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Forests, People and Governance

GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME
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Trade Polemics in the Southwest Province of Cameroon

Ruben de Koning, CIFOR-Cameroon

Tucked away deep inside the Korup National Park at two days trekking from the nearest dirt road, the small village of Ikenge appears remote and timeless. Men and young boys go out to check their animal traps; women gather bush-mango and *eru* leaves (wild spinach variety) from the forest. At night the village chief presides in a ceremony narrating stories of the past, stressing age old truths and values. The image the chief wants the outside world to believe in, however, is easily trampled when talking individually to other community members. A prominent hunter, Cletus, tells how eco-guards abuse their powers and heavily armed Nigerian hunters deplete their forests. Sarah, a woman in her early twenties, complains about how little Nigerian merchants pay her for her *eru*, considering the tedious work it involves gathering the leaves. Finally, the local pastor, Linus, discloses information about witchcraft in the village, something that is gradually tearing the village apart.

Ikenge is one of the villages included in an ongoing research program in the Cross River forest region that connects Cameroon and Nigeria. Over the last few years major environmental and social concerns have been raised considering cross-border natural resource trade in the region. Although environmental implications have been well documented, social and security implications have yet gone unreported. Consequently, they are minimally responded to in natural resource management initiatives undertaken by local governments and conservation agencies. This research therefore looks at ongoing dynamics, the extent and nature of cross-border natural resource trade, and the different parties involved. In addition, it assesses local conflict dynamics, i.e. illegalities, inter-group tensions, and market domination. The following results and observations concern the first fieldwork stage in and around the southern section of the Korup National Park in Cameroon. Data were collected by Ruben de Koning (Governance Programme) and Julius Tieguhong (Livelihoods Programme).

Livelihood importance of NTFP and bush-meat trade

In previous researches on non-timber forest products (NTFP) and bush-meat in the Cross River region, little effort has been made to quantify their importance for household incomes. Data primarily concern estimated total amounts of products harvested or animals

hunted, indicating a dominant concern with proving negative ecological implications. Based on individual and household surveys we arrived at the following preliminary results.

- For adult men in interior forest villages, bush-meat is the most profitable income-generating activity. On average they gain the equivalent of US\$55/month, which represents 77% of their monthly monetary income. Of this money, an average of 52% is spent on children's education. Besides hunting some men engage in NTFP gathering, but this is mainly an occupation for women. Farm products are almost completely used for home consumption as roads and markets are too far away. All men declare that if there were roads and market access, they would engage more in agriculture as compared to hunting. Indeed villages nearer to roads and markets have far fewer commercial hunters (20-30%) than those located deep in the forest (70-80%).
- For adult women, NTFP gathering is the only source of monetary income, yielding them an average of US\$37/month. Bush-mango, *njansang* (nut to flavor food), and *eru* are the most important products harvested.
- Besides harvesters and hunters, a category of traders and middlemen profit from domestic and cross-border trade. Cross-border trade is dominated by male Nigerian merchants who track for two to three days to reach interior Cameroonian villages to sell manufactured products and buy natural resource products. Their profit is estimated at US\$60-100/month on average.

Social tension surrounding trade

The trade in natural resource products in the Korup area is not, as some researchers and politicians may suggest, a free market in which foreign traders exploit defenseless forest-dependent peoples. Surely there is inequality in access to markets and a difference in general economic strength between Nigerians and Cameroonians, but mutual dependence is a more appropriate characterization of social relationships. Traders are welcomed in villages and given free food and shelter. Villagers realize that without them they

would be totally isolated from the wider economy. In return villagers are often able to buy manufactured goods on credit if they have no cash or products to sell at the time the trader passes by. Patterned and continuous economic and social relationships tend to develop over time, through which traders have special buying and selling agreements with particular villages and particular villagers. Indeed traders declare that they cannot randomly go anywhere they like, but need to have been introduced in a village by someone else, a family member or friend, who already traded with the village. In the words of William, an Igbo trader from Aba: "Ten years ago I first came to this village with my late uncle; I inherited this village as a trading partner from him."

Although Cameroonian villagers generally appreciate the presence of Nigerians, dissatisfaction does arise with regards to those who go against customary law. Increasingly, foreign hunters from Nigeria but also from within Cameroon hunt without permission from local villages and establish seasonable hunting camps. This is considered intolerable. One can come to hunt but should settle in the village and participate in village life. We further observed that some traders misuse the hospitality of local villages by acting rude and bossing people around, including respected elders.

Despite economic interdependence, negative sentiments do broil *vis a vis* those of Nigerian or mixed ethnic descent. Statements of local leaders, as well as conservationist documents often refer to categories of "indigenous" and "stranger." The stranger category includes Nigerians traders, people of mixed origin and sometimes even tribes whose members are found on either side of the border. They are blamed for unsustainable resource use, land grabbing and economic exploitation. The indigenous category consists of Oroko speakers who migrated from the Sanaga River in the south to their present location during the 14th and 15th centuries. Although such division is historically flawed, considering age-old interdependencies between the peoples of the Cross River area, it is taken as a reality by people. It is the major fold line along which natural resource conflicts tend to evolve.

Illegal logging in military-occupied territory

Besides cross-border trade of bush-meat and NTFPs, illegal logging and wood shipments to Nigeria are reasons for concern. Information obtained concerning these practices is still rather sketchy but worrisome nevertheless. Community leaders speak of tree felling and village displacement in military-occupied territories. Local forest administrators claim to fear for their lives and are therefore withheld to monitor operations in their areas of authority.

Future challenges

In the coming months two more fieldwork periods are scheduled in the northern section of the Korup area, involving the same individual surveys and group discussions with hunters, merchants and market women. Some participatory research methods have been applied in the field, e.g. venn diagramming, drawing historic timelines and critical incident analysis, but more conflict mapping techniques need to be tested in the future.

With regards to illegal logging, investigations will continue as well. It will be attempted to set up a monitoring system with local peoples to keep track of the number of trees floated down to Nigeria and the companies and peoples involved.

Finally, ways will be explored to influence policymaking in the region with regards to natural resource management and trade, advocating fairer market access, more viable alternatives for bush-meat hunting, and local conflict management strategies. Research results will be presented during multi-stakeholder planning meetings in the region. Papers with recommendations will be distributed among local government sections and conservation and development agencies.

Breaking News

Bupati of Bungo District gave formal recognition to Baru Pelepat Customary Forest, on 2 October 2005, through approving and signing the village regulation. The Bupati came to the village and declared that communities of Baru Pelepat have rights to manage the forest based on their customary law. Baru Pelepat Village is ACM pilot site in Indonesia, whose local communities have been seeking for the formal recognition since mid 2003. The ACM team facilitate the process of identifying the issues, planning, action and reflection using Participatory Action research (PAR) approach. The whole processes have resulted in many interesting lessons on how to facilitate PAR at (1) village level; (2) at District level; and (3) merging/engaging the two levels.

Is Constructive Conflict Management in NRM Possible?¹

Yurdi Yasmi², CIFOR-Bogor

Conflicts are omnipresent and play an important role in natural resource management (NRM), regardless of time and geographical setting (e.g., Buckles, 1999; Hellstrom, 2001; Daniels and Walker, 2001). There are two schools of thought regarding the role of conflicts in NRM. The first belongs to “functionalists” who perceive conflict as a mess, hindrance and dysfunctional (Bailey, 1997). They associate conflict with a threat to the status quo in the sense of disruption of reliable and stable conditions (Kriesberg, 1998). As a corollary, this negative perception of conflict gives rise to conflict avoidance, repression or elimination approaches. The second school argues that NRM conflicts result not only in dysfunctional situations but might also offer constructive outcomes (Castro and Nielson, 2001). This thought is inspired by interpretations of social conflicts as valuable ties that hold modern democratic society together and provide it with the cohesion it needs (Hirschman, 1994). According to this school, conflict is required to make changes and to get out of outdated patterns.

This strong distinction is increasingly disappearing. Many authors now contend that conflict has both positive and negative potential (Bailey, 1997; Walker and Daniels, 1997; Kriesberg, 1998). According to Glasl (1999), the dividing line between constructive functions and dysfunctions is mainly determined by conflict capabilities, i.e., the ability to anticipate and deal with conflict constructively. In order to develop adequate conflict capabilities we need to enhance our understanding of at least two major aspects of NRM conflicts, namely underlying causes of conflict and conflict escalation. Understanding these aspects will form a strong foundation for devising the “best” alternative and strategies for conflict management.

Research focus

The research described here is ongoing PhD research and results should not be treated as final. The focus of my research is threefold. First, it attempts to analyze systematically major NRM conflict case studies to understand better the underlying causes of conflict, conflict escalation and conflict management. The analysis of case studies was mainly done using content analysis

methodologies. About 200 individual case studies were analyzed and the results were then coded and stored in a database, which can be used as a resource for further analysis.

The second focus of the research is to develop a frame of analysis for constructive conflict management in NRM. It is argued that conflict management requires an in-depth understanding of conflict escalation. We have to know the process of escalation and factors that lead to the escalation. By “process” we refer to the development of conflict over time. For instance, we have to look carefully at how a particular conflict evolves from a small disagreement to verbal clash or even violence. In addition, we need to know what factors trigger this escalation. If we know exactly how a particular conflict develops and factors that influence this development, we should be able to devise effective strategies to manage it.

The third focus is to explore opportunities and challenges for the development of conflict capable institutions in NRM. We need to embed conflict management as a central component in resource management. Conflict management should not only be considered as a reaction to a particular conflict but rather as an internal management requirement. An institution that is conflict capable has an ability to recognize the symptoms of conflict and the process of its escalation, and is well prepared to address the conflict.

Fieldwork

Two empirical studies were carried out: one in Jambi, Sumatra and one in West Kalimantan. The major objective of fieldwork in Sumatra was to analyze underlying causes of conflict, conflict escalation and strategies for conflict management. In this case, the conflict was between two local communities and a logging company. The results indicate that four categories of underlying causes contribute to the conflict, namely, felling trees without permission, economic interest, unclear boundaries, and denial of community rights. A central issue in the conflict lies in unclear forest boundaries. The result of the different boundary concepts between local communities and the logging company led to overlapping claims to the same

¹ This writing represents part of the ongoing PhD project of Yurdi Yasmi. The project is carried out in collaboration with Wageningen University, The Netherlands and under supervision of Prof. Heiner Schanz.

² Currently pursuing PhD degree at Wageningen University.

forest area. This can be attributed to the wider problem deriving from ambiguous land use policies in Indonesia. In addition to investigating escalation processes and factors that led to escalation of the conflict, management approaches to the conflict were also identified.

In the study in West Kalimantan, a major focus is on conflict management. Factors that lead to successful conflict management and also factors that hinder successful conflict management are being explored.

What next?

As indicated earlier, this research is ongoing. The next step will be to bring together data from literature and empirical studies. It is anticipated that the output of this study will provide an in-depth understanding of NRM conflicts, e.g., why we failed to manage them, what opportunities can be pursued to manage them constructively, and what should change in terms of NRM practice.

CIFOR/ACIAR Research on “Building Inclusive Multi-stakeholder Systems for Pro-poor Natural Resources Governance: Avoiding Elite Capture of Forestry Decision-making and Benefits”

Heru Komarudin, Ahmad Dermawan and Moira Moeliono, CIFOR-Bogor

This research is a continuation of work on decentralization and forestry carried out in several districts in Indonesia from 2002-2004. In this upcoming work, the research will be carried out in one site, i.e. the district of Luwu Utara in South Sulawesi, from September 2005 through July 2007. This district has extensive forest lands and is facing several forestry issues. One of these issues pertains to shared division of authorities over forest resources following the enactments of the new law No. 34/2004, which relates to Local Governance, revitalizing forest industry, and the (re) claiming of lands by local communities. The district government has adopted several recommendations emerging from our previous research, including a policy for fairer sharing of forest revenues. The current research will be to understand the decentralization and recentralization processes and how they could provide a better framework for sustaining forest resources and securing local livelihoods.

There are three principal objectives of the research: (1) Analyze the consequences of the shift in decentralization

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policy on decision-making processes and outcomes on institutional aspects of forest resource management at national, provincial and local levels. This will focus on how district and provincial forestry offices use available options to re-classify forestry spatial plans and rationalize district land allocation to solve land tenure issues and forest management; (2) Define the extent district government can promote more inclusive decision-making processes for equitable sharing of benefits from forest resources among the various stakeholders under the new laws; and (3) Promote more equitable and efficient systems of incentives and disincentives created by the Fiscal Balancing Law and mode of administration of the Decentralization Fund at the local level.

Building on our previous research in this site, we will adopt a collaborative and participatory action research approach. A partnership has been established with the district government of Luwu Utara, the University of Hasanuddin, and LAPAL, an NGO based in Luwu Utara. A first step was the *Inception Workshop*, held on 6 September in Makassar.

Local stakeholders attending the workshop highlighted the need to learn lessons from the previous policy failure and involve as many stakeholders as possible in the decision-making. It was further suggested that the research should focus more on non-timber forest products, collective management of resources, and rehabilitation and plantation forests. The research is also expected to ensure that the lessons gained and findings gathered will be sustained beyond the project period.

"Remember happiness doesn't depend upon who you are or what you have; it depends solely on what you think."

Dale Carnegie

Curiosity is the wick in the candle of learning.

William Arthur Ward

Facilitation, Communication and Information Flows in Indonesian Learning Platforms: An Assessment

Hasantoha Adnan, Yanti (T.) Kusumanto, Moira Moeliono and Agus Mulyana, CIFOR-Bogor

In the previous *FPG News*³ we introduced an ongoing assessment of *learning platforms* for resource use negotiations in Indonesia, for which we had developed guiding questions. The four assessed platforms are within the frame of CIFOR's research on adaptive collaborative management and interactive policymaking, carried out the last five years in Jambi (Sumatra), Malinau (East Kalimantan) and Sumba (East Nusa Tenggara) (see Table 1). The research has sought ways to promote multi-stakeholder processes of collective action and social learning. In this article, we share our findings regarding *facilitation*⁴ and its role in communication and information flows in platforms. The question employed for doing this assessment was:

In what way does external facilitation, if any, affect communication and information-flows in the platforms?

We have found that the way external facilitation affected communication and information flows changed over time and evolved with the changing role that the facilitator played throughout a given "intervention." In the initial stage, communication and flows of information were to serve interaction between *the external facilitator and local stakeholders*, in which the facilitator focused her/his role on:

a) Triggering learning by shaping the *right conditions* for stakeholder learning. Here, information exchange and communication became a prime means for: building

trust among the facilitator and the local stakeholders; for agreeing about the learning subject (e.g., problem issues for collective handling) and about the way learning was to take place; and jointly identifying roles and responsibilities of the facilitator and stakeholders.

b) Building *her/his own knowledge* of the context in which the learning was to take place. The point here was that the facilitator developed sensitivity to the natural and social environment, including the social processes and power dynamics among stakeholders. In addition, a key learning aspect of the external facilitator was to identify potential individuals who might take on the role of local facilitator after the intervention was phased out.

We have learned from our field experience that attendant learning *with and among the local stakeholders* unfolded throughout the above two processes. Stakeholders improved their understanding about other stakeholders in the system and the ways their presence impinged on each other's lives. As the facilitator obtained information by applying traditional and more participatory methods (like participatory rural appraisal tools) along the way, local stakeholders learned to explore phenomena more systematically.

In the early stage, communication and information flows were primarily a tool for the facilitator's own learning. In a

³ Kusumanto T., M. Moeliono & H. Adnan. 2005. Assessing Learning Platforms in Indonesia: Introducing Some Ongoing Research. *Forest, People and Governance*. July 2005 – Vol. 6, No. 3.

⁴ Facilitation comes from Latin *facilis*, which means "to make easier." According to the Oxford Dictionary facilitation is "to render easier, to promote, to help forward or to free from difficulties and obstacles." For the purpose of our assessment, we define facilitation as "the efforts to foster learning among participants to reach their goal through their own experiences." In relation to this, we call the person who 'assists in making easier' a facilitator.

subsequent stage, these became a means for symmetrical interactions among the local stakeholders, and in turn, for *consensus building among the stakeholders throughout the process*. In this way, the main role of the facilitator shifted to becoming one of a process guide: the facilitator makes others learn. Our fieldwork attested that an experiential learning⁵ mode of learning is a powerful approach for facilitators to guide such processes effectively. Important skills required for process facilitators are ones that invite people to interact constructively and to listen carefully to each other. The probing of perceptions and assumptions is an indispensable technique of process facilitators.

Throughout the above stage, the external facilitator gradually decreased its role by delegating facilitating

tasks to local stakeholders or would-be local facilitators. In a final stage, the external facilitator deployed communication and information flows to provide opportunities to local facilitators to take up a more dominant role in facilitating social processes among the stakeholders. "On-the job" training and workshops for the local people was key in this regard. In this final phase, collaborative monitoring and other collaborative learning methods appeared to be useful tools to foster different learning to happen: between the would-be facilitators and other stakeholders, as well as among the latter. This final stage also was instrumental to discharge the external facilitator's role so that externally triggered processes became the ownership of the local stakeholders.

Table 1 Assessed learning platforms⁶

Platform	Site and time frame
Electing community representatives	Jambi; July-November 2001
Negotiating recognition of customary forest	Jambi; February 2001-present
Land use planning	Malinau; December 2000-present
Learning collaborative monitoring through cross-visit	Sumba (i.e., the site visited by participants from Jambi, Malinau, Halimun National Park (West Java), Danau Sentarum National Park (West Kalimantan) and Kayan Mentarang National Park (East Kalimantan); 17-22 April 2005

Seeing, Moving and Facilitating Change

Hasantoha Adnan, CIFOR-Bogor

Bukit Tinggi is a cool town in the heart of West Sumatra, the birthplace of Indonesia's proclamation of independency, Muhammad Hatta. ACM-JAMBI brought 15 participants there to attend the Art of Facilitation and Agent-of-Change training workshop from 29 August-3 September 2005. Participants came from six governmental institutions of Bungo District-Jambi: District Development Planning Agency; District Forestry and Plantation Services; sub-district offices; District Agriculture Services; District Labor and Transmigration Services; and district leaders along with innovators and informal leaders from community of Baru Pelepat. During the journey from Bungo to Bukit Tinggi (about 7 hours), there was some apparent awkwardness among participants, probably because they were not yet acquainted with each other. It also seemed

like the participants' motive was only to go an excursion. This was understandable, as when else could they go to Bukit Tinggi free of charge?

All of the participants, however, started changing on the first day of training. Methods of androgogy and other techniques of facilitation (borrowed from *the Art of Facilitation* book produced by Inspirit Inc., and applied with some trial and error) proved to be effective at removing awkwardness among participants. "This is the first time we could feel intimate/chummy with new people only in one day," said one of the participants in the first day's reflection activity.

Although at first there was confusion among participants with the term "facilitation," after conducting simulation roles and direct practice, they began to get addicted to

⁵ Mark K. Smith. 2005. David A. Kolb on *Experiential Learning*. Download: <http://www.infed.org/biblio/b-explrn.htm>

⁶ For description of the platforms, see Kusumanto T., M. Moeliono & H. Adnan. 2005. Assessing Learning Platforms in Indonesia: Introducing Some Ongoing Research. *Forest, People and Governance*. July 2005 – Vol. 6, No. 3

facilitation. They saw that facilitation is about how to make a business easier by guiding the learning process between one another.

There also emerged a new consciousness that listening is not as easy as they thought. Listening is an art of observing and paying attention to other conversations, as well as catching the meaning of it. Also the issue of neutrality towards content was discussed, “because all this time we give instructions more often,” said a participant from a government institution expressing his experience. The neutrality of a facilitator becomes a pledge when they are facilitating. Sometimes facilitation fails, because in reality facilitators have certain interests.

Another important matter covered was leadership. Many of the participants assumed that leadership is about talent, not something that can be learned and formed. In this training, leaders were seen more as persons with the capability to lead a change and achieve broader impact for many people. In addition, the process was been done through leadership doorsteps, i.e. loveable leaders, trusted leaders, leaders as counselor, leaders who have personality and true leaders.

When speaking of a change, all participants realized that change happens every moment, but only a few realized that a change is not always because of external factors. “We change because of situations,” reasoned one of the participants. In response, we drew on the views of Stephen Covey⁷, who argues that a *proactive attitude becomes an important habit for a leader*. This attitude is

different from arrogance, because a proactive attitude focuses on the ability for self-development. Arrogant individuals, on the other hand, looks down on others and assume only they themselves are capable of conducting something.

Leaders with this proactive attitude, and facilitation ability, are able to manage change. Change can occur through several steps. *First*, see the change, because not everybody is able to notice a change. The way to see/notice a change is by making a contrast comparison through comparative study and sharing experiences. Another way is by developing others’ confidence in ability to change continuously. *Second* is to make a move to start a change. A leader will become the first example of a change. He is not just giving commands or advice, but providing an example of the change. *Third* is to finish the change. Changes that have been started require being finished. In order to avoid tiredness and dullness, it is better to introduce the change progressively through short-range, middle-range and long-range plans. Further, it is important to celebrate every short-range success! Celebration can release us, for a moment, from the tiredness that can come with change.

Therefore, at the end of training on closing night, besides each participant sharing his/her impressions and messages, *dangdutan-nite* was also executed. Everybody was excited, dancing and singing together, celebrating a new change.

Greeting and regards to all the training participants of the Art of Facilitation and Agent-of-Change, ACM-JAMBI.

Cameroon Forest Activities: Framing the Participative Management Frameworks inside Model Forest Pilot Sites for Forest Governance

Joachim Nguiebouri, CIFOR-Cameroon

In an *ACM News* 2003 article titled “From the first round,” we reported that it is not possible to do collaborative monitoring without a collaborative management framework. At that time we were planning to create collaborative management spaces in Cameroon and specifically in pilot sites at Campo-ma’an and Dja et Mpomo. Subsequently, in *ACM News* 2004, we described

the “model” forest as the plan to make concrete what we hoped to achieve.

Participative management frameworks would appear to be “products” that CIFOR and other partners in these pilot site projects can help develop that result in sustainable forest management and enhance people’s livelihoods.

⁷ Dr Stephen Covey is a hugely influential management guru, whose book *The Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*, became a blueprint for personal development when it was published in 1990.

Model forests offer a possible framework that can fulfil this objective.

At this time, the dynamic emerging from Dja et Mpomo and Campo-Ma'an shows that the path we took was one that yielded good results with measurable impact. Presently, the government units for forestry, environment, tourism, national research, and territorial administration are working hand in hand with international organizations, funding agencies, national NGOs, traditional leaders, rural women, Baka/Bagyeli[o1], logging companies, agro-industrial farms, and elites and local communities. At each site, the broad range of actors is developing a common vision, and we are confident that we are moving to the stage of a collaborative management.

Partners in the process are sufficiently motivated by the objective of a model forest concept to work together. A local governance structure, representative of all the interest groups, will have responsibility for managing and implementing the common vision of the site's stakeholders. This will include among other

things: applying good practices of forest management; development needs; conserving forest resource; and preserving the spirit of partnership.

We are expecting to have two levels for site platforms. At the top level, we will have the site "partnership," which is where all interest group representatives will meet. At the mid-level, we will have a coordinating platform for partners from each administrative unit (sub-district or district). Transversally, there will be a platform for each interest group.

These platforms will be where the common interest groups discuss action and strategies, and monitor and evaluate their performance and good governance practices (in a progressive learning by doing approach). The "study-facilitation and mediation group" will be comprised of those people who work in the site by alliance. This group will be responsible for catalyzing the system to respect the integrity of the model forest objectives: forest good practices and good governance. Eventually, our objective is to cover all the Cameroon and Central Africa forest with this framework in the near future.

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Workshops/Movie

- **Best Solutions for Area Management of Sentarum Lake National Park.** This workshop was held in Putussibau, West Kalimantan, 29-30 September 2005. It was a joint activity between CIFOR (representative: Linda Yuliani/ Yayan Indriatmoko) and the local NGO Riak Bumi. The overall objective of this workshop was to refresh commitment from all stakeholders to conserve natural reserves and increase prosperity of people surrounding Sentarum Lake National Park. Some more specific objectives were to develop collaborative work to develop, maintain and safeguard natural resources and also guarantee sustainable livelihoods for people who live around the park.
- **The Government's Role in Collaborative Management of Conservation Area.** This workshop is being held in Jakarta 12-13 October 2005 by the Ministry of Home Affairs in collaboration with the Forest Partnership Project (WWF-Tropenbos-CIFOR).
- ACM Jambi movie (duration 20 minutes) is nearly done!! Tentative title: Learning to Change. It shows "what is ACM" in a simple way, and how stakeholders change. Production date: mid November 2005. Target audience: practitioners, decision-makers, researchers, postgraduate students as well as universities for their teaching materials.

News Flashes

We pray for Kusuma Hendriani (Forest Governance Accounting Assistant), she is currently under medical treatment in Bogor and Singapore for her illness. Hopefully she will get well soon.

Welcome to Emile Jurgen. He is consultant for Global Development Alliance TNC-WWF- CIFOR, Learning Lesson Year 2-3 for Promoting Forest Certification and Combating Illegal Logging in Indonesia. Previously he worked for another CIFOR project: Brief on Planned United Fiber System (UFS) Pulp Mill Project for South Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Congratulations to Agus Andrianto on the birth of his baby boy on Tuesday, 16 August 2005 at 19:30hrs. The baby and the mother are in a good health. Agus Andrianto is a Research Assistant at Governance Programme on Illegal Logging Project.

Farewell to Lini Wollenberg. She moved to Shelburne, Vermont, USA and is working there as a consultant to CIFOR during the next year. You still can contact her at: l.wollenberg@cgiar.org

Congratulations to Hasantoha Adnan on the birth of her baby girl Malukahimsa Meuthia Hasan at Bogor on 19 July 2005. The baby and the mother are doing well. Hasantoha is a Research Assistant in the Governance Programme.

Photos by Kristen Evans, Carol Colfer, and Miriam van Heist



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