and to the structure of forest revenue systems; especially the system of highgrading of rain forest is elucidated. The main mechanism of incentives for wood processing industries is explained and the negative policies outside the forest sector are outlined. A case study is given of incentives for forest conversion in Brazil and its negative aspects are explained. In order to stop environmental losses and negative economic development, rational policies towards forest exploitation have to be designed.

**Keywords** Africa; Asia; case studies; economics; forestry; institutional development; journal article; Latin America; natural forest; policy

**Database** TROPAG

**D43**

**Author** Repetto, R.

**Title** Incentives for sustainable forest management.

**Source** *The earth in transition: patterns and processes of biotic impoverishment. Based on contributions to a conference held at Woods Hole Research Centre, Massachusetts, October 1986*: 239-255 (Ed. Woodwell, G.M., 11 ref. ISBN0-521-39137-7 (hardback)\0-521-39818-5 (paperback), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.

**Year** 1990

**Language** English

**Abstract** Rapid deforestation is related to rapid population growth, landholding patterns and policies, slow growth of employment, and government policies (on forest exploitation and competing land uses, investment incentives, tax and credit subsidies, farm pricing, and logging concessions). Particular attention is given to the role of forest-sector policies (such as rent-seeking in timber concessions, structure of forest revenue systems and incentives for wood-processing industries), and policies outside the forest sector which encourage forest conversion to other uses.

**Keywords** conference proceedings; deforestation; external organisational arrangements; geographically non-specific; policy; population pressure; sustainable development/management

**Database** CABI

**D44**

**Author** Rollins, K. and Bishop, R.C.

**Title** Net social costs of preserving biological diversity.

**Source** *Working Paper Department of Agricultural Economics and Business, University of Guelph. 1992, No. WP92-03*, 30pp. (31 ref.).

**Year** 1992

**Language** English

**Abstract** The decision framework in which to choose from among economic alternatives when they include preservation is not well developed. As an alternative to cost-benefit analysis, a safe minimum standard (SMS) policy goal may be used. The publication first discusses the practical application of a SMS policy in general, then discusses case studies from the Talamanca region of Costa Rica. It considers the relationship of various levels of economic decision-making to social policy goals, the performance of cost-benefit vis-a-vis SMS criteria when economic choices may cause losses of biological resources, and the estimation of net social costs of conservation of maintaining a SMS policy. In Costa Rica, with its growing population and staggering debt and conflict over land use, decision makers must specifically address the social costs of maintaining its system of protected areas to preserve biological resources. Social costs of conservation are discussed in the context of two specific case studies in Talamanca where future economic development is dominated by: (1) the extreme poverty of the people of Talamanca; (2) an accelerating rate of forest conversion and resource degradation; and (3) policy level decisions to establish and maintain protected areas over 93% of Talamanca's area.

**Keywords** biodiversity; case studies; economics; environmental conservation; Latin America; policy; socioeconomic issues; working paper

**Database** CABI

**D45**

**Author** Ross, M.S.  
**Title** A method for selecting agricultural land from production and conversion forests in Indonesia.  
**Source** *CFI Occasional Papers, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, University of Oxford*. 1983, No. 22, 72pp. (9 tab., OF; 72 ref.).  
**Year** 1983  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** In the Indonesian Fourth 5-Year Development Plan, Repelita IV, at least 12 Mha of production and conversion forests will be required to be converted to agricultural settlements for transmigrants. It would appear that the 12 Mha could easily be selected from the 30 Mha of conversion forest. This is not so, for government policy demands that the settlers are self sufficient in food. In general, sustained food cropping without environmental deterioration requires relatively flat ground. In practice, this means that planners are instructed in their TOR to include one out of 3.5 ha per family of land on slopes less than 8%. This is to be used for the production of dryland rainfed arable crops or, if suitable, wetland rice production. Unfortunately, the topography makes this requirement very difficult to satisfy. Thus transmigration planners sometimes have to look inside the production forest area for land satisfying the slope requirements. Because of sectoral interests, an objective and scientific method is required to select such land, taking into consideration both sustained forestry aspects and agricultural requirements. The paper suggests a method of classifying moist tropical forests according to their ability to yield industrial logs. Seven areas examined for their suitability for transmigration in 1982 are tested both for their suitability for forestry by the introduced method and by the FAO method for agriculture. The suitabilities are then compared according to the "methodology" and conclusions drawn as to the best use of the land. As all the areas have been put to transmigration, the results show that in some cases areas should have been left as forests and alternate areas tested for their suitability for agriculture.  
**Keywords** Asia; crop production; external organisational arrangements; forest margins; forestry; natural forest; paper; sustainable development/ management  
**Database** CABI

**D46**

**Author** Serrao, E.A.S., Uhl, C., Nepstad, D.C. and Baker, M.J.  
**Title** Deforestation for pasture in the humid tropics: is it economically and environmentally sound in the long term?  
**Source** *Grasslands for our world*: 832-838 (39 ref., ISBN 0-908654-47-2), SIR Publishing, Wellington, New Zealand.  
**Year** 1993  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Environmental and socioeconomic consequences of forest conversion (deforestation) for pasture-based cattle production in the humid tropics is discussed in relation to the extent and causes of deforestation for pasture, and the agrotechnical aspects of pasture development through deforestation. It has been shown in Latin America that by controlling interrelated environmental and technological factors causing pasture degradation that it is possible to obtain agrotechnically sustainable pastures. It was recommended that cattle ranching should be developed on already deforested land and that sustainable semi-intensive management practices should be adopted.  
**Keywords** animal production; conference proceedings; deforestation; forest margins; geographically non-specific; natural forest; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management  
**Database** CABI

**D47**

**Author** Siebert, S.F.  
**Title** Hillside farming, soil erosion, and forest conversion in two southeast Asian national parks.

**Source** *Mountain Research and Development* 10(1): 64-72 (31 ref.).  
**Year** 1990  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Relationships between soil erosion on hillside farms and forest conversion to farmland in adjacent national parks were examined in the Bayhang watershed near Leyte Mountains National Park, Philippines, and the Sungai Ning watershed near Kerinci-Seblat National Park, Indonesia. A random sample of hillside farms revealed accelerated soil erosion in both watersheds, including splash and sheet erosion, and rill and gully formation. Erosion under line transects and on enclosed runoff plots revealed mean spoil losses of 422 t/ha during the first six months of cultivation on recently cleared farms in Bayhang and 3.8 t/ha during the cropping year on continuously cultivated farms in Sungai Ning. Analysis of eroded sediments and uneroded soil indicated erosion-induced reductions in soil productivity. Soil erosion and land degradation contributed to forest conversion in both national parks. The farmers' response to land degradation in Bayhang was to clear forest for new farms in Leyte Mountains National Park, while farmers in Kerinci replaced nutrient-demanding crops with cassava, and cleared forest for new farms in Kerinci-Seblat National Park. Potentially sustainable and appropriate soil conversion and economic development activities for use in the two watersheds are reviewed.  
**Keywords** Asia; crop production; deforestation; environmental degradation; forest margins; journal article; natural forest  
**Database** CABI

**D48**  
**Author** Siebert, S.F.  
**Title** The dilemma of a dwindling resource: rattan in Kerinci, Sumatra.  
**Source** *Principes* 33(2): 79-87 (4 ref.).  
**Year** 1989  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** Deforestation and rattan exploitation are examined in the Kerinci region of west-central Sumatra. A discussion of forest conversion and rattan use is followed by a study of the cultivation and management of *Calamus pilosellus* as a means of economic development and forest conservation.  
**Keywords** Asia; crop production; deforestation; economics; environmental conservation; natural forest  
**Database** CABI

**D49**  
**Author** Siebert, S.F. and Belsky, J.M.  
**Title** Forest-product trade in a lowland Filipino village.  
**Source** *Economic Botany* 39(4): 522-523 (19 ref.).  
**Year** 1985  
**Language** English  
**Abstract** A study during Feb. 1983-Feb. 1984 in a village on Leyte showed that over half the village households depend on 8 species of commercially valuable rattan and 8 species of timber as a primary source of livelihood. All village households collected forest products for supplementary and emergency income. The future of the rattan and timber trade on Leyte is seriously threatened by agricultural encroachment and intensive collecting pressures in the absence of forest management.  
**Keywords** Asia; crop production; economics; journal article; natural forest; sustainable development/management  
**Database** CABI

**D50**  
**Author** Smiet, A.C.  
**Title** Forest ecology on Java: conversion and usage in a historical perspective.  
**Source** *Agroforestry Systems* 18(3): 225-244 (18 ref.).  
**Year** 1992  
**Language** English

**Abstract** A description and analysis is given of past forest use and management on Java in relation to increasing population pressure, with emphasis on the non-teak forests (i.e. the natural forests and non-teak plantations). The global scope of the discussion about conversion of tropical rain forest is new, but in some regions deforestation is an old problem. Environmental impacts of deforestation on Java were noted 150 years ago and measures to mitigate these impacts have been debated for at least 100 years. The Javanese forests have diminished gradually by conversion until the last century, when this process accelerated in line with population increase and in response to economic interests. Although many groups and individuals at the time called for a halt to forest conversion, and proposed measures to retain and restore forest cover, colonial forest policy was slow in recognizing other forest values besides timber production. Until 1927 forest policy actively pursued protection of hydrological resources by forest management and reforestation. Forest management for the protection of nature conservation values was not effective until 1967. Natural forests now cover only 7.6% of Java. Large areas of forest are degraded by past and ongoing use to fulfill local needs for forest products. Forest policy presently aims at finding a balance between on the one hand, production, conservation and hydrological protection functions of the forest, and on the other hand, the needs of the local population.

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; economics; environmental conservation; historical perspective; natural forest; plantation; policy

**Database** CABI

**D51**

**Author** Stewart, T.  
**Title** Land-use options to encourage forest conservation on a tribal reservation in the Philippines.

**Source** *Agroforestry Systems* 18(3): 225-244 (18 ref.)

**Year** 1992

**Language** English

**Abstract** The Negrito (Ati) tribe of Nagpana, Iloilo, Philippines, has traditionally been dependent on shifting cultivation and on hunting and gathering of non-timber forest products for its livelihood. In recent decades the Ati have derived increasing income from wage labour for adjacent landowners and from permanent rice cultivation. The consequent clearing of residual forests has resulted in extensive soil degradation, reduced crop yields, and loss of both commercial and subsistence non-timber forest products. Various agroforestry systems which incorporate permanent tree crops into traditional systems have great potential to reverse these losses. This study analyses the economic sustainability of four different land-use options for the Ati: (1) continuation of the present agricultural and hunting-gathering practices (current use model); (2) clearing of forest for charcoal and permanent agriculture (forest conversion model); (3) charcoal plantations (of *Leucaena leucocephala*) with hunting-gathering (charcoal model); and (4) agricultural crops for 4 years, with limited planting of *L. leucocephala* followed by charcoal plantations (of *L. leucocephala*), with hunting-gathering throughout (crop/charcoal model). The last model approximates to traditional swidden agriculture. The net present value (NPV) of each system is assessed under various different assumptions (including changes in the discount rate, charcoal price and production, and risks of crop loss) and other considerations are also analysed (including the valuation of non-traded forest products, returns to the intact forest, benefits of forest conservation, and socioeconomic, political and environmental constraints to implementation). It is concluded that the charcoal model is superior.

**Keywords** agroforestry; Asia; charcoal production; environmental conservation; fallow systems; journal article; natural forest; non-timber products; socioeconomic issues; trees on farms

**Database** CABI

**D52**

**Author** Suliman, M. and Baranga, D.  
**Title** Encroachment on forest habitats and agricultural productivity in Uganda.

**Source** *Alternative development strategies for Africa. Volume two: environment; women:* 107-109 (Ed. Suliman M., 1 tab., 10 ref. ISBN 1-870425-29-4(paperback)), Institute for African Alternatives, London, UK.

**Year** 1991

**Language** English

**Abstract** Agricultural encroachment and indiscriminate deforestation are common threats to environmental protection in East Africa. This chapter reviews the impact of such activity on agricultural and forest lands in Uganda. Crop raiding is known to result in lower agricultural output and the loss of natural and human resources in Africa. In Uganda, red-tailed monkeys are particularly known for their damage to banana plantations. By controlling the distance between forests and plantations, and by choosing the correct crops, it is believed that crop raiding and environmental degradation can be minimized.

**Keywords** Africa; chapter; crop production; deforestation; forest margins

**Database** CABI

**D53**

**Author** Sumantri, I., Machfudh, W.E. and Haryono,

**Title** Change in forest land use in the vicinity of Kampar River in Riau.

**Source** *Jurnal Penelitian Hasil Hutan* 4(3): 10-16 (4 ref.).

**Year** 1987

**Language** Indonesian

**Abstract** Trends in forest land use changes in this area in Indonesia were analysed in relation to population pressure and land carrying capacity (based on the level of social welfare), for the period 1964-84. Land use was determined from 4 sets of data: aerial photographs from 1964; a 1974 forest map; a 1982 land use map; and a ground check done in 1984. Data on land use changes are tabulated for the periods 1964-74 and 1974-84, and demonstrate incursions of the population into both limited production forest and conversion forest in the sub-districts of Kampar Kiri and Sengingi. The analysis indicated the causes to be both population pressure and low income. [With English tables.]

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; economics; journal article; land use patterns/ mapping; remote sensing

**Database** CABI

**D54**

**Author** Thomasius, H.

**Title** Dynamics of natural forest communities in the eastern Erzgebirge, their modification by environmental changes and their importance for rehabilitation measures.

**Source** *Archiv fur Naturschutz und Landschaftsforschung* 30(3): 161-176 (15 ref.)

**Year** 1990

**Language** German

**Abstract** Details are given of the natural Abieto-Fagetum communities in the montane zone (500-700 m altitude) and the Piceetum communities in the lower zone (>100 m altitude) of the Erzgebirge (Ore Mts.) in Saxony, E. Germany. These forests are the result of centuries of autogenic successions (described), which were disrupted by large-scale forest conversion in the 19th century, and are now being affected by air pollution. The present influences on the environment will affect the rehabilitation of the pollution-damaged forests. Some practical forestry conclusions are drawn on the basis of the ecological information.

**Keywords** environmental conservation; Europe; forestry; historical perspective; journal article; natural forest

**Database** CABI

**D55**

**Author** van Orsdol, K.G.

**Title** Agricultural encroachment in Uganda's Kibale Forest.

**Source** *Oryx* 20(2): 115-117 (4 ref.).

**Year** 1986

**Language** English



**Abstract** Results of a survey in June 1982 to Jan. 1983 show that 17% of this 56 km<sup>2</sup> reserve had suffered from encroachment by agriculturalists between 1971 and 1982. Other problems during that period included poor management practices and poaching of endangered forest wildlife. Steps taken by the Government in 1983 had resulted in 60% of occupied forest plots being abandoned by early 1984. Other measures to protect the forest resource are outlined.

**Keywords** Africa; environmental conservation; environmental degradation; forest margins; journal article; natural forest

**Database** CABI

#### D56

**Author** World Commission on Environment and Development,

**Title** Our common future

**Source** 356 pp. Oxford University Press, UK.

**Year** 1987

**Language** English

**Abstract** The World Commission on Environment and Development, was set up as an independent body in 1983 by the United Nations. Its brief was to re-examine the critical environment and development problems on the planet and to formulate realistic proposals to solve them, and to ensure that human progress will be sustained through development without bankrupting the resources of future generations. The resulting book, *Our Common Future*, is divided into three parts: common concerns which describes the threatened future, the move towards sustainable development and the role of the international economy; common challenges involved with population and human resources, food security, species and ecosystems, energy, industry and the urban challenge; and common endeavours of managing the commons, peace security, development and the environment, and towards common action with proposals for institutional and legal change.

**Keywords** book; economics; environmental conservation; geographically non-specific; policy; population pressure; sustainable development/ management

**Database** NRI

#### D57

**Author** Wormald, T.J.

**Title** The management of the natural forests in the arid and semi-arid zones of East and Southern Africa.

**Source** A report for ODA.

**Year** 1984

**Language** English

**Abstract** There are two types of forest in this large area: the northern Somali-Maasai *Acacia-Commiphora* deciduous bushland, sparse except by rivers and with sparse grass cover; and the southern *Miombo* (*Brachystegia* spp.) with a vigorous grass layer. In both areas, large tracts of forest have been preserved by the presence of tsetse fly. Yields are low - perhaps 0.3cu.m./ha/yr. There is a natural cycle of degradation and renewal as a response to irregular rainfall. In the northern woodlands, animal herding is the chief economic activity, with some agriculture; in the southern woodlands, agriculture is the main activity of a more sedentary population, with some animal raising. Unfarmed land in both areas has been held in the past under communal lineage or clan arrangements, but has often been transformed into State land in the last 3-4 decades, with a resulting reduction in local interest in sustainable management: clearcut tenure being an absolute prerequisite for good local management. Trees are vital in both areas for browse, fuelwood, building materials, fibres and soil fertility, with honey and charcoal important for income generation. In addition, the *Acacia-Commiphora* woodlands are important for a variety of gums, exudates, relishes, dietary supplements and medicines. The woodlands have been maintained and kept open by human intervention over a long period. Grazing keeps the balance between annual and perennial grasses, and between grassland and bush, and is instrumental in reducing inopportune fires. Fire is also used as a management tool, particularly in the *miombo* areas, but harm can be caused in more

fragile situations. There is now much more noncyclical degradation to be seen, resulting from excessive clearing: for cultivation as population density rises; for mechanised agricultural schemes such as those of the Sudan; and as a result of large-scale population movements of refugees in North East Africa. Animal herds are also crowded into smaller graze and browse areas as a result of large-scale clearing for agriculture. The report contains an excellent bibliography.

**Keywords** Africa; environmental degradation; farming systems; report; savanna woodland; tenural change and evolution

**Database** ODI

**D58**

**Author**

**Title** Siberut: will the Tuddukat play again? Investigation report June 1990 to July 1991.

**Source** 55 pp., Indonesia, Assosiasi Masyarakat Siberut, SKEPHI, SOS Siberut.

**Year** 1991

**Language** English

**Abstract** Siberut is the largest island (448 000 ha) in the chain of four Mentawai Islands in the province of Sumatera Barat (West Sumatra), Indonesia, and is recognized as a National Biosphere Reserve by the UNESCO MAB Programme. However, certain areas of this tropical rain forest island are designated for permanent production and conversion forest, and uncontrolled logging and tourism, together with resettlement of the local people have occurred to the extent where the rain forest and flora and the traditional culture are endangered. This document describes the present status of the island, discussing the consequences of deforestation, land status, and proposed development plans (logging, palm oil plantations, transmigration, resettlement and tourism). It is suggested that the proposed plans and current activities be cancelled, suspended or reassessed as appropriate, and alternative ideas on sustainable development (agroforestry and non-timber forest products (NTFP), tourism, conservation and autonomous status) are presented. Reference materials are included in annexes.

**Keywords** Asia; deforestation; natural forest; report; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

**D59**

**Author**

**Title** Sustainable agriculture and the environment in the humid tropics.

**Source** 702pp. (tab., 22pp. of ref. ISBN 0-309-04749-8). National Academy Press; Washington, USA, National Research Council.

**Year** 1993

**Language** English

**Abstract** The increasingly adverse effects of human activities on the earth's land, water, atmospheric, and biotic resources have demonstrated that a new approach of sustainable management is required if global resources are to be conserved and remain productive. Nowhere is this need more urgent than in the world's humid tropics. This study represents the work of the Committee on Sustainable Agriculture and the Environment in the Humid Tropics and is presented in two parts. Within part one, the executive summary discusses the findings of the committee and presents key recommendations. Chapter 1 describes the humid tropics, the consequences of forest conversion and deforestation, environmental factors affecting agriculture, and the fostering of sustainable land use in the humid tropics. Chapter 2 discusses major land use options that local, regional, and national managers might choose in making decisions to achieve food production goals, maintain or increase local income levels, and protect the natural resource base. Chapter 3 discusses technical research needs and presents recommendations on land use options. Chapter 4 presents policy imperatives to promote sustainability. The Appendix to part one presents a discussion of emissions of greenhouse gases associated with land use change. To enhance understanding, the committee commissioned a series of country profiles to gather information on land use and forest conversion in different countries, to evaluate general causes and

consequences within specific contexts, to identify sustainable land use alternatives, and to compare policy implications. Seven country profiles are presented in part two. Agricultural practices and environmental issues are reviewed for Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, and Zaire.

**Keywords** Africa; Asia; book; deforestation; Latin America; socioeconomic issues; sustainable development/ management

**Database** CABI

## KEYWORDS INDEX

### Category 1 - Geographical area

**Africa** A3 A7 A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 A15 A17 A23 A28 A34 A35 A38 A40 A44 A45 A46 A48 A52 A55 A56 A57 A59 A60 A61 A62 A66 A71 A74 A75 A77 A78 A79 A80 A81 A83 A84 A85 A86 A90 A95 A96 A97 A98 A103 A104 A108 A113 A114 A115 A116 A123 A125 A127 A131 A135 A137 A138 A139 A141 A144 A147 A10 B1 B2 B8 B12 B14 B18 B19 B21 B24 B26 B28 B29 B31 B34 B36 B37 B40 B41 B44 B48 B51 B52 B53 B57 B61 B65 B66 B67 B68 B69 B70 B71 B74 B75 B78 B81 B86 B88 B89 B93 B94 B95 B96 B103 B104 C9 C23 C24 C36 C44 C52 C67 C73 C82 C86 C87 C90 D3 D7 D8 D12 D13 D14 D20 D26 D27 D42 D52 D55 D57 D59

**Asia** A1 A2 A4 A14 A18 A19 A20 A21 A25 A33 A37 A41 A42 A49 A52 A55 A65 A66 A69 A70 A82 A87 A91 A100 A101 A105 A106 A108 A113 A114 A118 A119 A123 A128 A130 A132 A133 A134 A136 A140 A142 A143 A148 A151 A152 B9 B13 B14 B15 B16 B19 B21 B25 B30 B31 B33 B35 B40 B43 B47 B49 B54 B55 B56 B58 B59 B60 B61 B62 B63 B64 B73 B90 B91 B92 B100 B101 B102 B105 B106 C1 C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C10 C11 C12 C13 C14 C15 C16 C17 C19 C20 C21 C23 C25 C27 C30 C31 C32 C33 C37 C38 C39 C40 C41 C42 C43 C45 C46 C47 C48 C49 C50 C51 C53 C54 C55 C56 C57 C58 C59 C60 C61 C62 C63 C64 C65 C66 C67 C68 C69 C70 C72 C75 C76 C77 C78 C79 C80 C81 C83 C84 C85 C89 C90 D1 D2 D4 D5 D6 D12 D15 D16 D18 D23 D24 D27 D28 D32 D33 D41 D42 D45 D47 D48 D49 D50 D51 D53 D58 D59

**Caribbean** A36 A55 A63 A93 A110 A149 B31 B61

**Europe** A51 A55 A68 B19 B22 B23 B31 B60 B61 B77 D54

**geographically non-specific** A5 A12 A16 A22 A24 A29 A30 A31 A32 A39 A58 A67 A72 A73 A76 A89 A92 A99 A102 A107 A109 A113 A117 A120 A121 A124 A126 A129 A145 A150 A153 B3 B4 B7 B10 B11 B17 B20 B27 B39 B45 B46 B50 B72 B79 B83 B84 B87 B107 B108 C26 C28 C29 C34 C88 D9 D10 D11 D17 D19 D25 D34 D40 D43 D46 D56

**Latin America** A6 A27 A43 A47 A52 A53 A54 A55 A63 A66 A88 A108 A112 A113 A114 A122 B6 B19 B21 B22 B32 B38 B40 B76 B80 B97 B98 B99 C23 C35 C71 D12 D21 D22 D27 D29 D30 D31 D35 D37 D38 D39 D42 D44 D59

**North America** A50 A55 A94 B32 B42 B77 B82 B85 C18 C22

**Oceania** A26 A55 A64 A69 A111 A113 A114 A146 B5 B33 C23

### Category 2 - Institutional focus

**Asian Development Bank** A151

**Bangladesh Forest Department** C38

**Beijer Institute of Sweden** A38

**Burkina Faso Forestry Department** C86

**Cameroon Forestry Department** C52

**CARE** (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) A53 A149

**CFMRD** (Common Forestry Management for Rural Development) A136

**Commonwealth Science Council** B46

**CRP** (Contract Reforestation Programme) A151

**FAO** (Food and Agriculture Organisation) A2 A29 A69 B108 D23

**Ford Foundation** C8 C27 C45 C61 C62 C72

**FORSPA** (Forestry Research and Support Programme for Asia and the Pacific) D1

**FPC** (Forest Protection Committee) C8 C60 C72

**FTP** (Forest Trees and People Programme) A29 B108 C90

**Ghana Forestry Department** C24

**GO** (Government Organisation) C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C9 C14 C16 C19 C20 C24 C25  
C27 C30 C31 C35 C38 C39 C40 C41 C42 C44 C46 C49 C51 C52 C55 C56  
C57 C58 C59 C60 C62 C63 C64 C67 C69 C70 C75 C80 C82 C83 C86 C90

**Haiti Agroforestry Programme** A93

**ICRAF** (International Council for Research in Agroforestry) A73 A108 A116

**IIED** (International Institute for Environment and Development) D19

**IITA** (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture) A35

**ILCA** (International Livestock Centre for Africa) A35 A62 A131

**Indian Forestry Department** C1 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C19 C27 C39 C40 C46 C49 C51 C55  
C56 C57 C58 C59 C60 C62 C63 C64 C69 C70 C72 C75 C80 C83 C90

**IUCN** (World Conservation Union) A121

**JFM** (Joint Forest Management) C2 C5 C11 C33 C39 C40 C45 C46 C51 C53 C55 C56 C58  
C59 C62 C63 C64 C65 C66 C67 C68 C69 C72 C74 C75 C76 C78 C83 C85  
C89 C90

**Kenyan Forestry Department** C9 C90

**KIFCON** (Kenya Indigenous Forest Conservation Programme) B44

**KWDP** (Kenya Woodfuel Development Programme) A38 B26

**KWT** (Dutch Society for Science and Technology) A106

**LTC** (Land Tenure Centre) A90 A108 A123

**LVO** (Local Voluntary Organisation) A106 A149 B13 B59 C23 C35 C56 C57 C82

**Mali Forestry Department** C44 C82 C87

**MARENA** A36

**Nepal Forestry Department** C14 C16 C20 C25 C41 C42

**NGO (Non Government Organisation)** A80 A93 A151 C23 C27 C30 C31 C35 C38 C45 C56  
C57 C61 C62 C63 C64 C67 C72

**Niger Forest Service** C44 C86

**ODA (Overseas Development Administration)** A96 B66 B67

**PADF (Pan American Development Foundation)** A149

**Philippines DENR (Department of Environment and Natural Resources)** C30

**Plan Sierra project** A36

**SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency)** A17 A29 B13 B108

**STK (Sit Thi Thamkin - Right to Harvest Land Certificate)** A2 A105

**TCDC (Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries)** A63

**Tropical Forestry Action Plan** A63

**UMN (United Mission to Nepal)** C42

**UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)** A121

**USAID (United States Agency for International Development)** A30 A39 A53 A93 A149 B10

**Vietnam/Sweden Plantation and Soil Conservation** A65

**Winrock Institute** B10

**Wood as Fuel Program** A36

**World Bank** A37 B20 C4 C15 C72 C88

**WWF (Worldwide Fund for Nature)** C23

### **Category 3 - Subject focus**

**agroforestry** A2 A4 A5 A14 A27 A31 A32 A36 A39 A41 A48 A51 A55 A67 A69 A73 A86  
A97 A104 A107 A108 A109 A113 A114 A115 A144 A148 A153 B51 B74 B78  
B86 B89 C31 C59 C67 C70 D5 D14 D36 D51

**animal production** A1 A2 A3 A7 A9 A11 A14 A46 A51 A68 A97 A111 A122 A131 A136  
A10 B12 B36 B48 B51 B100 C38 D8 D21 D30 D46

**beekeeping** A2 B68 B106

**biodiversity** A134 B17 B37 B46 B80 B107 C68 D25 D44

**charcoal production** A2 A44 A71 B93 D13 D51

- crop production** A3 A7 A9 A13 A33 A35 A46 A48 A51 A53 A61 A85 A86 A97 A105 A107  
A111 A122 A134 A136 A146 B13 B14 B32 B48 B100 B108 C48 D5 D13 D24  
D26 D30 D45 D47 D48 D49 D52
- deforestation** A45 A100 A128 A129 B3 B7 B18 B38 B97 B99 B106 C6 C21 C37 C76 D4  
D6 D9 D11 D15 D17 D21 D29 D30 D31 D32 D33 D34 D35 D37 D40 D41 D43  
D46 D47 D48 D50 D52 D53 D58 D59
- economics** A5 A17 A18 A23 A26 A66 A67 A69 A73 A76 A89 A91 A93 A94 A99 A100 A102  
A111 A112 A136 A137 A142 A149 B3 B4 B15 B25 B27 B37 B38 B41 B42 B55  
B62 B65 B70 B83 B96 B98 C11 C28 C49 C53 C63 C65 C66 C73 C81 D4 D11  
D12 D16 D19 D21 D22 D24 D37 D38 D39 D42 D44 D48 D49 D50 D53 D56
- environmental conservation** A40 A47 A52 A54 A55 A75 A79 A120 A121 B17 B18 B31 B34  
B37 B46 B50 B71 B79 B99 B107 C23 C32 C35 C73 D1 D2 D3 D6 D18 D28  
D34 D44 D48 D50 D51 D54 D55 D56
- environmental degradation** A14 A33 A71 A72 A78 A91 A127 A128 A129 B2 B15 B29 B30  
B33 B39 B44 B54 B70 B71 B88 B91 B98 B104 B105 C5 C6 C11 C28 C44 C47  
C49 C67 C72 D8 D13 D15 D20 D32 D40 D47 D55 D57
- ethnobiology** B46 B92
- farming systems** A10 A15 A34 A35 A39 A44 A51 A59 A60 A62 A67 A76 A78 A81 A86  
A87 A88 A89 A100 A103 A107 A122 A127 A131 A135 A140 A141 A145 A146  
A148 A153 B1 B4 B8 B23 B26 B33 B44 B56 B63 B66 B67 B70 B74 B75 B78  
B80 C1 C35 D3 D5 D7 D36 D57
- fodder production** A8 A11 A35 A144 B93 B101 C58 D8
- forestry** A18 A19 A22 A23 A24 A25 A26 A29 A37 A38 A44 A64 A66 A68 A79 A80 A90  
A96 A101 A105 A106 A111 A120 A121 A124 A130 A132 A136 A138 A140 A149  
A10 B4 B5 B9 B10 B13 B20 B24 B47 B61 B64 B76 B77 B79 B99 B100 B101  
B102 B108 C2 C3 C5 C7 C11 C12 C14 C16 C17 C21 C22 C26 C27 C33 C34  
C39 C40 C42 C45 C46 C48 C50 C51 C54 C55 C56 C58 C59 C60 C61 C62  
C63 C66 C67 C69 C71 C74 C75 C84 C90 D2 D10 D12 D23 D27 D42 D45 D54
- fuel wood** A1 A3 A7 A9 A48 A95 A144 B2 B12 B28 B36 B51 B53 B60 B66 B67 B82 B93  
B96 B101 C26 C54 C58 D4 D20
- indigenous knowledge** A6 A20 A34 A47 A49 A55 A118 A119 A125 A127 A150 B8 B25 B26  
B29 B32 B34 B46 B50 B53 B57 B62 B63 B79 B85 B90 B92 B95 B100 B103  
B104 B106 B107 C7 C9 C23 C41 C52 C88 D7 D14 D19
- institutional development** A5 A15 A16 A17 A18 A19 A20 A23 A24 A25 A26 A28 A42 A43  
A45 A47 A49 A53 A63 A70 A76 A77 A90 A96 A98 A99 A104 A124 A126 A130  
A137 A138 A139 A141 A142 A143 A152 B19 B20 B22 B24 B27 B30 B43 B45  
B47 B49 B54 B55 B56 B57 B59 B65 B71 B72 B77 B83 B84 B87 B88 B89 B91  
B97 B102 C4 C5 C8 C14 C15 C19 C21 C31 C33 C34 C35 C40 C41 C43 C44  
C45 C49 C50 C51 C65 C66 C68 C71 C75 C76 C79 C81 C82 C86 D6 D42
- land use patterns/ mapping** A47 A123 D53
- non-timber products** A71 A84 A112 A10 B2 B6 B10 B28 B62 B64 B76 B88 B98 C49 C53  
C56 C62 C64 C74 D16 D20 D28 D38 D51
- reforestation** A4 A65 A74 A151 B52 C15 C20 C57 C77 D1 D23

**sacred sites** A75 A125 B2 B12 B18 B34 B48

**social organisation** A1 A8 A10 A11 A12 A16 A19 A20 A21 A22 A23 A24 A29 A30 A32  
A34 A37 A38 A42 A43 A46 A50 A52 A55 A56 A57 A58 A61 A64 A65 A71 A72  
A75 A76 A80 A83 A84 A85 A87 A89 A90 A91 A92 A93 A95 A99 A103 A104  
A110 A115 A116 A117 A118 A119 A125 A130 A132 A133 A135 A138 A141  
A143 A144 A147 A148 A149 A150 A151 A152 B1 B3 B5 B7 B9 B11 B13 B14  
B16 B17 B19 B21 B22 B31 B35 B39 B40 B42 B43 B45 B48 B49 B51 B52 B53  
B58 B64 B65 B66 B67 B69 B72 B73 B75 B78 B81 B82 B83 B84 B86 B87 B93  
B94 B96 B102 B103 B105 C1 C10 C12 C13 C17 C19 C20 C21 C22 C24 C27  
C31 C36 C40 C42 C43 C45 C46 C50 C57 C63 C65 C72 C73 C79 C80 C82  
C83 C84 C86 C87 D18 D33 D36

**sustainable development/ management** A1 A8 A25 A34 A39 A40 A50 A52 A53 A54 A70  
A74 A78 A79 A81 A82 A122 A128 A134 A137 A142 A145 A152 A153 B5 B6 B7  
B8 B9 B10 B11 B21 B22 B23 B25 B26 B27 B29 B31 B32 B33 B36 B37 B38  
B39 B40 B42 B43 B44 B45 B49 B50 B58 B59 B60 B61 B69 B74 B77 B79 B80  
B82 B84 B90 B92 B94 B95 B104 B106 B107 B108 C1 C6 C7 C8 C9 C10 C12  
C13 C14 C16 C17 C18 C23 C24 C27 C28 C29 C30 C32 C33 C34 C37 C47  
C51 C52 C56 C60 C61 C64 C67 C68 C71 C73 C75 C76 C82 C83 C84 C87  
C88 D1 D2 D3 D7 D9 D11 D12 D16 D19 D20 D22 D23 D24 D26 D27 D34  
D37 D38 D40 D43 D45 D46 D49 D56 D58 D59

**timber/ pole products** A9 A51 A84 A95 A144 B12 B28 B36 B96 B101 C71

## Category 4 - Nature of the resource

**alley farming** A35 A39 A59 A60 A61 A81 A107 A109 A131 A141

**community woodlot** A24 A30 A32 A37 A46 A80 A139 A152 B13 B41 B51 B55 B58 B59  
B89 B102 C3 C15 C26 C37 C70 C86

**enriched forest areas** A2 A10 A30 A33 A78 A91 A107 A118 A120 A138 B66 B67 B80 B92  
C23

**fallow systems** A3 A6 A13 A71 A78 A87 A96 A104 A107 A109 A118 A119 A125 A145 B12  
B51 B78 B80 B88 B104 D14 D20 D39 D51

**forest margins** A9 A14 A47 A97 A103 A129 B15 B30 B33 B37 B44 B49 B75 B80 B91 C6  
C35 D3 D5 D9 D11 D21 D26 D27 D33 D45 D46 D47 D52 D55

**intercropping** A13 A39 A51 A107 A109 A145 A146

**natural forest** A1 A7 A9 A10 A14 A15 A18 A20 A25 A26 A29 A42 A43 A44 A45 A47 A50  
A52 A54 A55 A68 A70 A75 A79 A88 A94 A100 A101 A102 A105 A112 A119  
A124 A125 A126 A128 A129 A134 A135 A140 A152 B4 B5 B6 B7 B9 B10 B14  
B15 B17 B18 B21 B25 B29 B30 B32 B34 B36 B37 B38 B42 B44 B49 B50 B55  
B57 B60 B62 B63 B64 B65 B68 B69 B70 B71 B76 B77 B79 B82 B89 B90 B91  
B92 B95 B97 B98 B99 B100 B101 B103 B106 B107 C1 C4 C5 C6 C7 C8 C14  
C16 C23 C30 C32 C33 C35 C41 C42 C44 C48 C49 C52 C56 C57 C60 C61  
C64 C72 C73 C75 C80 C84 C86 C87 D1 D2 D4 D6 D9 D10 D11 D12 D15  
D16 D17 D19 D22 D23 D25 D27 D28 D30 D33 D37 D38 D39 D40 D42 D45  
D46 D47 D48 D49 D50 D51 D54 D55 D58

**plantation** A2 A23 A24 A26 A29 A33 A37 A50 A52 A55 A64 A65 A68 A79 A82 A83 A85  
A94 A105 A120 A121 A124 A132 A134 A138 A140 B10 B13 B23 B24 B42 B52



B68 B73 B78 B84 B102 C2 C16 C20 C26 C32 C44 C48 C54 C55 C56 C58  
C67 C77 C84 D1 D14 D23 D50

**savanna woodland** A8 A10 A11 A12 A15 A48 A79 A83 A84 A95 A103 A127 B8 B12 B28  
B36 B50 B53 B57 B65 B70 B71 B74 B75 B81 B86 B88 B93 B94 B96 C9 C82  
D7 D8 D13 D20 D36 D57

**taungya systems** A4 A30 A53 A106 A107 A109 A142 A146 C26 C67

**trees on farms** A1 A7 A10 A23 A30 A32 A35 A36 A37 A51 A55 A61 A66 A74 A81 A85  
A86 A90 A93 A97 A100 A104 A107 A110 A122 A126 A127 A132 A139 A144  
A149 B4 B23 B26 B41 B52 B63 B70 B71 B86 B89 B92 B100 C15 C26 C37  
C67 C81 D4 D14 D24 D26 D51

**wastelands** A14 A24 A136 A152 C58 C84

## Category 5 - Areas of management covered

### equity

**gender issues** A9 A12 A17 A21 A30 A37 A38 A55 A58 A82 A89 A92 A117 A123 A131  
A141 A144 A150 B26 B29 B52 B53 B63 B66 B105 B106 C10 C15 C19 C26  
C65 C66 C72 C74 C84 D4 D22

**generational equity** A1 A8 A119 A131

**socioeconomic issues** A1 A4 A10 A17 A23 A24 A27 A38 A45 A49 A57 A58 A70 A76  
A80 A82 A88 A91 A110 A112 A127 A132 A134 A142 A143 A150 B5 B21 B30  
B33 B37 B38 B41 B55 B56 B61 B65 B66 B67 B69 B80 B82 B84 B102 B108  
C6 C15 C21 C31 C37 C49 C50 C63 C66 C79 D3 D6 D18 D22 D44 D46 D51  
D58 D59

**external organisational arrangements** A1 A2 A4 A5 A7 A14 A15 A16 A17 A18 A19 A21  
A22 A23 A24 A25 A26 A29 A30 A32 A33 A36 A39 A40 A43 A44 A45 A49 A50  
A52 A53 A54 A55 A56 A57 A58 A59 A60 A61 A62 A63 A64 A65 A70 A71 A73  
A74 A76 A77 A78 A79 A81 A82 A89 A90 A91 A94 A96 A98 A99 A100 A101  
A102 A110 A112 A117 A118 A120 A124 A126 A128 A131 A132 A137 A138  
A139 A141 A142 A145 A146 A151 A152 A153 B3 B4 B5 B7 B11 B12 B16 B17  
B18 B19 B20 B24 B27 B31 B33 B37 B40 B42 B43 B44 B47 B56 B57 B59 B65  
B72 B77 B79 B80 B83 B84 B87 B88 B89 B90 B93 B97 B98 B99 B100 B102  
B107 C3 C5 C7 C8 C9 C10 C11 C17 C19 C20 C21 C23 C26 C30 C33 C34  
C35 C36 C40 C42 C44 C45 C46 C47 C49 C50 C51 C52 C55 C56 C59 C60  
C61 C62 C64 C65 C66 C67 C68 C71 C72 C73 C74 C75 C76 C77 C79 C82  
C83 C84 C86 C87 C89 C90 D2 D3 D6 D12 D16 D18 D28 D32 D33 D37 D39  
D43 D45

**internal regulations** A1 A3 A7 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 A15 A18 A19 A20 A22 A29 A30 A32  
A34 A35 A40 A45 A48 A52 A54 A55 A56 A57 A58 A59 A60 A61 A62 A64 A71  
A72 A75 A78 A82 A83 A84 A85 A86 A87 A89 A90 A91 A93 A95 A96 A101  
A115 A117 A118 A119 A120 A124 A125 A127 A128 A130 A131 A132 A135  
A136 A138 A139 A141 A146 A148 A150 A10 B1 B2 B5 B6 B7 B8 B11 B12 B16  
B17 B18 B19 B20 B22 B23 B24 B25 B26 B28 B29 B31 B34 B35 B36 B39 B40  
B43 B45 B48 B49 B51 B53 B55 B58 B59 B60 B63 B69 B71 B72 B73 B75 B76  
B78 B81 B82 B83 B86 B87 B88 B89 B90 B92 B93 B94 B96 B97 B98 B102  
B103 B104 C5 C7 C8 C9 C10 C13 C17 C19 C23 C33 C35 C36 C37 C43 C52  
C82 C84 C86 C87 D7 D8 D13 D14 D16 D20 D33 D36

**organisational development** A21 A28 A34 A37 A42 A43 A50 A64 A65 A136 A138 A147 B6 B9 B13 B21 B26 B31 B52 B58 B62 B64 B72 B84 B91 B95 B106 C3 C4 C7 C12 C14 C15 C22 C23 C24 C32 C33 C34 C35 C38 C41 C45 C51 C52 C55 C56 C57 C59 C60 C61 C64 C68 C73 C75 C80 C81 C82

**technical methods** A24 A33 A35 A39 A46 A51 A73 A93 A100 A105 A116 A121 A122 A133 A142 A144 A145 A149 A153 B10 B14 B35 B36 B49 B68 B80 B92 B101 C2 C14 C18 C32 C48 C53 C58 C62 C63 C69 D24

**tenural change and evolution** A6 A7 A8 A10 A11 A12 A14 A17 A18 A19 A25 A26 A29 A30 A31 A41 A48 A55 A56 A63 A64 A70 A72 A79 A80 A90 A94 A97 A98 A100 A103 A104 A105 A106 A114 A116 A117 A118 A124 A126 A128 A129 A134 A137 A138 A142 A144 A147 A152 B3 B4 B6 B12 B18 B19 B22 B28 B43 B45 B47 B70 B75 B78 B83 B88 B93 B94 B104 C6 C44 C56 C81 D20 D57

## Category 6 - Type of publication

**bibliography** A62 A111 A113

**book** A10 A55 A76 A84 A92 A99 A136 B7 B11 B19 B42 B46 B52 B72 B79 C16 C31 C43 C62 C63 C79 C84 C85 D2 D18 D23 D27 D34 D37 D40 D56 D59

**case studies** A34 A52 A54 A65 A76 A78 A82 A103 A123 A132 A142 A151 B7 B9 B11 B13 B19 B21 B32 B34 B37 B40 B57 B72 B73 B85 B92 B97 B98 B106 C2 C4 C8 C10 C13 C16 C20 C25 C36 C41 C42 C48 C51 C58 C59 C60 C67 C78 C81 C83 D5 D42 D44

**chapter** A7 A37 A139 A142 A145 B4 B5 B22 B36 B43 B45 B49 B65 B69 B74 B75 B81 B83 B103 C27 C28 C32 C66 D52

**conference proceedings** A69 B1 B99 B108 D26 D43 D46

**journal article** A1 A4 A8 A9 A15 A22 A25 A26 A28 A34 A35 A40 A43 A44 A45 A47 A50 A51 A52 A53 A57 A59 A60 A61 A63 A66 A68 A70 A72 A74 A79 A80 A81 A86 A87 A94 A97 A101 A102 A106 A107 A109 A116 A119 A125 A128 A129 A133 A134 A141 A146 A147 A148 A149 A150 A153 B1 B3 B6 B9 B12 B13 B15 B17 B21 B23 B24 B25 B27 B30 B31 B32 B33 B37 B38 B39 B44 B47 B57 B58 B59 B60 B61 B63 B70 B71 B76 B77 B80 B82 B84 B85 B87 B90 B91 B92 B93 B98 B101 B104 B105 B107 C1 C5 C6 C7 C11 C13 C14 C18 C19 C22 C25 C37 C39 C41 C42 C47 C48 C49 C50 C51 C54 C55 C57 C58 C59 C65 C67 C69 C70 C72 C73 C74 C76 C77 C78 C80 C83 D4 D5 D6 D9 D12 D15 D17 D21 D22 D25 D28 D29 D31 D32 D33 D35 D38 D39 D42 D47 D49 D51 D53 D54 D55

**paper** A11 A17 A21 A24 A30 A54 A56 A64 A65 A78 A82 A90 A96 A115 A116 A124 A131 A135 B14 B18 B20 B35 B40 B41 B48 B53 B86 B94 B95 B97 C3 C4 C15 C17 C20 C23 C29 C33 C34 C35 C36 C38 C44 C52 C71 C82 C86 D3 D11 D13 D14 D20 D30 D45

**report** A12 A16 A19 A20 A29 A39 A42 A48 A73 A75 A77 A85 A91 A95 A104 A110 A112 A121 A127 A137 A144 A151 A152 A10 B16 B26 B28 B50 B51 B64 B66 B67 B73 B78 B89 B96 B102 C10 C24 C26 C40 C45 C87 C89 C90 D1 D16 D19 D24 D57 D58

**review** A5 A120

**seminar proceedings** A89 D8

**survey/ questionnaire** A25 A97 C11 C18

**symposium proceedings** A35 C68 D10

**thesis** A18 A88 A130 B2

**working paper** A3 A33 B68 C12 C46 C53 C56 C60 C64 C75 D36 D44

**workshop proceedings** A2 A6 A13 A14 A23 A27 A31 A32 A36 A38 A41 A46 A49 A58 A67  
A83 A93 A98 A100 A105 A108 A114 A117 A118 A122 A123 A126 A138 A140  
B8 B10 B29 B55 B62 B88 B100 C8 C25 C30 C61 D7 D41

## **Category 7 - Miscellaneous**

**aid allocation** A49 B44 C34

**concession management** A101

**conflict resolution** A19 A28 A44 A56 A68 A70 A78 A80 A124 A128 A147 B24 B69 B72  
B82 B93 C29 C35 C43 C60 C67 C72 C87 D7 D15

**empowerment** A23 C66 C74

**historical perspective** A34 A133 A140 B12 B24 B28 B37 B42 B43 B47 B48 B60 B61 B77  
B91 B94 B99 B104 B106 C4 C53 C56 C85 D6 D13 D20 D32 D33 D50 D54

**policy** A18 A19 A20 A25 A26 A29 A53 A62 A63 A70 A77 A79 A82 A90 A92 A99 A101  
A102 A117 A126 B4 B10 B19 B27 B30 B33 B37 B47 B54 B57 B70 B71 B77  
B84 B97 B99 B100 C5 C7 C10 C19 C25 C28 C29 C33 C34 C35 C44 C49 C52  
C56 C65 C66 C68 C71 C75 C89 D2 D6 D16 D18 D21 D42 D43 D44 D50 D56

**population pressure** A125 B12 B30 B52 B54 D13 D20 D43 D56

**project methodology** A51 A116 B101 C52 C88 D19

**rapid appraisal** A56 B1 C62 C63

**remote sensing** B85 D15 D29 D35 D41 D53

**research requirements** A54 A123 B19 C39 D31

**soil fertility/ nutrient cycling** D9 D10 D17 D25 D31 D41

**stewardship** A21 A152 C13

**tourism/ recreation** B42 B77 C23 C32 D1

**training/ extension/ technology transfer** A5 A83 A92 A105 A116 B1 B16 B21 B26 B32 B42  
B46 B49 B62 B100 C8 C14 C19 C23 C25 C32 C36 C42 C45 C46 C59 C69  
C77 D19 D23 D24

**water catchment** D9 D10 D32

## AUTHOR INDEX

Abdul Razak, M.A.	D1
Abel, N.O.J.	B1
Abrahams, R.G.	A10
Acharya, H.	A1
Acheson, J.M.	B39
Acquah, S.D.	C24
Adams, N.R.	A2
Adeyoku, S.K.	A5
Aglionby, J.	C29
Ahmad, S.	C1
Aiken, S.R.	D2
Alcaria, J.F.A.	A21
Alegado, E.M.	A21
Allsebrook, D.L.	B2
Alpizar, M.S.	B40
Altan, T.	A52
Aluma, J.	D3
Amacher, G.S.	D4
Amoako, P.	C24
Ampadu-Agyei, O.	B34
Amyot, J.	A2
Anderson, A.B.	D22
Apichatvullop, Y.	A70
Applegate, G.B.	C2, C48
Ardayfio, E.	A3
Arihadi, Y.	C67
Ariki, S.	A4
Arnold, J.E.M.	A5, B3, B4, C3, C4
Arora, D.	C5
Arvigo, R.	B6
Asanga, C.A.	C52
Ashish, M.	C6
Ashton, P.S.	C31
Atta Krah, A.N.	A61
Aumeeruddy, Y.	D5
Avery, M.E.	A67, C31
Bachruddin, M.A.	D28
Badi, K.	B51
Bahuguna, V.K.	C7
Baines, G.B.K.	B5
Bajracharya, D.	D6
Baker, M.J.	D46
Balick, M.J.	B6
Banga, P.M.	B103
Bannerjee, U.	C8
Banuri, T. (ed.)	B7
Baranga, D.	D52
Baraona, R.	A6
Barbier, E.B.	D37
Barnard, G.	C26
Barnes, C.	A7
Barrett, J.P.	C18
Barrow, E.G.C.	A8, A89, B8, C9, D7
Bartlett, A.G.	B9

# Author Index

Basu, N.G.	C10
Bawa, K.S.	C31
Beaton, A.C.	A9
Behnke, R.H.	A10, A11
Beidelman, T.O.	A12
Belsky, J.M.	D49
Benneh, G.	A13
Bentley, W.R.	A14, A67
Bentley, W.R. (ed.)	B10
Berkes, F.	B5, B39, B43, B45, B65, C28
Berkes, F. (ed.)	B11
Bertrand, A.	A15, A16, B12, D8
Betters, D.R.	A67
Bharthuar, A.	B13
Bhatia, K. (ed.)	C61
Bhatnagar, P.	C11
Bhattacharjee, S.	C81
Birgegard, L.E.	A17
Bishop, R.C.	B27, D44
Blowfield, M.E.	A18, A19, A20, B14, C12
Blyth, J.F.	B91
Bogahawatte, C.	B15
Borlagdan, S.B.	A21, B16, C13
Bourbouze, A.	A44
Bouthillier, L.	C22
Brandon, K.	B17
Branney, P.	C14
Breth, S.A.	B69
Brinkman, W.	A22
Brokensha, D.	A23, B18, D13
Brokensha, D.W.	A24
Bromley, D.W.	A25, B20, B45
Bromley, D.W. (ed.)	B19
Brouwer, R.	A22, B61
Brown, C.L.	A26
Brown, M.R.	A27
Brown, S.	D27
Bruce, J.W.	A28, A29, A30, A31, A32, A55, B61
Bruijnzeel, L.A.	D9, D10
Budowski, G.	A67
Bulfeta, G.	A62
Burgess, J.C.	D11
Burley, J.	C31
Buschbacher, R.J.	D12
Cabarle, B.J.	B21
Campbell, B.M.S.	B22
Campbell, J.	C62
Capistrano, A.D.	A33
Carillo, I.M.	A21
Carra, P.	B23
Casar, I.	D17
Castro, A.P.	A24, A34, B18, B24, D13
Cater, E.	C32
Caveness, F.A.	A35
Cernea, M.M.	A37, B20, C15
Chan, M.	C29
Chandler, P.M.	B25

Chandra, N.S.	C8
Chapagain, D.P.	A25
Chatterjee, N.	A14
Chaturvedi, A.N.	A69
Chaturvedi, T.N.	C76
Chavangi, N.A.	A38, B26
Chege, F.	C22
Chew, S.T.	A39
Chhetri, R.B.	C16
Child, B.	A40
Chinnamani, S.	C31
Chota-Inuma, J.	B76
Chowdhry, K.	A5
Ciriacy-Wantrup, S.V.	B27
Club du Sahel,	B28
Colchester, M.	C17
Coppock, D.L.	B36
Cornista, L.B.	A41
Coulibaly, C.	B61
Coulibaly, S.	B29
Cox, J.A.	D15
Crosby, P.B.	C18
Cruz, R.V.	A42
Cruz, W.	B30
CTFT	D14
Dalmacio, M.V.	A142
Dalmacio, R.V.	A142
Dange, R.P.	C70
Darnhofer, T.	A142
Das, C.L.	A132
Das, P.K.	C19
Davies, P.	C35
Davis, S.H.	A43
de Ceara, I.A.	A36
de Coursey, M.	C32
de Koeijer, H.	B80
de los Reyes, B.N.	B33
de Ponteves, E.	A44
de Saussay, C.	A120
DeBeer, J.H.	D16
Dei, G.J.S.	A45
del Castillo, R.	A142
Dembner, S.A. (ed.)	B31
den Heijer, R.P.	A22
Dennis, R.R.	A46
Denniston, D.	A47
Dev, O.P.	C14
DeWalt, B.R.	B32
Dhar, S.K.	C20
Dielen, H.	A48
Dixon, J.A.	B33
Dolom, B.	C30
Dorm-Adzobu, C.	B34
Dosso, H.	D27
Dove, M.R.	A49, C21
Drennon, C.	D3
Duinker, P.N.	A50, C22

## Author Index

Dunn, A.	C23
Dupraz, C.	A51
Easter, K.W.	B35
Ehlers, K.	A52
Eitemiller, D.R. (ed.)	A67
Ellis, J.E.	B36
Engelhard, R.J.	B26
Enti, S.S.	C24
Everard, D.A.	A79
Fahrenhorst, B.	A52
Fairhead, J.	B37, B57
Fearnside, P.M.	B38
Feder, G.	A78
Feeny, D.H.	A139, B39
Feeny, D.H. (ed.)	A99
Fiedler, L.	A67
Finlayson, W. (ed.)	C25
Fisher, B.	B40
Foley, G.	C26
Follis, M.B.	A53
Forster, N.	A54
Fortmann, L.P.	A28, A30, A31, A55, A56, A57, A58, A113, B41, C31
Francis, P.A.	A59, A60, A61, A62
Francisco, H.A.	A42
Frederick, K.D. (ed.)	B42
Fujisaka, S.	A33
Gadgil, M.	B43
Galan, B.	A63
Galvin, K.	B36
Garcia Oliva, F.	D17
Garg, R.K.	C27
Gayan, K.C.	C8
Gayfer, J.	A64, A65
Gentry, A.H.	D38
Gerritsen, P.	A22
GFDBU,	C24
Ghimire, K.	D18
Gholz, H.L.	A145
Ghuman, B.S.	D26
Gibbon, H.J.	B44
Gibbs, C.	B30
Gibbs, C.J.N.	B45
Gill, G.J. (ed.)	B100
Gilmour, D.A.	C2, C41, C48
Given, D.R.	B46
Gladwell, J.S.	D10
Godoy, R.A.	A66, B22
Gold, M.A.	A67
Goodland, R.	C28
Gordon, J.C.	C31
Gowen, M.M.	B10
Greif, F.	A68
Grimble, R.	C29
Guha, R.	B47
Guiang, E.	C30

Guijt, I.	D19
Gujral, R.S.	A69
Gulliver, P.H.	B48
Gupta, A.	C31
Gupta, A.K.	B49
Gupta, J.R.	C20
Gupta, T.	C31
Gurung, C.P.	C32
Hadley, M.	B50
Hafner, J.A.	A70
Hammer, T.	A71, D20
Hammett, A.L.	B62
Hardin, G.	A72
Harris, W.	B46
Harsh, L.N.	C31
Haryono,	D53
Hazra, C.R.	C31
Hecht, S.B.	D21, D22
Hegde, N.G.	C31
Herrera, R.	D27
Hewlett, B.	A24
Hibbs, D.E.	C31
Hinchcliffe, F.	D19
Hoang, H.o.e.	A69
Hobley, M.	C33, C34, C41
Hoekstra, D.A.	A73
Holmgren, P.	A74
Hooda, A.K.	C70
Horning, N.	D35
Horowitz, M.	B51
Huntingford, G.W.B.	A75
Husain, T.	C73
Huxley, P.A.	A5
Hyde, W.F.	D4
Hyma, B.	B52
Irving, A.	D28
ISPWD.	C67
Iyer, P.	B43
Jabbar, M.A.	A81
Jackson, J.K. (ed.)	A76
Jambulingham, R.	C31
Jelenic, N.E.	B53
Jha, C.S.	D41
Jipp, P.	B76, D39
Jodha, N.S.	B54, B55, B56, B61
Johansson, L.	B40
Johnson, J.	C35
Jones, V.	B26
Jordan, C.F.	D27
Joshee, B.R.	D4
Kajembe, G.C.	C36
Kamugisha, J.R.	A77
Kant, S.	C51
Karki, M.B.	C37



## Author Index

Kartasubrata, J.	A69
Kartawinata, K.	D27
Kaushal, P.	C31
Kealey, K.M.	B29
Keck, A.	A78
Khan, A.	C31
Khan, M.	C38
Khanna, P.	C39
Khare, A. (ed.)	C62
Khare, A.K. (.D.i.r...).	C40
Khemnark, C.	A69
Kigula, J.	D3
King, G.C.	C41
Klinge, H.	D27
Knisely, S.	C42
Koch, K.	C43
Konate, A.B.	B40
Korsgaard, S.	D23
Kotey, N.A.	C73
Krishnankutty, C.N.	D24
Kruger, F.J.	A79
Kundu, M.	A24
Lahiri, A.K.	C8
Lai, C.	C31
Lakhanpal, T.N.	B64
Lal, R.	D25, D26
Lane, C.	C67
Laurent, P.J.	A80
Lawry, S.W.	A81, C44, D3
Laxmi, V.	C58
Leach, M.	B37, B57
Ledec, G.	C28
Leigh, C.H.	D2
Lewis, D.J.	C38
Li, T.M.	A82
Li, Z.M.	B61
Lodha, R.M.	C27
Lowman, G.	C32
Lugo, A.	D27
Lumpungu, K.	A83
Luthra, V.	C7
Lynch, D.L.	A67
Lynch, D.L. (ed.)	A67
Maass, J.M.	D17
MacDicken, K.G.	A69
Macgregor, M.J.	B91
Machfudh, W.E.	D53
MacKinnon, K.	D28
Madhav, G.a.d.g.i.l.	C63
Maitreyi, K.R.	C67
Makuku, S.J.	B40
Malcolm, D.W.	A84
Malingreau, J.P.	D29
Malla, Y.B.	B9
Mallik, M.	B58
Malmgren, R.C.	A67

Manders, P.T.	A79
Manoukian, M.	A85
Marchal, J.Y.	A86
Marglin, F.A.	B7
Markandya, A.	D37
Marothia, D.K.	B59
Martin, B.	B105
Mary, F.	A87
Masakha, E.J.	A74
Mascarenhas, O.A.J.	A136
Matakala, P.W.	A50, C22
Mathieu,	A80
May, P.H.	A88, D22, D30
Mayers, J.	C73
Mbogoh, S.G.	A89
McCabe, J.T.	B36
McCay, B.J.	B39
McDermott, M.J.	D16
McFadden, M.W.	C31
McGean, B.	C45
McGean, B. (ed.)	C61, C62, C63
McGranahan, G.	B60
McKay, C.R.	C52
McKean, M.	B61
McLain, R.J.	A90
Medina, E.	D27, D31
Meke-me-ze, C.	A141
Mellink, W.	A69
Melnyk, M.	D19
Mendelsohn, R.O.	D38
Merlo, M.	B61
Messerschmidt, D.A.	A132, B62
Metz, J.J.	D32
Michon, G.	A87
Miller, D.R.	C31
Mishra, S.	B63
Mlengi, W.	B40
Moench, M.H.	C46, C47, D33
Mohns, B.	C2, C48
Mol, P.	A22
Monga, P.	B64
Monuta, J.B.	A91
Moorehead, R.	B65
Morales, P.	D17
Moser, C.O.N.	A92
Mugongo, B.T.	B68
Mukerji, A.K.	C49
Murray, G.F.	A93
Murty, M.N.	C50
Muwanga-Zake, E.S.K.	D3
Myers, N.	D34
Nabane, N.	B41
Nair, P.K.R.	A53, A146
Narjisse, H.	A44
Nautiyal, J.C.	A94, C51
Nelson, R.	D35
Nepstad, D.C.	D46

## Author Index

Nhira, C.	A28, A56
Niamir Maryam,	A95
Noronha, R.	A32
Norton, A.	A96, B66, B67
Ntenga, G.M.	B68
Nurse, M.C.	C52
Nyamwange, P.	B52
Nykvist, N.	C67
O'Ktingati, A.	A97
Oakerson, R.J.	A139
Okoth Ogendero, H.W.O.	A98
Okotu Owiro, A.	A89
Olomola, A.S.	B69
Oluoch Kosura, W.	A89
Ong, C.K.	C31
Osemeobo, G.J.	B70, B71
Ostberg, W.	D36
Ostrom, E.	B61, B72, B87
Ostrom, V. (ed.)	A99
Pabico, A.	C13
Pachauri, R.	C53
Paembonan, S.	C54
Palanisami, K.	B35
Palanna, R.M.	C55
Palit, S.	C8, C56
Panday, K.	A100
Pandey, C.B.	D41
Pandey, D.N.	C57
Pandey, T.R.	C16
Pandey, V.K.	C58
Pandey, V.N.	B73
Pankaj, Khullar	C1, C39, C58, C59, C69, C70, C80
Paris, R.	A101
Parker, J.K.	C31
Partap, T.	B49
Pathak, P.S.	C31
Pearce, D.W.	D37
Pélissier, P.	B74
Pendzich, C.	C67
Perlov, D.C.	B75
Peters, C.M.	D38
Petmak, P.	A69
Petrasova, V.	A102
Picht, H. (ed.)	A99
Pinedo Vasquez, M.	B76, D39
Poffenberger, M.	C8, C31, C60, C64, C65, C66
Poffenberger, M. (ed.)	C61, C62, C63
Poore, D. (ed.)	D40
Poschen-Eiche, P.	A103
Postma, M.	A104
Pragtong, K.	A105
Prah, E.	C73
Prajapati, R.C.	C55
Price, M.F.	B77
Prill, B.J.	C13
Prinsley, R.T.	B1

Purata, S.E.	A135
Puri, S.	C31
PWCAT.	C67
Quak, W.	A106
Quan, J.	C29
Quintrell, E.	A149
Racelis, M.	C13
Raghubanshi, A.S.	D41
Raha, A.K.	C8
Raintree, J.B.	A6, A14, A23, A27, A31, A32, A36, A38, A41, A49, A58, A83, A93, A98, A100
Raison, J.P.	B78
Raju, G.	C68
Ramakrishna, K. (ed.)	B79
Ramakrishnan, P.S.	C31
Rao, Y.S.	A69
Rashford, J.H.	A110
Rastogi, A.	C69
Rathor, B.M.S.	C7
Ravindranath, N.H. (ed.)	C63
Rawat, J.K.	A94, C70
Reilly, P. (comp.)	A111
Reis, E.J.	D30
Remmers, G.	A22
Remmers, G.G.A.	B80
Repetto, R.	D42, D43
Rice, W.	B85
Richards, E.M.	A112, C71
Richards, M.	C73
Riddell, J.C.	A113, A114
Riesman, P.	B81
Riley, B.W.	A23
Riley, J.	B62, C42
Roberts, A. <i>et al</i>	A115
Rocheleau, D.E.	A89, A116, A117
Rollins, K.	D44
Romero, L.	B6
Romm, J.	C31
Ross, M.S.	D45
Roy, M.A.	B82
Roy, M.M.	C31
Roy, R.D.	C31
Roy, S.B.	C8, C72
Rudrappa, S.	B61
Runge, C.F.	B61, B83, B97
Ruwiastuti, M.R.	A19, A20
Ruzicka, I.	A101
Sabri, A.A.	C38
Sajise, P.E.	A118
Sallata, M.K.	C54
Sangita, S.N.	B58
Sangkul, S.	A69
Sansonnens, B.	D5
Sanwal, M.	B84
Sargent, C.	C73

## Author Index

Sarin, M.	B61, C20, C64, C74, C75
Sarmah, D.	C49
Sather, C.	A119
Satterwhite, M.	B85
Sawyer, J.	A121
Saxena, N.C.	C76
Schapera, I.	B86
Scheumann, W.	A52
Schlager, E.	B87
Schmehl, W.R.	A67
Schreckenber, K.	B50
Seckler, K.	C31
Sedjo, R.A. (ed.)	B42
Seif el Din, A.G.	B88
Sene, E.H.M.	B89
Sepulveda, S.	A122
Serrao, E.A.S.	D46
Shah, S.A.	B90
Shah, T.	B73
Shahabuddin, M.	C38
Shanks, E.	A65
Sharma, N.P.	A78
Sharma, N.P. (ed.)	B4
Sharma, R.	B91, C77, C78
Shearer, W.	D26
Sheehan, N. (Co-ordinator)	A123
Sheng, T.C.	A67
Shengji, P.	B92
Shepherd, G.	A124, A125, B93, B94, B95
Shepherd, G. <i>et al</i>	B96
Shipman, J.	B85
Siebert, S.F.	D47, D48, D49
Singh, A.	B40
Singh, C.	C65, C66, C79
Singh, G.B.	A14
Singh, J.	C80
Singh, J.S.	D41
Singh, K.	B73, C81
Singh, L.	D41
Sjoblom, D.	B40
Sjoholm, H.	A74
Skinner, J.	C82
Smiet, A.C.	D50
Smucker, G.R.	A149
Soetrisno, L.	A126
Sollart, K.M.	A127
Somanathan, E.	A128
Southgate, D.	A129, B97
Speechly, H.	A101
Speth, K.	A130
Stanfield, D.	A54
Stanley, D.L.	B98
Steen, H.K. (ed.)	B99
Stewart, T.	D51
Stewart, W.C.	C4
Stienbarger, D.M.	A81, A131
Stone, T.A.	D35
Strijker, B.	A22

Subedi, B.P.	A132
Suliman, M.	D52
Sumantri, I.	D53
Sumitro, A.	A69
Sun, C.J.	A133
Suryanata, K.	A134
Swift, J.	A135
Tamang, D. (ed.)	B100
Tamrakar, P.R.	B101
Tewari, D.N.	C83, C84, C85
Tewari, J.C.	C31
Tewari, R.N.	A136
Thapa, G.B.	B100
Thavaud, P.	B23
Thomas, T.H.	A69
Thomasius, H.	D54
Thomson, J.T.	A137, A138, A139, B61, C86, C87
Thuvesson, D.	C67
Titi nwel, P.	A141
Tjondronegoro, S.M.P.	A140
Tonye, J.	A141
Torres, C.S.	A42
Torres, F.	A142
Trankell, I.B.	A143
Treacy, M.	A106
Treue, T.	C73
Tucker, C.J.	D29
Tucker, R.P.	B99
Tyagi, P.D.	C31
Uhl, C.	D46
Upadhyaya, C.P.	B102
Ura, K.	B40, B49
Valentine, J.	A26
van Beek, W.E.A.	B103
van den Breemer, J.P.M.	B104
van Doorne, J.H.	A89
van Duijl, E.	A22, A144
van Lierop, P.	A22
van Orsdol, K.G.	D55
van Vegten, J.A.	B53
Vasquez, T.L.	B40
Vayda, A.P.	D27
Veit, P.G.	B34
Venkateswaran, S.	B105
Vergara, N.T.	A145, A146, A148
Vimal, O.P.	C31
Vogel, W.	A35
von Oppen, A.	A147
Wali, A.	A43
Warren, D.M.	C88
Warren, S.T.	C31
WCED,	D56
Webb, M.	C28
Weber, F.	A67

## Author Index

Weinstock, J.A.	A148
Were, J.	D3
Westley, S.B.	A149
White, T.A.	B61
Wickramasinghe, A.	B106
Wienpahl, J.	B36
Wiersum, K.F.	A69, A150
Wilken, G.C.	A67
Willis, R.W.	A69
Wood, D.	B107
Wood, P.J.	C31
Woodwell, G.M. (ed.)	B79
Wormald, T.J.	D57
Young, J.T.	C52
Zarin, D.	B76, D39
Zhang, D.	A50
Zutshi, P.	B40, B40