



93rd KUASS

Kyoto University African Studies Seminar

Use of Forest Resources for Sustainable Development: Cases of Cameroon

 **November 12, 2019, 13:30-16:30**

 **Medium Conference Room,
3F Inamori Center, Kyoto University**

PROGRAM

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|-------------|---|
| 13:30-13:40 | YASUOKA Hirokazu (Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University)
“Introduction” |
| 13:40-14:25 | TCHATAT Mathurin (IRAD: Institute of Agricultural Research for Development)
“Forest Management for Non-Wood Forest Products and Services in Sub-Saharan Africa” |
| 14:25-14:55 | NDO Eunice Golda Danièle (IRAD: Institute of Agricultural Research for Development)
“Spatial Organisation and Composition of Complex Cocoa Agroforests and their Effect on Citrus Diseases” |
| 14:55-15:10 | Break |
| 15:10-15:40 | FOTSING Eric (University of Dschang)
“Knowledge Sharing in the Context of Sustainable Forest Management” |
| 15:40-16:30 | Discussion |

*The seminar is also a part of an international joint research project *Co-creation of innovative forest resources management combining ecological methods and indigenous knowledge* from 2018 to 2023, in the framework of Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), funded by Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Cameroonian Government.

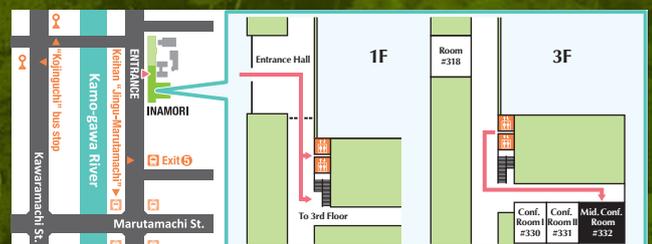
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ABSTRACTS



Dr. TCHATAT, Mathurin

IRAD: Institute of Agricultural Research for Development

Forest Management for Non-Wood Forest Products and Services in Sub-Saharan Africa

The contribution of Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFPs) and services in livelihood support has been reviewed. Quite a number of NWFPs are also important articles of commerce and contribute significantly to the economies of various African countries. The non-consumptive role of forests has been examined in terms of eco-tourism while the social and economic viability of the production of NWFPs and services have been reviewed from subsistence and commercial perspectives. Conditions that enable long-term viability in the management of forests for NWFPs and services have been reviewed. Need for sound ecological data in relation to resource stock and yield were noted as important in determining ecological sustainability. A number of institutional issues important to SFM were noted, including setting up of strong producer organizations, enabling policies and legislative frameworks, and relevant institutions within the government that provide supportive roles. Multiple use management was noted as an important concept towards sustainable forestry and clearly demonstrates how forests can be managed for both wood and NWFPs. From an analysis of lessons learnt from the above, various recommendations were made.

Spatial Organisation and Composition of Complex Cocoa Agroforests and their Effect on Citrus Diseases

Citrus are important fruit crops of high economic and ecological importance in southern Cameroon. Citrus are generally produced by smallholders in cocoa based agroforestry systems. They are an important component of the production of these systems. These are complex systems where plant individuals display a variety of spatial organizations. These spatial organizations determine a variety of local environment that may influence the dynamics of crop pathogens.

These complex cocoa based agroforests are composed by many families of perennial crops as well as many trees producing non timber forest products. The characterization of these systems highlighted their diversity and the role played by non timber forest and other perennial crops in the limitation of disease dispersion.

Such systems which are non common in Zoulabot and Gribe villages in eastern region, can be adopted by Bantu and Baka people to improve their food security and living conditions.



Dr. NDO Eunice Golda Danièle

IRAD: Institute of Agricultural Research for Development



Dr. FOTSING Eric

University of Dschang

Knowledge Sharing in the Context of Sustainable Forest Management

Forest management including sustainable NTFP and wildlife use in view of biodiversity conservation constitute a complex system including a great diversity of interacting components (ecosystem, actors, organizations), emerging natural and social behaviors. The design and implementation of a successful forest management model should rely on a good understanding of the reference system. In this context of strategic decision making, Knowledge sharing and integration is a key issue. Modeling, Information and knowledge technologies provide opportunities to design more intelligent organizations to meet the challenges of innovation and sustainability.