



# Central African Humid Tropics Sentinel Landscapes Transect (CAFHUT): Situation in August 2014



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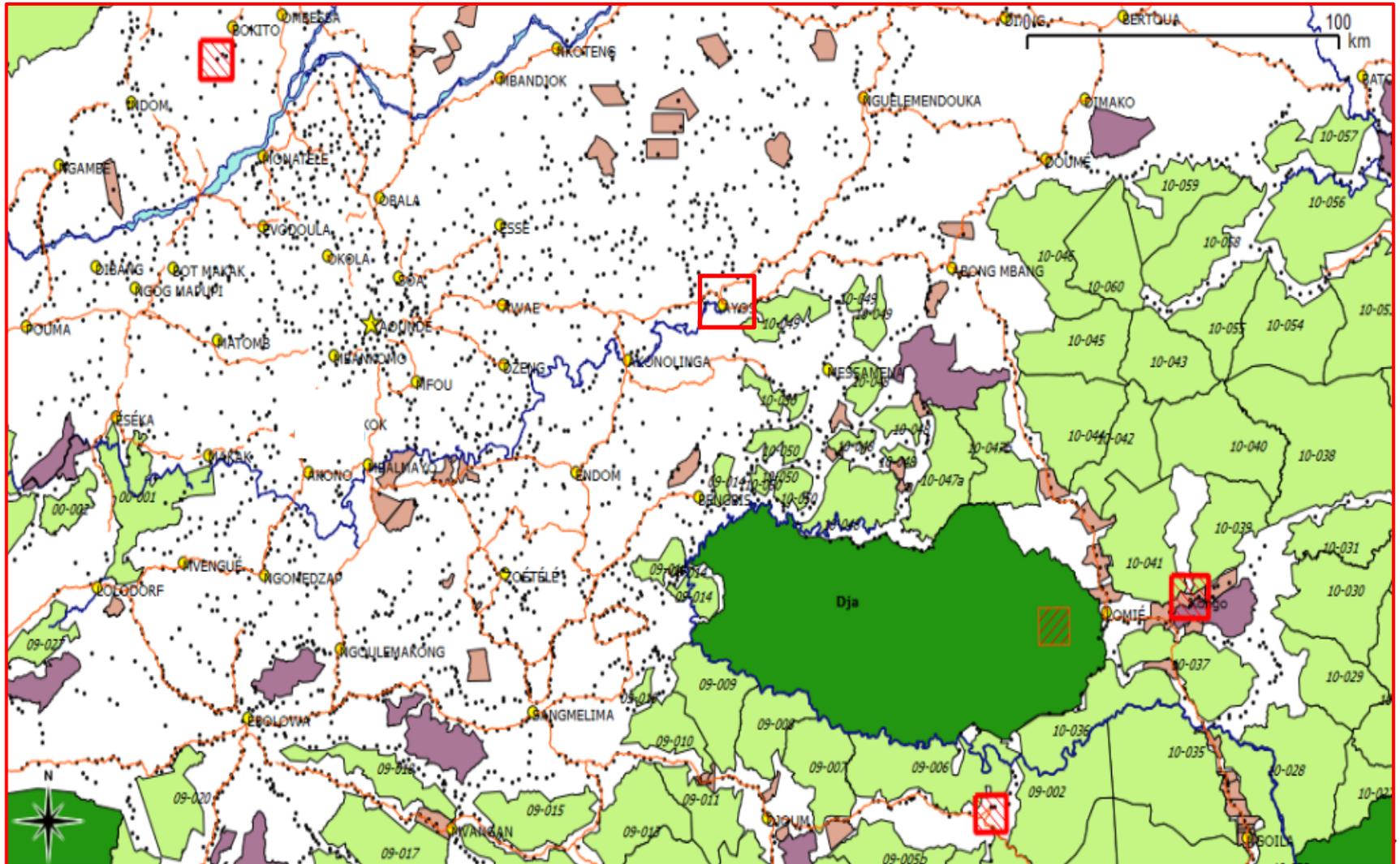
# Plan

- (1) Delineation & sites selection
- (2) Research and Management teams
- (3) Situation of research teams
- (4) Conclusion



# Delineation & sites selection

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



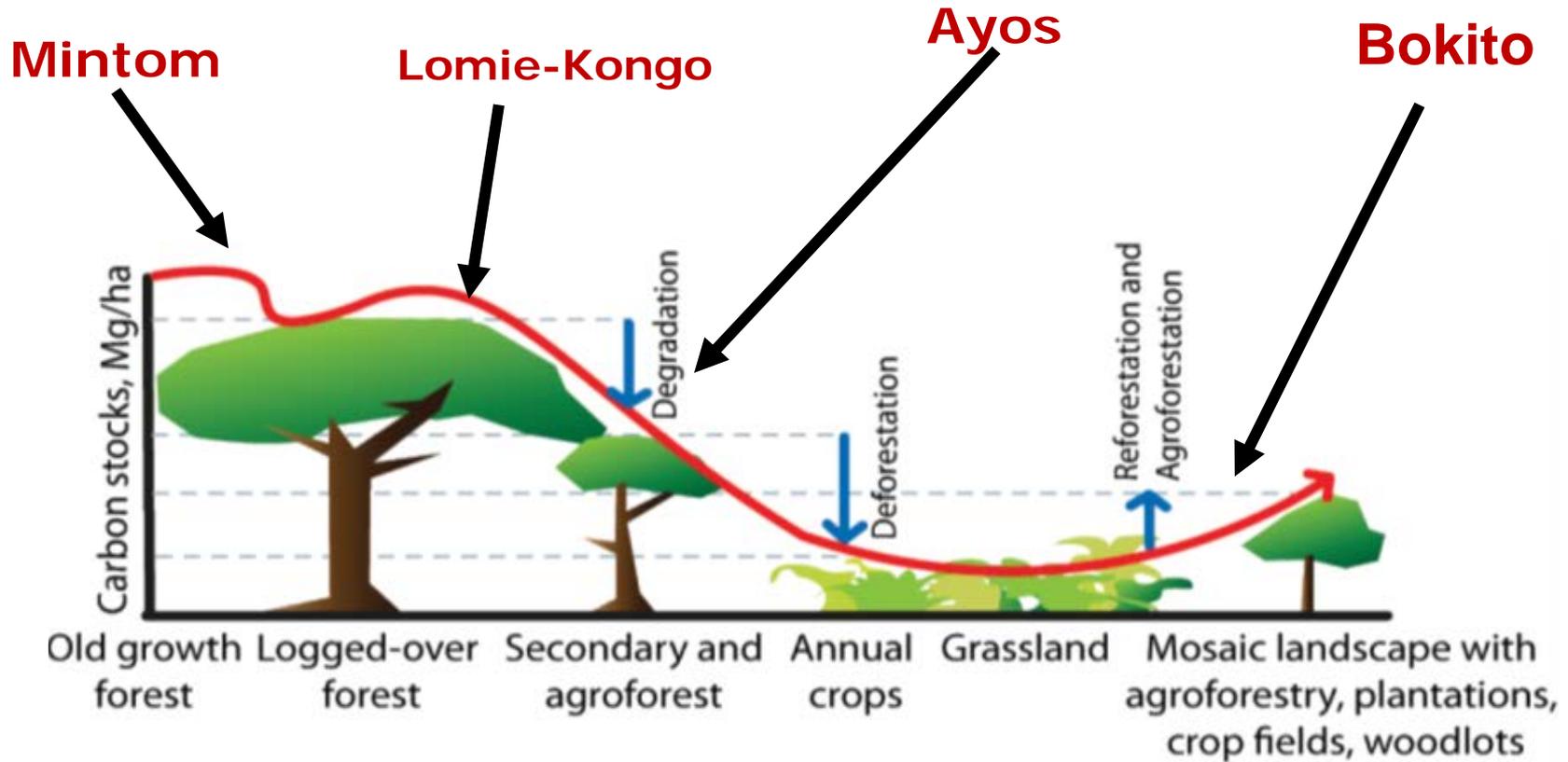
# Delineation & sites selection

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

| Mintom  | Lomie-Kongo  | Ayos   | Bokito  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>1. Transition between mature old growth forest and logged-over forest, where there is a mixture of active forest concessions, recently allocated community forests and unallocated forest concessions.</p> <p>2. Currently the site hosts both production and virgin primary forest, but a vast road is being opened through this area, meaning that a radical change can be observed in few years.</p> <p>3. Activities include opening of markets and intensification of smallholder/community activities - including agriculture and agroforestry, hunting, informal logging and commercial activities.</p> | <p>1. Degraded mature forest, where Concession and community forestry and timber exploitation are some of the principal activities influencing forest structure in the area.</p> <p>2. In addition to this, other forest-related activities include hunting and the collection of some non-timber forest products.</p> <p>3. Agriculture and agroforestry practices exist, however access to markets is slightly more difficult, meaning that they have not been intensified.</p> <p>4. A principal partner in the area would be the PALLISCO timber concession.</p> | <p>1. The municipality of Ayos is situated 123 km from Yaoundé, the national capital of Cameroon. Ayos vegetation is characterized by galerian forests surrounded by swamp forests of raffia, and has a surface area of 1250 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of 22899 inhabitants.</p> <p>2. The entire population of this municipality depends directly on subsistence farming for their livelihoods with cocoa being one of the principal agricultural products. The zone falls in the forest margin landscape where agriculture and agroforestry products are the mainstay for a large proportion of the population, and agricultural practices are relatively mature (mostly cocoa, coffee, oil palm).</p> <p>3. The presence of ASB site from ICRAF, with IITA as partner, is an assurance for available information about the dynamics in the area.</p> <p>4. The area is inhabited by growing rural communities with access to markets, and comprises about 39 villages under two main groups - YEBEKOLO-Est and OMVANG. Its geographical position provides an avenue for the flow of money which is reflected in the progressive investments in activities such as fishing, hunting, small scale plantations (cocoa, oil palm, pineapple, etc.), and which supply local and neighbouring markets in Abong Mbang to the East and from Awae towards Yaoundé in the West.</p> | <p>1. Forest-savannah or deforested landscape dynamic, where secondary forest is used for growing cash and subsistence agricultural and agroforestry crops.</p> <p>2. All forest land has been allocated, so some have begun to successfully grow cocoa and oil palm in the savannah.</p> <p>3. Site shows deforested landscapes, forest-savannah mosaics and successful reforestation efforts.</p> <p>4. Good access by road, and a long-term CIRAD presence, ensuring links to local smallholders and some past data.</p> |

# Delineation & sites selection

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



# Research and management team

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

| Unit/topic                   | leader                        | Other members  |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>coordination</b>          | Denis Sonwa (CIFOR)           | Nkeumoe Fredrick (ICRAF)<br>Maukonen, Paulus (Bioversity)  |
| <b>Steering committee</b>    |                               | Richard Eba'a Atyi (CIFOR)<br>Zac Tchoundjeu (ICRAF)<br>Julius Tieguhong (Bioversity)<br>Guillaume Iescuyer ? (CIRAD)    |
| <b>LDFS</b>                  | Bertin Takoutsing (ICRAF)     | Makueti Josephine (ICRAF)<br>TAEDOUMG, Hermann Evariste (Bioversity)<br>Denis Sonwa (CIFOR)<br>Nkeumoe Frederick (ICRAF) |
| <b>Socio-economic</b>        | Patrice Levang (IRD & CIFOR)  | Duplex Noumbissie (CIFOR)<br>Maryben Tchiatoch (ICRAF)   |
| <b>Institutional Mapping</b> | Julius Tieguhong (Bioversity) | Anne Degrand (ICRAF)<br>Léa Eboutou (ICRAF)<br>Samuel Assembe (CIFOR)<br>Felicien Kengoum (CIFOR)<br>Chia Eugene (CIFOR) |
| <b>Health</b>                | Laurent Vidal (IRD)           | A. Legrand Fosso (IRD, consultant)<br>L. Dongmo (IRD, consultant)<br>S. Lem (IRD, consultant)                            |

# Situation of research teams

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

### LDFS

- 3 days training of 15 participants from ICRAF to expose them to the various methods and tools used in the characterization and mapping of ecosystems
- Field survey started already with Bokito (currently in Etiomolo) with the planning of ending this August before moving to Lomie
- Lomie will be programmed after Bokito

# Situation of research teams

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

### Socio-economic

- 9 Villages selected around Mintom site, using criteria such as: size, hospitality, accessibility, ethnic composition
- The method used: Census information's from local administration and partners; Random walk; key informants; focus group discussions;
- Household list from focus groups and snowball used (138 household representing 25% of the total household)
- IFRI survey tools used to gather information (Focus groups of 10-20 persons; Key informants leaders; Implication of women as much as possible)
- Next step: Move to Bokito
- **What would be done differently, looking back?**
  - *Use a social transect, to have a better overview of the village and the number of household.*

# Situation of research teams

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

### Institutional Mapping

- Several exchange with the methodology group
- Meeting in Yaoundé to have a common understanding of the survey tools
- Activities not yet started due to the non-availability of the group leader
- A Consultant will be recruited to handle start the activities

# Situation of research teams

## Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape

### Health

- Initiated some field work at Ayos and Bokito
- Some sites visit conducted; to exchange with health related stakeholders (Health personnels, traditional authorities, traditional health offers, etc...)
- Information collected comprised; distance to health centers, health personnels, plants and tree used for health treatment, household health situations etc..
- Next step: discussed the finding with the sentinel landscape in the perspective of developing a methodological tools for this component

# conclusion

- Slow, but gradual construction of site that can be a good laboratory to generate useful information for the Congo Basin
- Learning from West Africa experience
- Initial plan of having information from 2 sites before the end of August may be delayed
- Expect an increasing coherence of the current activities with domain activities of the CRP
- Difficulties to mobilize staffs when they are already engaged in several activities beyond SL (delay of the Institutional team)
- During the maturation process explore possibilities with other initiatives within CG and/or in the region
- **Draw lessons to be used on the 2 remaining sites**