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- Chivian, E. & Bernstein, A.** 2008. *Sustaining life: how human health depends on biodiversity*. New York, Oxford University Press.
- This book presents a comprehensive – and sobering – view of how human medicines, biomedical research, the emergence and spread of infectious diseases and the production of food, both on land and in the oceans, depend on biodiversity. The book's ten chapters cover everything – from what biodiversity is and how human activity threatens it, to how we as individuals can help conserve the world's richly varied biota. Seven groups of organisms, some of the most endangered on Earth, provide detailed case studies to illustrate the contributions they have already made to human medicine, and those they are expected to make if we do not drive them to extinction. *Sustaining life* argues that we can no longer see ourselves as separate from the natural world, nor assume that we will not be harmed by its alteration. Our health, as the authors so vividly show, depends on the health of other species and on the vitality of natural ecosystems. (Please see page 11 for more information.)
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- Cooper, R., Molan, P. & White, R.** (eds). 2009. *Honey in modern wound management*. United Kingdom, Wounds-UK Books.
- The medicinal and culinary uses of honey have been well known for millennia. The therapeutic properties of honey not only result from its antimicrobial activity, but also from its capacity to promote wound healing. Citing ancient records, the editors of this book explain how honey was used extensively in Egyptian medicine. Although ancient use relied on local honeys, today there are controlled, licensed products that have undergone the scrutiny of regulatory bodies. With the emergence of antibiotic resistance in microorganisms, there is a need to find effective treatments. Moreover, the potential use of honey in treating diabetic foot ulcers as well as in pediatric care, oncology, radiotherapy, damaged tissue and burns has shown promising results, which need to be explored further.
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Fa, J.E. & Brown, D. 2009. Impacts of hunting on mammals in African tropical moist forests: a review and synthesis. *Mammal Review*, 39(4): 231–264. This article reviews available information on the consumption of wild meat in West and Central Africa. The authors show that mammals are the prime source of bushmeat, and that ungulates and rodents make up the highest proportion of biomass extracted. They present data on current knowledge of extraction patterns of wild mammals in West and Central Africa, and evidence that at current offtake levels, within the range states, mammals as bushmeat are being depleted on an unprecedented scale. Extraction rates are orders of magnitude higher there than in comparable ecosystems such as the Amazon, and much less likely to be sustainable. However, basic knowledge of the biology of harvestable tropical moist forest mammals, and the consequences of hunting on mammalian communities, which permit accurate estimation of maximal production rate (the excess of growth over replacement rate), are largely unavailable, and this hinders estimation of hunting quotas and sustainability. Comparisons are made with the existing information available on Amazon basin mammals and hunting patterns reported there.

Feeley, K.J. & Silman, M.R. 2009. Extinction risks of Amazonian plant species. *Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA*, 106(30): 12382–12387.

Fritz, Ö., Niklasson, M. & Churski, M. 2009. Tree age is a key factor for the conservation of epiphytic lichens and



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Gaveau, D., Wich, S., Epting, J., Juhn, D., Kanninen, M. & Leader-Williams, N. 2009. Future of forests and orangutans in Sumatra. *Environmental Research Letters*, September.

Giri, K., Pokhrel, B. & Darnhofer, I. 2009. In the absence of their men: women and forest management in the mid-hills of Nepal. *J. Rural Planning*, 27 (Special issue, 293–298.) 8 refs.

Habrova, H., Cermak, Z. & Paulis, J. 2009. Dragon's blood tree – threatened by overmaturity, not by extinction: dynamics of a *Dracaena cinnabari* woodland in the mountains of Soqotra. *Biol. Conserv.*, 142(4): 772–778.

Hammett, A.L., Chamberlain, J. & Winn, M. 2009. Finding effective ways to provide knowledge to forest managers about non-timber forest products: a case-study of distance learning approaches. *General Technical Report, SRS-116*, 215–222. Asheville, North Carolina, Southern Research Station. Many who grow or collect NTFPs have been underserved in traditional forestry educational programmes. It has often been difficult to determine the needs of this disparate group of stakeholders as collectors and growers are widely dispersed across the landscape, and not recognized as important stakeholders in formal cost forest management or forest products outreach programmes. In most cases they may not attend or participate in traditional forestry education programmes. Forest managers and extension agents, who serve this clientele, lack information and knowledge concerning NTFPs and are challenged to serve these stakeholders' needs. Distance learning methods may

be an efficient and low-cost way to teach collectors, growers and the extension agents who serve this group of stakeholders about how to manage and utilize NTFPs in a sustainable way. The authors examine distance learning methods, such as video conferencing and online courses, to determine if they are appropriate for training those who harvest and utilize NTFPs.

Herrero-Jáuregui, C., García-Fernández, C., Sist, P.L.J. & Casado, M.A. 2009. Conflict of use for multipurpose tree species in the state of Pará, eastern Amazonia, Brazil. *Biodivers. Conserv.*, 18(4): 1019–1044.

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ID21. 2009. Are NTFPs a way out of poverty? *id21 insights 77*. Brighton, United Kingdom, ID21, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. May. (Please see pages 15–16 for more information.)

International Institute for Environment and Development. 2009. *Just forest governance: how small learning groups can have big impact*. IIED Briefing Paper. Forests are power bases, but often for the wrong people. As attention turns from making an international deal on REDD to making it work on the ground, the hunt will be on for practical ways of shifting power over forests towards those who enable and pursue sustainable forest-linked livelihoods. The Forest Governance Learning Group (FGLG) – an alliance active in Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda and Viet Nam – has developed practical tactics for securing safe space, provoking dialogue, building constituencies, wielding evidence and interacting politically. It has begun to have significant impacts. To deepen and widen those impacts, FGLG seeks allies. Download: www.iied.org/pubs/display.php?o=17070IIED

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- Laird, S.A., McClain, R. & Wynberg, R.** 2010 (planned). *Wild product governance: finding policies that work for non-timber forest products*. Earthscan. Products from the wild, also known as non-timber forest products (NTFPs), are used as medicines, cosmetics, drinks, foods, decorations and for a multitude of other purposes. They contribute substantially to rural livelihoods, generate revenue for companies and governments, and have a range of impacts on biodiversity conservation; yet there is little information available for those seeking to develop effective policy frameworks and regulation. This guide addresses that shortage with technical information on the drafting, content and implementation of NTFP policies, and the broader issues of governance associated with these products. It also develops an analytical framework for understanding the diverse issues and elements that combine to create laws and policies promoting sustainable and equitable management, trade and use of species. Drawing on a wealth of unique case studies that represent many regions of the world, this volume examines experiences with NTFP regulation, including its sometimes unintended consequences. It looks at economic factors, the interface between traditional and scientific knowledge, and relationships between NTFP regulation, land tenure and resource rights, as well as power and equity imbalances. A policy brief with findings from this study, *Wild product governance: laws and policies for sustainable and equitable non-timber forest product use*, is available from the Web site (under new People and Plants International [PPI] resources). Download: <http://peopleandplants.squarespace.com/> (Please see page 20 for more information.)
- López Camachó, R.** 2008. Productos forestales no maderables: importancia e impacto de su aprovechamiento. *Revista Colombia Forestal*, Vol. 11 – Diciembre 2008. Se reconoce que los PFM son importantes para el bienestar de muchas comunidades rurales y contribuyen a los procesos de conservación de los bosques tropicales. Como una aproximación al conocimiento del impacto ocasionado por su aprovechamiento, y a partir de la revisión de varios estudios, el presente artículo expone las consecuencias de esta actividad en diferentes niveles ecológicos (individuo, población y ecosistemas) y las formas y los efectos del aprovechamiento, presentando el estado actual y las tendencias de investigación que conllevan a un uso y a un manejo sostenible de los PFM. Se concluye que es prioritario el estudio de estos productos de manera sistémica, que debe ir más allá del contexto ecológico y biológico, donde se involucran los componentes sociales, económicos, culturales y políticos, logrando el desarrollo de modelos predictivos que garanticen el no deterioro de estos recursos.
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- Roberts, L., Stone, R. & Sugden, A.** 2009. The rise of restoration ecology. *Science*, 325(5940): 555.
- Rodríguez, J.P., Nassar, J.M., Rodríguez-Clark, K.M., Zager, I., Portillo-Quintero, C.A., Carrasquel, F. & Zambrano, S.** 2008. Tropical dry forests in Venezuela: assessing status, threats and future prospects. *Environ. Conserv.*, 35(4): 311–318.
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Shanley, P. & Lopez, C. 2009. Out of the loop: why research rarely reaches policy makers and the public and what can be done. *Biotropica*, 41(5): 535–544.

Most of the world's population that derive their livelihoods or part of their livelihoods from forests are out of the information loop. Exclusion of public users of natural resources from access to scientific research results is not an oversight; it is a systemic problem that has costly ramifications for conservation and development. Results of a survey of 268 researchers from 29 countries indicate that institutional incentives support the linear, top-down communication of results through peer-reviewed journal articles, which often guarantee positive performance measurement. While the largest percentage of respondents (34 percent) ranked scientists as the most important audience for their work, only 15 percent of respondents considered peer-reviewed journals effective in promoting conservation and/or development.

Respondents perceived that local initiatives (27 percent) and training (16 percent) were likely to lead to success in conservation and development, but few scientists invest in these activities. Engagement with the media (5 percent), production of training and educational materials (4 percent) and popular publications (5 percent) as outlets for scientific findings were perceived as inconsequential (14 percent) in measuring scientific performance. Less than 3 percent of respondents ranked corporate actors as an important audience for their work. To ensure science is shared with those who need it, a shift in incentive structures is needed that rewards actual impact rather than only "high-impact" journals. Widely used approaches and theoretical underpinnings from the social sciences, which underlie popular education and communication for social change, could enhance communication by linking knowledge and action in conservation biology. (Please also see Dr Shanley's guest article in Non-Wood News 19.)

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NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM FAO'S NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS PROGRAMME

NWFP Working Documents

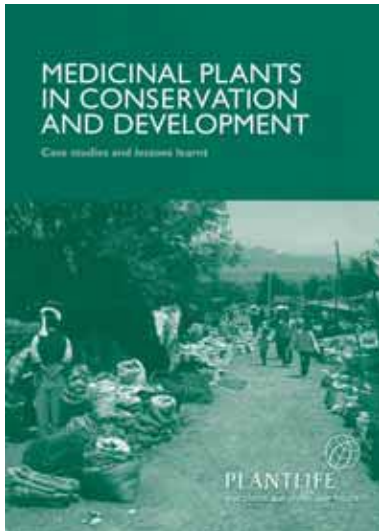
A new volume has been added to FAO's NWFP Working Documents – No. 8: *The poor man's carbon sink: bamboo in climate change and poverty alleviation*, by Maxim Lobovikov, Yiping Lou, Dieter Schoene and Raya Widenoja.

Bamboo, best known by many as food for giant pandas, has been overlooked in the current climate change regime. Bamboos are missing from the Marrakech Accords definition of forests, as well as from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Assessments and IPCC Guidelines for greenhouse gas inventories and reporting. Botanically not trees but grasses, and related to wheat, rye, barley, maize and sugarcane, bamboos cannot, verbatim, form forests consisting of trees, as defined by the Kyoto Protocol. Nevertheless, with good reason they have been dubbed the "poor man's timber". The label conveys a near perfect match of bamboo to the goals of the Clean Development Mechanism in forestry, namely, poverty reduction and carbon sequestration.

An electronic version of this document will be available shortly from our NWFP home page. Hard copies are available free of charge from FAO's NWFP Programme at the address on the first page or by sending an e-mail to non-wood-news@fao.org (Please see page 12 for more information.)

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Medicinal plants in conservation and development



Hamilton, A.C. (ed.). 2008. *Medicinal plants in conservation and development: case studies and lessons learnt*. Salisbury, United Kingdom, Plantlife International. ISBN 978-1-904749-15-8.
 (The photographs from this book have been used to illustrate the back page of this issue of Non-Wood News; please also see pages 32–33 for more information.)

Underutilized fruits and nuts

Pareek, O.P. & Sharma, S. 2009. *Underutilized fruits and nuts*. Jaipur, India, Pointer Publishers. ISBN 978-81-7910-282-4.

This book has been published in two volumes. The first volume outlines the “diversity and distribution” of underutilized fruits and nuts and provides collated information on their value in “food and nutrition security”, in “livelihood and income security”, on “development of value added and commercially useful products” and for the “rehabilitation and conservation of the ecosystem”. The available information on distribution, uses, botany and culture of 56 subtropical and 39 temperate fruits is also included. Appendixes cover “botanical and other names of the fruits suitable for humid, semi-arid and arid regions of tropical, subtropical and temperate areas”, “families, genera and species” and the “food value” of these fruits and their “use in agroforestry systems”.

The second volume gives available information on distribution, uses, botany and culture of 157 tropical fruits that have potential to be promoted for systematic cultivation. The “epilogue” at the end of this volume outlines the suggestions on the required activities intended to be of help to develop participatory research and developmental work on neglected and underutilized fruits.

The fruits of the subtropical and temperate groups (in the first volume) and those of the tropical group (in the second volume) have been further divided into three sections, i.e. fruits for humid, semi-arid and arid regions to enable selection of the right species for cultivation to suit a given environment. The fruits in each section have been arranged alphabetically according to their common names. Botanical and other names of the fruits and nuts have been given in the text. The book has been illustrated with line diagrams and



coloured photographs of several of these fruits and nuts.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE AUTHORS: Dr Om Prakash Pareek, Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner – 334006, India (Res. – A-239, Karninagar Lalgarh, Bikaner 334001) or Dr Suneel Sharma, Professor, Faculty of Horticulture, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar 125004, Haryana, India. E-mail: sharma.suneel@yahoo.com

FAO DIVERSIFICATION BOOKLETS

These booklets aim to provide information on the diverse types of possible diversification and income-generating activities possible at the farm and local community level. Each booklet focuses on a different type of farm or non-farm enterprise or technology that can be adopted by small farms or local enterprise groups. The target audiences for the booklets are people and organizations that provide advisory, business and technical support services to small-scale farmers

and local communities in low- and middle-income countries.

A recent booklet in this series focused on NWFPs: *Non-farm income from non-wood forest products*, extracts of which can be found on page 5.

For more information, please contact: Rural Infrastructure and Agro-Industries Division (AGS), FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy. E-mail: AGS-registry@fao.org; www.fao.org/Ag/AGS/publications/en/diversification.html

Year	Vol.	Title
2004	1	Beekeeping and sustainable livelihoods (E, F, S)
2004	2	Livelihoods grow in gardens (E, F, S)
2004	3	Poultry for profit and pleasure (E, F, S)
2004	4	High hopes for post-harvest (E, F, S)
2004	5	Processed foods for improved livelihoods (E, F, S)
2009	6	Milk for health and wealth (E)
2009	7	Make money by growing mushrooms (E)
2009	8	Higher value addition through hides and skins (E)
2009	9	Sheep and goats for diverse products and profits (E)
2009	10	Rural transport and traction enterprises for improved livelihoods (E)
2009	11	Growing vegetables for home and market (E)
2009	12	Non-farm income from non-wood forest products (E)
2009	13	Farm ponds for water, fish and livelihoods (E)