Current Publications from

ICRAF Southeast Asia

February 1999

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BACKGROUND

About ICRAF

The International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) aims to improve human welfare by alleviating poverty, increasing cash income, especially among women, and improving food and nutritional security. It
aims to enhance environmental resilience by replenishing soil fertility, conserving the soil, enhancing biological diversity, sequestering carbon and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

ICRAF, an autonomous, non-profit, international organization, was established in 1977 with headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. In 1991, ICRAF joined the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

ICRAF’s mission in Southeast Asia

ICRAF initiated a regional research programme in Southeast Asia in 1992. With its regional headquarters in Bogor, Indonesia, ICRAF’s Southeast Asian Regional Research Programme is developing alternatives to unsustainable slash-and-burn agriculture and ways to rehabilitate degraded land. We work with many partner institutions, including government research centres in forestry and agriculture, universities, and non-government institutions. Our target ecosystems are:

- **forest margins** or zones of current forest conversion; here we focus on ‘complex agroforests’ as a sustainable land use,
- **imperata grasslands**, where small-scale agroforestry methods contribute to reclamation of currently underutilized land, and
- **hill slopes**, where natural vegetative strips and other contour hedgerow practices provide a foundation for agroforestry to sustain fanning on sloping land.

ICRAF’s research and development in SE Asia is undertaken in connection with **five themes**:

- **National policy constraints to agroforestry and upland resources management** — we elucidate constraints to farmer-led development of agroforestry systems and discusses with policy makers how such constraints can be alleviated
- **Managing landscape-level impacts of land use change** — we determine how interactions between land-use systems in a landscape contribute to overall resource conservation and utilization and how local institutions can address such issues
- **Mitigate land degradation** — we analyse the agroforestry systems that smallholders use to rehabilitate and improve the utilization of degraded lands and we help to develop new options for farmers
- **Agroforests management options** — we analyse and develop options for farmers to improve the profitability of rubber, damar and other types of agroforests
- **Capacity and institutional strengthening** — we build human and institutional resources in agroforestry research, development and educational organizations, through training, information, and a regional agroforestry education network

**Alternatives to Slash-And-Burn**

ASB is a system-wide initiative of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Since it began in 1992, the programme has developed into a consortium of nine inter-national research centres and 62 national research institutes, universities and other government and non-government organizations. ICRAF is the convening centre for ASB because there is a close link between agroforestry options and alternatives to unsustainable slash-and-burn practices. ICRAF’s contributes to the ASB Programme in its research in the three humid ecoregions of Latin America, Southeast Asia and the humid lowlands of West Africa.

The Alternatives to Slash-and-Burn Programme is built around two issues — the global environmental effects of slash-and-burn and the technological and policy options to alleviate those effects. The programme assumes that the development of agroforestry-based forms of intensified land use as an alternative to slash-and-burn can help to alleviate poverty and improve human welfare. By identifying alternatives to slash-and-burn and providing options from which farmers can choose, the ASB programme aims to provide benefits at a range of scales, from household to global.
A publication list for Southeast Asia

A 'global' publications list is produced on a yearly basis by ICRAF Headquarters in Nairobi. However a need was felt in the region to improve access to the more specific ICRAF Southeast Asia publications. To respond to this need this regional publications list was produced, which also includes titles, which are not always included in the global list.

Publications are grouped according to the 5 themes and the ASB program described above:

- National policy constraints to agroforestry and upland resources management
- Managing landscape-level impacts of land use change
- Mitigate land degradation
- Agroforests management options
- Capacity and institutional strengthening
- Alternatives to Slash-And-Burn

This should allow readers to retrieve quickly publications within their interest.

If you would like to order any of those publications, please contact:

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CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

**National policy constraints to agroforestry and upland resources management**

5. Suyanto S. 1998. From deforestation to development of agroforests in customary land tenure areas of Sumatra.
7. Suyanto S, Tomich TP and Otsuka K. 1998. Land tenure and farm management efficiency: The case of paddy and cinnamon production in customary land areas of...
Managing Landscape-Level Impacts of Land Use Change


Garrity DP. 1995. *Buffer zone management and agroforestry: Some lessons from a global perspectives*. Paper read at National Workshop of Buffer Zone Management and...
Mitigate Land Degradation


Garrity DP and Mercado AR, Jr. 1998. The Landcare approach: A two-pronged method to rapidly disseminate agroforestry practices in Upland watersheds. Indonesia: International Centre for Research in Agroforestry, Southeast Asian Regional Research


van Noordwijk M, Cannell MGR and Ong CK. 1996. The central agroforestry hypothesis: the trees must acquire resources that the crop would not Otherwise acquire. *Agroforestry systems* (33): 1-5.


van Noordwijk M, Hairiah K and Setijono S. 1995. Tolerance and avoidance of Al Toxicity by Mucuna pruriens var. utilis at different levels of P supply. Plant and Soil 171: 77-81.


van Noordwijk M, Lusiana B, Suyanto and Tomich TP. 1996. Soil and other constraints to agricultural production with or without trees in the North Lampung benchmark area of the Alternatives to Slash and Burn project AGRIVITA (19): 136-145.


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**Agroforests management options**


Michon G, de Foresta H and Levang P. 1995. New face for ancient commons in tropical forest areas? The "agroforest strategy" of Indonesian farmers. Paper read at the IVth


141 Penot E. 1995. Taking the 'Jungle' out of the rubber, improving rubber in Indonesian agroforestry systems. Agroforestry Today 7 (34)


Capacity and Institutional Strengthening

Alternatives to Slash-And-Burn

151 ASB-Indonesia and ICRAF Southeast Asia. 1997. *BANNING SLASH-AND-BURN IS IMPRACTICAL AND IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CONSORTIUM*. Alternative technologies and policies are needed to control smoke from fires. 21 October.


