

Non-Timber Forest Products in Sri Lanka

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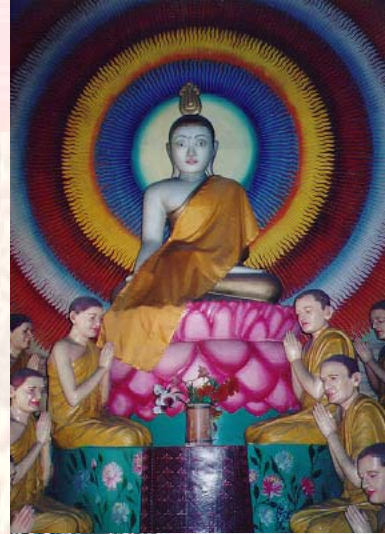


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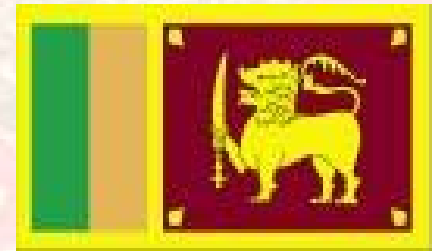


OUTLINE

- Sri Lanka - Brief Country Profile
- Non-Timber Forest Products in Sri Lanka
- Success Stories
 - Other Countries
 - Sri Lanka
- Strategic Framework for NTFP Development



Sri Lanka Country Profile



Sri Lanka Country Profile

- Capital: Colombo
- Currency: Sri Lankan Rupee
- GNI per capita (2005): US \$1,160
- Languages: Sinhalese & Tamil



Main Forest Types

Tropical Lowland
Rain Forest



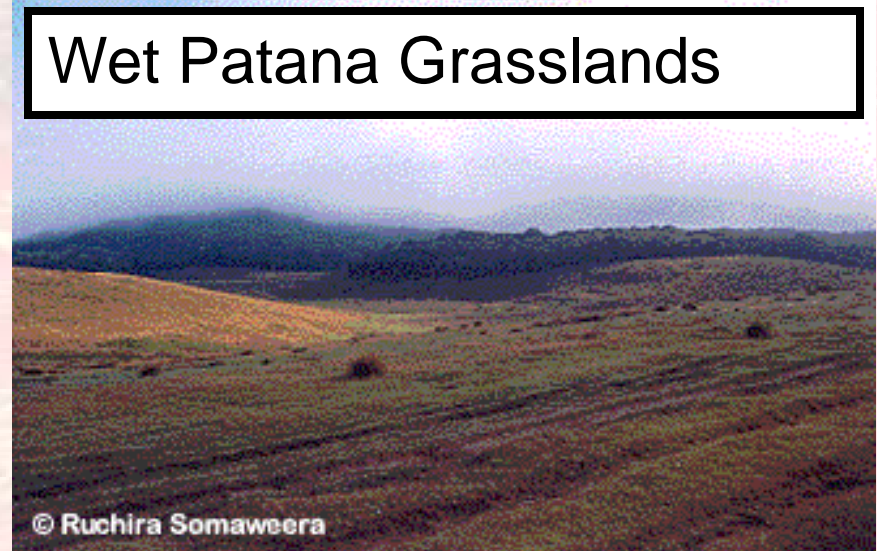
Montane Cloud Forest



Lowland scrublands

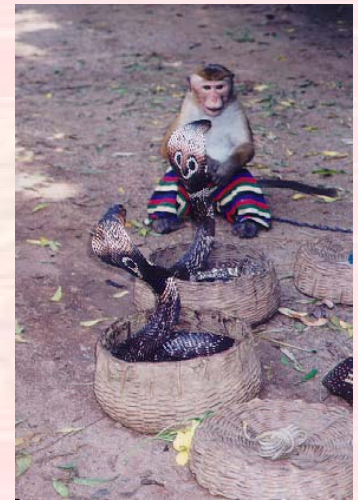


Wet Patana Grasslands



Designated One of the World's Biodiversity "Hot Spots"

	Wildlife	Vascular Plants
Total Species	751	3,314
Endemic Species	163	890
Threatened Species	89	280



NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS (NTFP)

“All goods of biological origin other than wood in all its forms, as well as services derived from forest or any land under similar use”

CLASSIFICATION OF NTFP IN SRI LANKA

<i>Plant Categories</i>	<i>Animal Categories</i>
Food	Living animals
Fodder	Honey and beeswax
Medicines	Bushmeat
Perfumes and cosmetics	Other edible animal products
Dyeing and tanning	Hides and skins
Utensils, handicrafts and construction materials	Medicine
Ornamentals	Dyes
Exudates	Other non-edible animal products



MAIN NTFP IN SRI LANKA

Rubber, Rattan, Bamboo, Medicinal Plants, Kitul (*Caryota urens*) Products, Honey, and Bushmeat





Bamboo Handicrafts



Rattan Chair



Rattan and Bamboo Garden House



Honey Extraction- Traditional

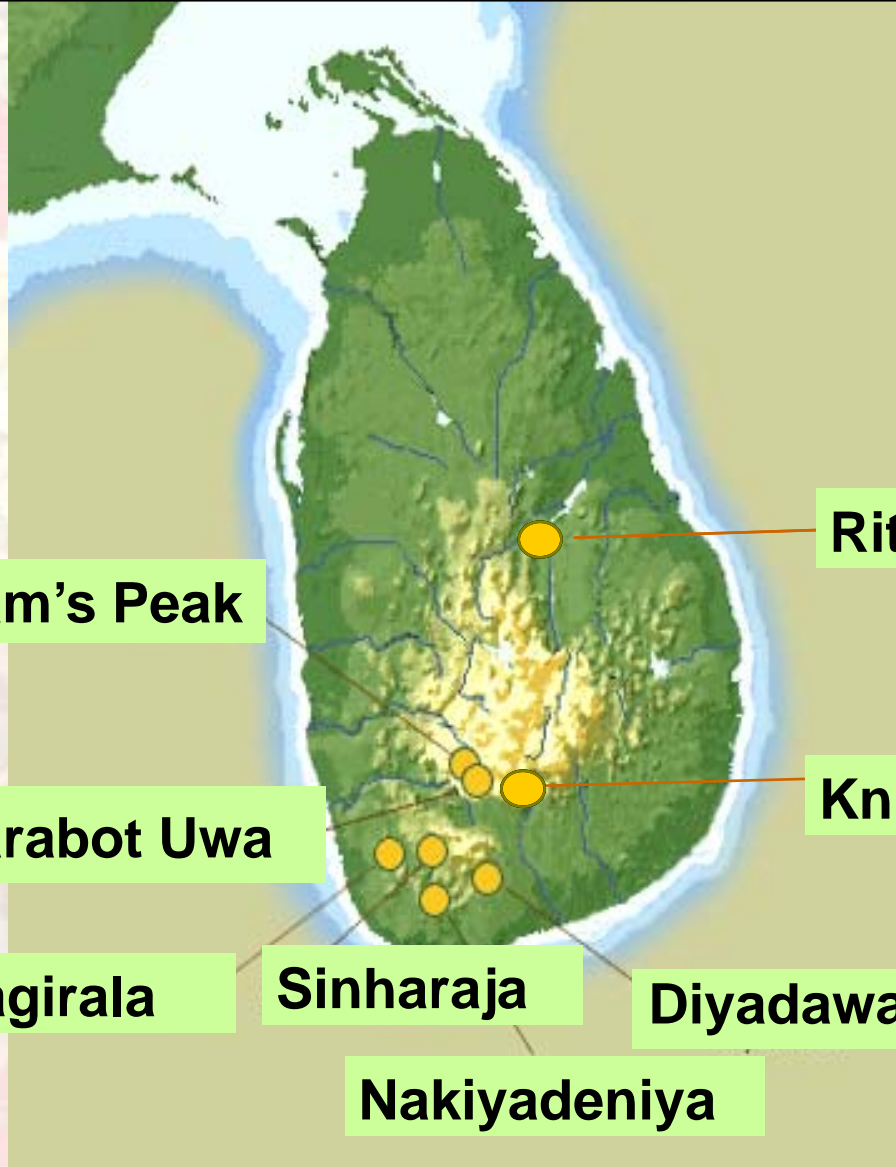


Honey Extraction - Modern



Honey Collection- Modern

NTFP CONCENTRATIONS IN SRI LANKA



Adam's Peak

Ritigala

Bambarabot Uwa

Knuckles

Yagirala

Sinharaja

Diyadawa

Nakiyadeniya

IMPORTANCE OF NTFP IN SRI LANKA

- Subsistence needs in rural areas
- Provides cash income, employment, and foreign exchange from both unprocessed and processed products
- Provide raw materials for small industries and individual households
- Use as medicines by majority of rural people



WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

1. Develop a national perspective for Sri Lanka's NTFP
2. Create a strategic framework to develop the sector



BARRIERS TO NTFP SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Insufficient/fragmented data
- No responsible agency for data collection and mgt.
- No inventory management
- Lack of stakeholder investments and involvements
- Lack of efficient collection/processing/marketing
- Lack of reliable supply / markets
- Lack of value-added products
- Inadequate research and development activities
- Conservation oriented policies



SUCCESS CASES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

INDIA: ORISSA STATE

- Examined trends of production, marketing patterns, and economic contribution of NTFP in a regional context through time series analysis.
- Determined the most prominent and marketable species in the region.
- Identified institutional constraints to collection and marketing.
- Statistical data about production and revenue.





SUCCESS CASES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

THAILAND: REGION IN THE SLOPE OF THE KHAO LUANG MONTANE FORESTS



- Traditional agro-forestry systems are common.
- Incorporated NTFP into the agro-forestry systems.
- Increased NTFP yields.
- Created new income stream for rural communities.



SUCCESS CASES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

- Carried out a survey of bamboo production in agro-forestry homestead systems.
- The study helped to get an overall picture of bamboo production.
- Bamboo economic importance was analyzed.
- Initiatives created for increasing production.
- Continuous assessment and monitoring.



SRI LANKA:

SINHARAJA NATURAL FOREST BUFFER ZONE

- Kithul, a dominant species, is tapped for its flower sap to make trical, jiggery and other products.
- Tapping was unsustainable and inefficient.
- Created a forest buffer zone.
- Kithul production monitored by the Forest Department.
- Developed a chemical to inject-increased yield 10X.
- Increased income.
- Decreased unsustainable kithul tapping.



Kithul
Tapping



Jiggery

Strategic Framework for NTFP Sector Development

Develop & Share Knowledge & Technologies

Supportive Business Development Policies

- **Market Research and Development**
- **Data Availability in Appropriate Formats and Venues**

Introduce New Processing Technologies
e.g. enhanced taste, smell, ease of preparation



- Value-Added Products
- Raw Material Supplies

Efficient Harvesting Methods

Inventory Management

Develop Distribution Channels

- Cultivation in Forest Buffer Zones, Home Gardens, Plantations

- Include in Forest Mgt Plans

- Identify Market Segments such as: Pharmaceutical companies, exporters, traditional drug stores, cosmetic manufacturers

- Ensure continuous and quality supply

Identify NTFPs and Locations

Packaging, Labeling, Promotion of Value-added Products



Questions?

