



Oil Palm Environmental Impact Audit

By John Nilles Kolio

A preliminary study to Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of Oil Palm development in Oro province was recently conducted by an independent consultant.

"This is a scoping trip, the first step of the EIA process. So basically what we did was collect information on health problems, waste management, environmental and social problems from people in the community and also find out what the company had to say about waste management and social and environmental problems resulting from the oil palm operations." Oil Palm Campaigner, George Laume said.

"The information collected from this scoping exercise will then be passed to a consultant to carry out the actual Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, which comprise water sampling and testing, soil testing and other tests," he said.

"We interviewed the members of Ahora-Kakandetta Pressure Group Association, members of Kokoda Kaina ke Association, Oil palm mini estate residents, the Health administration and provincial government environmental officers, clinic officers in the local mini estates, and company officials - comprising the Environmental Manager, Managing Director and Plantation Officer and Oil Palm Industry Corporation officers," Mr. Laume said.

Mr. Ben Cole and Mr. John Craven, both scientists engaged by Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights (CELCOR) conducted the exercise.

"Although this is a scopping exercise, the project is more of an environmental impact audit, Mr Cole and Craven said.

The scientists said that tests from Ambogo river water samples discovered oily discharge with adequate quantity of Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME), phosphates and nitrates which pollutes the environment.

The testing and monitoring also discovered chemicals created problems such as loss of drinking water, loss of fish, and loss of land productivity. The preliminary findings showed that there were escalating cases of malaria, typhoid, diarrhea and skin diseases.



George Laume (center) receiving a digital camera from Ben Cole (left) and a GPS from John Craven (right)

The findings also revealed population increase, apparently a leading cause to sanitation problems.

Another issue is that the sewerage facility is less than ten (10) meters away from the Ambogo river. This means waste can literally overflow from the discharge pool into the river.

Ben and John also donated a digital camera and a GPS to CELCOR upon their departure.

The project was funded by NC-IUCN/TRP and TMF under the Nature and Poverty Programme.

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Executive Message

I only joined CELCOR in November 2005.



*Emily G. Taule (Mrs)
Executive Director*

During this brief stint, I am satisfied with some of the outcomes of the new strategic direction.

The biggest achievement for me is breaking down of barriers, especially the physical office barriers, primarily to encourage team work. This was made possible when CELCOR's office was relocated to second floor of the Garden City Shopping Complex in Boroko. The new office is spacious and quieter, and therefore has an open area to talk more and discuss issues and work out solutions with fellow staff and also to discuss openly issues with the management and resolve areas of dispute for the better of the organization.

The second achievement I am happy to mention is the establishment of the strategic work plan that CELCOR has developed. This resulted of the external evaluation and the strategic planning workshops held in 2005. The strategic planning workshop allowed participants to devise an annual work plan for the new strategic direction. Performance indicators were put in to monitor the developments and achievements, so each staff of CELCOR now has a strategic work plan in place.

I am privileged to announce that for the first time, there was a staff appraisal, completed for all CELCOR staff, and helps with their work plans and areas to

improve on. For the purpose of gaps discovered in personnel skills, training programs were developed and staff members asked to seek relevant courses to enhance their knowledge and skills.

There was also a review of staff recruitment and employment agreement policy. Additionally, a board membership criterion was established and will be enforced through CELCOR's bylaw and it is so rewarding to announce that it is the first time for CELCOR to have directives relating to employment agreement added into its bylaws.

Some of the things that need to be done to improve the image of CELCOR would be to develop a salary matrix for the staff that will be reflective of practices in the NGO sector. It would require research into the salary in the NGO sector, compared with the private sector and possibly arrive at an average salary. CELCOR is still a young organization and I would encourage the staff to get out there and get the public to know more about what it is doing by way of conducting more public relations and holding more stakeholder meetings to publicize CELCOR.

Finally, we want to thank all our donors for supporting us to pursue in achieving our goals, especially in litigation and campaign on environmental matters.

Happy Reading

Emily George Taule (BEM)
Former Executive Director

Word of thanks

CELCOR would like to make special thanks to all the donors who continue to support the organisation and the valuable work we do. They are in no particular order: Rainforest Foundation Norway/ Operations Days Work; MacArthur Foundation; Packard Foundation; DOEN Foundation; Inter church Organisation for Development Cooperation; TMF; NC - IUCN/TRP GEF/UNDP Small Grant Programme; Christensen Foundation; and Community Development Scheme.

CELCOR values and supports collaboration and partnership work. And therefore take this opportunity to thank both the local and international Partners and Community Groups: Eco Forestry Forum; Environmental Law Center;

Friends of Earth; Australian Conservation Foundation ; Conservation Melanesia; Partners with Melanesia; NACODA; NIAMEC; Village Development Trust; BRG; Bare Foot; ENBSEK; Wide Bay Community, Lake Murray Community and many others which we have not mention here due to time/space limitation.

Most importantly, CELCOR sees the people as its ally in advocating for a just and environmentally friendly society and wish to thank all the communities that it has work with in 2005 and previous years. Without your support we would not have come this far.

Thank you one and all you.



- Edit, Design and Graphics by Harry Aurere
- Articles and photographs by staff
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CELCOR NIUS is Published and Distributed by the Center for Enviuronmental Law and Community Rights(CELCOR) Inc.

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Funded by Small Grants Programme (GEF)

PNG NGO attend SLA workshop

Four non-governmental organisation officers attended a two week long workshop on Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA).

Sustainable Livelihood Approach is a new way of fact finding undertaken for community development in a holistic and sustainable manner involving all stakeholders at various levels of the society. Being sustainable means a development work (project) will have to take into account the environmental social, economical and institutional aspects of society.

The workshop presented insight to many community development approach methods.

The SLA workshop is one of the synergy activities under the nature and Poverty Programme organised by IUCN- Thailand incollaboration with WWF-Indonesia



PNG group performing during one of the many activities undertaken during the workshop

to increase the capacities of partners under the Nature and Poverty programme.

The Sustainable Livelihood Approach has become one of the most common tool employed in development planning and interventions. It promotes poverty reduction, protection and better management of the environment and shows how to make projects take account of social, economic, and environmental links and its relation to policy and governance.

A specific livelihood approach has been developed to help assist with implementation. In essence, it is a way of putting people at the center of development, thereby increasing the effectiveness of the development

assistance.

Ronald Gigmai and Harry Aurere (CELCOR) and Ken Mondia with Steven Ranu (PwM) attended the workshop at the West Kalimantan Province of Indonesia from the 15th to the 26th November 2005.

“DEFENDING OUR LIVES, DEMANDING OUR RIGHTS”

Voices of Women in Mine Affected Areas in PNG

By John Nilles Kolio

Women are most vulnerable and exploited by the impacts of mining activities.

According to a report by the *Third International “Women and Mining” Conference*, the impacts have serious consequences on their (women’s) economic and social status, physical and mental health and security, access to resources, information and decision making, and that their struggles for expression of suffering and to demand for gender justice are being brutally suppressed.

Elizabeth Matit who is from the Fly River represented the mine affected women in PNG at the Conference said that communities living along the Ok Tedi and Fly Rivers are badly affected by 80,000 tons of the mine waste every day.

“Over the years, since the operation of the mine, the first largest gold mine in PNG, we the people on the flood plains have been victims due to no tailing dam.

“The Fly River used to be clean and fresh and communities living along it used it for drinking, washing, bathing, and fishing before the operation of the mine,” she reported.

Domestic violence, social welfare problems, drug abuse by children, wife beatings, sexual aberrations, commercial sex trade, marital discord, diseases, rape,

alcoholism, high drop out rate, and reproductive health problems are some of the social difficulties women face in mine areas.

In 2005 (June 29), Post Courier published an article titled ‘*Call to address mine pollution*’, in which Basilia Selibu lamented that her people use Auga – Angabang rivers (in Central Province) which have been affected by tailings from the Tolukuma Gold Mines since it started and this is the same in all mines that are found in PNG.

“When you talk about sacrificing the river you are talking about sacrificing human lives here,” she said.

The Mine Affected Women’s Foundation (MAWF) urged the government to start looking into policies and guidelines for mining operations in the country to address environmental issue.

“Logging for wood products is responsible for about one-third of global deforestation, and possibly over half of all the logging activities in the most vulnerable regions are conducted illegally”

DFID 2000

Kokoda Women United to fight issues

By Lawrence Jogamup

Women in Kokoda communities have united to support their men fight issues.

In some areas, women call for equality and equal participation in community affairs, whereas in Kokoda, both men and women are united to fight issues concerning their survival.

This trend was noted when CELCOR conducted a community legal education workshop in Kebara village in September 2005.

The workshop was the result of requests by local communities through their association call the Kokoda Kaine Ke Association. It was to highlight the laws relating to the use and management of the environment and the natural resources.



Presentation and discussion during training session

The local women played a major part in the CLE in that not only did they have a good number of representation but were able to communicate well during the course of the workshop.

There was enthusiasm seen in the participants, although most of them had limited English-Medium-Education, they were able to understand what was taught and explained.

The week long workshop was planned for 40 participants; however the attendance averaged 50 to 60 people. Most men, women and teenagers attended as observers and were able to contribute to the discussions during the workshop.

CELCOR also acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Lee Tan of the Australian Conservation Foundation in Melbourne, for her encouragement and strengthening of women in the area with their effort in striving for the betterment of their lives and active participation in community development.

Marine communities aware of laws

By John Nilles Kolio

Coastal communities can now be able to manage and conserve their marine resources.

This was made possible through CELCOR's marine awareness workshops that were funded by Packard Foundation.

More than thirty community advocates representing communities from Kimbe Bay and Talasea (West New Britain), New Hanover and communities near Kavieng Town (New Ireland), M'buke, Andra and Ahus Islands (Manus), Madang Lagoon (Madang), Alotau and nearby islands (Milne Bay), Kamiali and Morobe South coast (Morobe), and East Sepik coastal areas attended the marine awareness workshops and are now using the knowledge gained to inform their respective communities.

Communities now realize that customary laws are recognized as part of the legal regime of the country, community representatives are encouraging their colleagues to be more attentive and responsive in the management of their marine resources. Among other provisions, they were informed that penalties for offences prescribed in their management plans have legal effect and can be enforced in a court of law.

Even then, more than fifteen marine communities, who do not wish to see their marine environment contaminated, destroyed by illegal fishing methods, and most stock of fish that live within their traditional waters migrating and/or becoming extinct, and are now

applying their own customary laws to manage resources at the community level.

The overall aim of the project is to defend and protect community based property rights as guaranteed under the Papua New Guinea's Constitution and to provide support for environmental law and policy reform targeted to promote sustainable management and conservation of PNG's rich marine resources.

The project, amongst other things also looks at incorporating community-based organizations (CBO) to act for and represent these communities, entails a review of the existing law on environment protection and conservation, requires research and development of a law on marine protected areas, and involves assisting selected Local Level Government constituencies to formulate legislation regarding community based marine environment management and protection.

In addition, networking is established with organizations and groups involved in marine conservation, and workshops are organized on marine protected areas to complement the tasks specified above. The first national meeting on Locally Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network, which was held on the 28th February to the 01st March 2005, gave the opportunity for CELCOR to meet up with representatives of targeted communities and organizations that work with them. With these acquaintances, most of the project's tasks were implemented throughout 2005 with their collaboration and assistance.

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Natural Resource Development and Human Rights Issue

By Harry Aurere

Throughout history, mankind has recognised the basic dignity of human beings.

This however, has been overridden by greed for wealth, resulting in human rights abuses we are continually experiencing.

The term *human rights* implies that rights belong to all people, regardless of their sex and race. Human Rights law calls all persons are equal and are entitled to equal protection of the law.

[PNG Experience]

Human rights issues in PNG are as bad as elsewhere. This has been prevalent since logging, mining, and other resource extraction development activities were introduced.

Many companies do not comply with labour and employment and immigration laws and this has resulted in serious allegations of human rights abuses. Hence, some of these industries are without doubt both the primary cause of corruption and environmental degradation and poverty.

Human rights abuse and natural resource development are intertwined and are inseparable. Rights problem arises when customary landowners' natural resources are developed without prior informed consent, dialogue and participation between the investors, government and landowners.

There is the right to survival, development and participation, however, the lack of adequate legal information and knowledge has marginalized rural communities the right to defend themselves and their properties (natural resources).

Law and order has become a big issue in recent history of Papua New Guinea (PNG). Destructive extractive development in logging, mining, plantations and other projects throughout PNG are currently threatening the resource-base of hundreds of local forest depending communities. Not only does this pose a serious threat to the survival of local communities, but are also destroying PNG's vast biological and cultural heritage and foremost the rights of the customary landowners are being deprived.

Deteriorating social structures is of major concern not only in the project areas but the greater society as well. Commercial sexual exploitation (including child sex) and Child labour is another one of the major areas of concern when it comes to natural resources development and human rights. Many children are put in an unfortunate situation forcing the dilemma to choose between money and dignity; usually the former takes precedence over the latter. Child labour is becoming common in logging and oil palm project areas.

Another issue of concern is police brutality. PNG police is renowned for its tough and aggressive approach to settling disputes and harassment of the public. More so, police personnel are being used by large companies

involved in resource extracting industries to disperse disgruntled landowners whenever disagreements arise on development terms and conditions.

[What can be Done]

There is a need to develop strategies that will counterise the increase of rights problem. Community legal education is one of the ways we can start educating the rural forest communities about their rights and the right to defend their properties.

Since many people lack the basic legal knowledge to support themselves in the course of the development of their resources, legal education (human rights training) is a key element to improve legal knowledge.

Only through increased knowledge about the destructive effects of large-scale development and a better understanding of peoples' rights, can we hope to stop this process.

The need to conduct community legal education is affirmed by communities who indicate incidents of police brutality, company dejection, and other forms of abuse due to the villagers' lack of legal knowledge. Thus, the main aim is to equip these people with the tools of knowledge to better face such problems and hopefully be able to defend them with the very law that is constructed to protect their rights.

Currently, the government has no formal policy of legal awareness in rural communities. The current Law and Justice program sponsored by Australian Aid for International Development is limited only to urban areas.

In the past the Melanesian Solidarity (MELSOL) conducted human rights paralegal training, however this has ceased since they become involved in politics. Another organisation that conducts Human Rights training is Individual and Community Rights Advocacy Forum (ICRAFT). It has been promoting the protection of human rights in the country.

In order for the people to participate in the planning and decision-making process they need to be informed of their rights under the laws so they can make informed decisions relating to resource management or major project that may affect their lives as well as how they should behave individually in the society.

[Conclusion]

Customary landowners own the resources in PNG and they need to know their rights in certain development projects that may occur on their land. That is why, it is important that landowners know their rights and mechanisms that are available for the protection of their rights under PNG laws.

Human rights abuse issue can only be eradicated if these rights are respected. The respect should come from all stakeholders in the society.

Papua New Guinea: Corruption destroying largest Asia Pacific forest

Illegal logging and corruption in Papua New Guinea are destroying the largest remaining tract of primary tropical forest in the Asia-Pacific region, an environmental watchdog warned.

Malaysian interests dominated the multi-million dollar logging industry while much of the timber was processed in China for consumption in Europe and North America, Washington-based Forest Trends reported Tuesday.

Working conditions were described as “modern-day slavery,” while forests were effectively being “logged out,” the international non-profit organisation said in its report “Logging, Legality and Livelihoods in Papua New Guinea”.

The report summarises findings from five independent reviews of the timber harvesting industry conducted since 2000 for the PNG government and the World Bank.

The government of the half-island state off the northern tip of Australia received 30 million dollars in cash revenues from logging annually and official inspections at export only ensured export taxes were paid, the report said.

“Thus, official export documentation merely launders the unlawful timber into legitimately-produced exports accepted by governments and retailers worldwide,” it said.

PNG’s forest industry is mainly focused on harvesting natural forest areas for round log exports, with little plantation production and a limited number of processing facilities.

“The sector is dominated by Malaysian-owned interests and the primary markets for raw logs are in China, Japan and Korea,” the

report said. “Many of the logs are processed in China for consumption in Europe and North America.”

Corruption was an underlying theme in the independent reviews, it said.

“Corruption has a devastating effect on the living standards in the area as well as the long-term benefits for landowners,” said Kerstin Canby, Forest Trend’s program manager for finance and trade.

The government needed to support operations which were beneficial to both local landowners and the country or “risks having the international community boycott all of PNG’s exports,” he said.

The report was released on the day environmental group Greenpeace launched an initiative to establish a “global forest rescue station” in a remote part of PNG to support tribal rights against the logging industry.

Greenpeace volunteers from around the world would live and work alongside local landowners and eco-forestry trainers at the station at Lake Murray in Western Province, the group said in a statement.

They would help three Lake Murray tribes establish their rights over approximately 300,000 hectares (740,000 acres) of tribal territories by identifying, marking out and mapping their boundaries.

“We want to say no to loggers who come in and destroy everything,” Kuni clan leader Sep Galeva was quoted as saying.

“We want to do small scale logging by the landowners in a way that is sustainable and environment friendly.”

Less than one percent of forests in Papua New Guinea had any form of protection and more than a quarter of a million hectares of primary forest were lost each year, Greenpeace said.

Agence France-Presse: 28 February, 2006

Papua New Guinea Rainforest Illegal Logging and Corruption Studied, Again, But What Is to Be Done?

A new report makes the not so new or startling observation that Papua New Guinea’s rainforests are being ravaged in an orgy of illegal and corrupt industrial logging carried out by criminal Malaysian timber cartels.

There have been dozens of similar reports over the last nearly 20 years that have made identical observations and are now gathering dust. The problem has not been lack of awareness, but rather a lack of vision and initiative to do something about it.

Forests.org has long contended sprawling industrial logging must be shut down and PNG’s entire forest sector transitioned to small scale community based

OVERVIEW & COMMENTARY
by Dr. Glen Barry

ecoforestry. In my opinion the timber boom is so advanced - with the government bought and environmental community pursuing token, inadequate policies - that Papua New Guinea’s rainforests are unlikely to survive in an intact, unfragmented condition.

Barring a revolution in thinking and possibly an armed insurrection to stop the industrial criminal pillaging, this ancient rainforest wilderness will surely soon be lost.

CLIMATE CHANGE TREATY ONE YEAR OLD, BUT EMISSIONS STILL ON THE RISE

Governments are failing to take the action needed to reach legally binding targets agreed under the Kyoto Protocol, Friends of the Earth International said ahead of the February 16 first anniversary of this global treaty on climate change [1].

Industrialized countries that have ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol can still reach their greenhouse gas emissions targets, but data from these countries reveal that so far many are failing to bring carbon emissions under control – with emissions in Italy, Canada, and Austria all increasing since 1990. UK emissions are also now rising – putting the UK's Kyoto commitments in jeopardy.

Friends of the Earth warned that existing emission targets under the treaty are insufficient to avoid dangerous runaway climate change, with far deeper cuts required. But despite dramatic scientific warnings and substantial evidence that climate change is happening faster than previously predicted, global emissions are still on the rise.

“Countries are not on track to meet even their modest Kyoto targets, despite growing recognition that we are already facing dramatic consequences as a result of climate change. If we have any hope of keeping temperature increases under control while we still have time, governments around the world must do more to improve energy efficiency, clean up our use of fossil

fuels and invest more in sustainable, safe renewables.” said Friends of the Earth International climate change campaigner Catherine Pearce.

Kyoto's first anniversary comes at a crucial time with talks due to start on the next phase of the Kyoto Protocol, post 2012. The Montreal declaration strengthened international resolve to continue legally binding targets under Kyoto, despite efforts from the US Administration to block progress. Talks later this year will consider further emission reductions for the industrialised world, as well as potential action to limit growing emissions from some of the rapidly industrialising countries such as China and India.

Friends of the Earth believes that Western countries which have enjoyed economic growth through the burning of fossil fuels (and have therefore contributed most to climate change), must help finance low carbon development in the south, and phase out public financing of fossil fuels and into cleaner energies.

“One year on from Kyoto coming into force, we must look to a stronger improved Kyoto after 2012. But the strength of the post 2012 climate regime will inevitably depend on how much progress has already been made. Industrialised countries must show greater leadership and provide more support so that developing countries can follow suit.” added Catherine Pearce.

FoEI - 15 February 2006

Oil Palm Threatens Indonesia's Rainforests and Orangutans

Indonesia plans to cut a 2,000 kilometer long, five kilometer wide swathe through one of the world's largest remaining areas of pristine rainforest to create a massive oil palm plantation.

The project would destroy two million hectares of ancient rainforest in West and East Kalimantan, traversing almost the entire border with Malaysia, and slicing through three national parks.

These remote rainforests on the island of Borneo are home to countless species of rare birds, plants and mammals including the largest remaining wild orangutan population.

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.....costal communities to manage their marine and coatal resources

The concern, it seems, is the lack of institutional capacity, human and technical resource, and the costs involved for communities themselves to monitor such areas. More attention should therefore be focused on training each community and empowering them with technology sufficient to study, monitor, and enforce the management of marine resources on their own.

-POEM-

NATURE'S GRACIOUSNESS

by Andrew Daugl

In abundance of your delightful graciousness, your bosom is blossom for humanity's devouring. Your marvelous and wondrous nature is greatly gratifying in humanity's eyes.

You bloom your beautiful bountiful graciousness and humanity is filled with satisfaction. Your abundance gracious resources are sources of humanity's livelihood.

You, forever and ever never in your graciousness lack one thing or anything, but complete in all things and everything humanity can never ever imagine to exist within.

In your graciousness you are wholly holy in creation. No thing or nothing finds you blemishing in your complete nature. In your complete perfect nature humanity's devouring nature defile you for his or her desirous needs.

Nature in graciousness, you never loose your bosom in blossom. You are forever young, inviting and wanting but devouring you is humanity's nature. Humanity can take you and thank you for who you are, but can never ever recreate you.

Lake Murray Eco-Forestry project launched

By Harry Aurere

Greenpeace Flagship, Rainbow Warrior launched the Lake Murray Eco-Forestry project.

The project was a coordinated effort by Eco Forestry Forum, Foundation for people and Community Development, CELCOR, Environmental Law Center, Barefoot Community Development, Greenpeace and Worldwide Fund for Nature.

The group's approach is to support the communities in the Lake Murray area of the Western province to sustainably manage their won forest resources.

Under the name Western Community Conservation Coalition (WCCC), the eco forestry project is part of a series of projects being undertaken in the Lake Murray area. The first of these is the Lake Murray Community Forestry Initiative where NGO partners are working with the Lake Murray Resource Owners Association and local clans to establish export focused eco-forestry project in the Lake and explore other possible development option.

Other major activities include Community engagement and capacity building; Western

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AVI & ED Leave

Australia Volunteer International (AVI) personnel, Heidi Wares and Executive Director Emily G. Taule left CELCOR at the end of February (2006).

Ms. Wares left for Australia were she comes from after serving as the Principal Programmer for six months.



Heidi Wares and Emily Taule cutting their farewell cake

Mrs Taule has taken up the Executive Director's position with the Transparency International after serving as the Excutive Director for four months.

Both Mrs Taule and Ms Wares have done a lot of positive changes towards the running and organising of the programmnes.

CELCOR bid farewell to Mrs Taule and Ms Wares in their future endeavours.

Province Landowner Workshops; Community



Boboa Station Lake Murray

Eco-enterprise Development support and administration and coordination of community initiatives.

The eco-forestry project wil expand community conservation and development activities in Lake Murray area.

The project was launched on the 28th February in Port Moresby's Fairfax harbour.

Job & Peter fill Vacancies

CELCOR has taken on board two new staff to fill the vacancies for the Executive Director and Programm Director.

Mr. Job Opu is CELCOR's new Executive Director and Mr. Peter Bosip as the new Programme Director.

Both men have vast years of experience within the NGO sector and working in another one will be a common ground for them.

CELCOR is privelaged to recruit them into the team.



Mr. Job Opu (L). New Executive Director and Mr. Peter Bosip (R), New Program Director for CELCOR.

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