

Session 1

Gloriose Umuziranenge & Elysée Ntiranyibagira

“Nature Conservation Policies and Practices in Africa: Critical Analysis, Ideological Challenges and Strategic Vision for Protected Areas Sustainable Management”

Africa is the most important testing ground for international conservation policies and standards. Their internalization had positive impacts on the extension of protected areas networks. However, these ones are undergoing great degradations that call for a revision of the management systems. The study aimed to: (1) explore and synthesize conservation policies and practices, (2) identify and analyze gaps between standards and field practices and (3) detect bottlenecks and propose alternative strategies for sustainable management. The methodology adopted relies on the interpretative and analytic synthesis of available literature on nature conservation. The results showed that the conservation policies and practices have generated devastating social conflicts and continuous degradation of most of protected areas because of many factors including the lack of management goals, categories and plans. Due to a painful past and an inconsistent present, the management rules have globally failed to maintain original situations at least. The study proved that the poor performances of protected areas management are explained by recurrent conflicts of ideologies, interests and agendas between conservation stakeholders. The vision developed to address the ideological and management challenges relies on a deep reorientation of normative classifications, strategic partnerships and administration, financing and compensation mechanisms and ecotourism development.

Fortunée Bayisenge

“Gender Aspects of Agrarian Reform in Post Genocide Rwanda: Understanding the Benefits of Land Use Consolidation Program for Women Smallholder Farmers”

The aim of this research is to understand the benefits of Land Use Consolidation (LUC) program for women smallholder farmers in post genocide Rwanda. LUC program was implemented since 2008 as the main pillar of the broad program of crops intensification, with the aim of transforming subsistence into market-oriented agriculture. Studies on LUC program in Rwanda focused mostly on its contribution on poverty reduction and food security, but did not explore its benefits for women farmers as the main actors of agriculture sector. Using interviews and focus group discussions with women small farmers involved in LUC program in Gisagara and Nyaruguru Districts, the study revealed that through LUC program women have access to agriculture services such as improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and trainings in modern farming systems. However, the study findings highlight gender dynamics, class and state intervention in the implementation of the program as the factors which limit empowering opportunities for women farmers, and therefore limit their benefits from this agrarian change.

Kazue Demachi

“Finance-led Growth in Africa: Booms and Missing Links”

The economic growth of African countries turned from resource-led to service-led since the 2010s. However, in some countries, the majority of the service sector growth is driven by bloated financial activities. Despite the rapid increase in numbers of financial institutions and the share of value-added by the service sector in African economies, the domestic savings are not intermediated into the domestic investment, especially due to the absence of long-term credit. De-industrialization, coupled with financialization in African countries, is an unprecedented situation if this style of economic growth continues. This paper discusses the relationship between land ownership, financial system, and industrialization, and suggest the possibilities and challenges faced by the African service-led economies.

Yumi Nakayama

“The Refugee-development Nexus: The Global Refugee Regime Crisis and African Experience”

Although the crisis of Global Refugee Regime started to be considered within a last decade, it has repeatedly decayed and regenerated since its establishment in 1950s. This presentation will explore that the development aid has been historically used as the breakthrough of the crises. The concept of development aid first appeared between 1960s to 1980s, when African countries proposed development aid to reduce their burdens. However, various approaches in this period were diminished because of the financial problems. In 1990s, the concept of development aid revived in relation with the repatriation projects organized after the Cold war ended. Small-scale and low cost projects were introduced to assist reintegration of returnees to countries of origin. In 2000s, protracted refugees became one of the significant issues. Thus, the development aid targeting both refugees and host communities began to attract attention of UNHCR and donor countries. Most recently, development aid became to play significant role under refugee emergencies and durable solution for former refugees.

Session 2

Jun Matsukuma

“Extraterritorial Obligations Related to the Right to Food: Focusing on African Cases”

In this article, with regard to the right to food, the particular issue of extraterritorial obligations will be examined based on previous research. As a concrete example, we introduce previous studies that analyze right to food cases in Africa from the perspective of extraterritorial obligations. After reviewing the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Food Assistance Convention as treaties on extraterritorial obligations, we analyze, as soft law, the UN General Assembly resolutions, Human Rights Council resolutions, the Food and Agriculture Organization’s voluntary guidelines, and the Maastricht

Principles. The current development of international law makes it difficult to pursue state responsibility as a rule for extraterritorial obligations. In fact, it is pertinent to note that at present, effectively addressing the issue of extraterritorial obligations is not a matter of positive law, but rather a matter of advocacy by international NGOs. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a new international law that embraces these obligations in the future.

Horman Chintonge

“Land Markets’ on Customary Land in Africa: Implications for Land Governance”

Buying and selling of customary land is a phenomenon which has been reported in Africa for over a century now. Although many analysts observe that monetary transactions on customary land is not something new in Africa, they also agree that this phenomenon has now become widespread and almost a normalised form of exchange. Reports of rampant sale of customary land stand in contrast to views expressed by many Africans in rural areas that customary land cannot be sold. In this context, there seems to be a disconnect between what people say and what they actually do. This paper explores this apparent disconnect and with the aim of understanding the meaning and impact of the reported sale of customary land. Drawing from a cases study conducted in two rural districts in Zambia, the paper has shown that the growing monetary land transaction in customary areas has serious implications not only on land governance but the broader governance and social order in rural communities. One of the obvious impacts is that the local systems of governance are weakened by the fact that transaction involving customary land are discrete (mostly informal) and less amenable to regulation by local institutions tasked with land administration. The paper argues that in order to understand the apparent inconsistency between what people in rural communities in Africa and what they are doing when it comes to “selling” customary land, one has to locate this in the broader context of the convergence of two different land traditions(the European and African) which are pulling in different directions.

Kojo Amanor

“Governance, Agricultural Commercialisation and the Role of Chiefs in Land Administration”

This paper examines the contemporary role of chiefs in land administration in Ghana and the factors that account for the continued prominence of chiefs, in spite of the fact that the anti-colonial struggle was also a struggle against chiefs. This includes an examination of both the evolution of the governance structure from the colonial past until the present and the commercialisation of agriculture and commodification of natural resources. During the 1970s the state sought to promote a class of commercial farmers with close links to the administration and also participated in promoting contract farming schemes. Under both arrangements chiefs became important in securing land, expropriating local farmers, and in disciplining local populations to accept national development objectives. As the power of the state weakened in the economic crisis of the

1970s social provisioning and social safety nets was increasingly delegated to communities. The authority of chiefs and civil society as the trustees of rural development rapidly expanded in this period. The increasing articulation of an agenda that favoured the economic divestment of the state, community development and traditional authorities by international development agencies in the 1980s also resulted in donor support for chiefly initiatives in natural resource management, including land administration.

Chizuko Sato

"Land Tenure Reform in Three Former Settler Colonies in Southern Africa: A Preliminary Inquiry"

Three former settler colonies in southern Africa, namely South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia, have distinct land reform challenges which are different from other African countries. Due to the large presence of European settlers and their actions of taking land from the indigenous population during the colonial and apartheid periods, redressing skewed land ownership between the white minority population and black majority population became the primary focus of government attention when it came to land reform after independence. Nevertheless, these countries also inherited land tenure security related issues from the colonial and apartheid rules in a similar manner as other African countries, and embarked on the land tenure reform to varying degrees. The objective of this paper is to explore the similarities and differences among these three southern African countries with regard to their tenure security related challenges and the governmental responses to them through land tenure reform policy. First, I will discuss what kind of tenure insecurity problems exist in these three countries. Then I will examine some legislations that aim to remedy them. Lastly, I will highlight the similarities and differences in both the nature of the problems and the ways they can be addressed.

Session 3

Shinichi Takeuchi & Jean Marara

"Land Law Reform and State-building in Rwanda"

This paper sheds new lights on recent land law reforms in Rwanda by examining its close and complex relations with the state-building. Setting the land law reform as the top priority, the post – civil war Rwanda became the first African countries completing land registration all over the territory. The land law reform should be considered as a part of active interventions in rural areas repeatedly taken by the Rwandan Patriotic Front – led government since 1994. The government has utilized the opportunity of the reform for the purpose of strengthening existent political order. However, in spite of the success of the one-shot land registration, Rwanda has so far had big challenges in institutionalizing sustainable registering system in rural areas, where transactions of land have been recorded only exceptionally. Incentive to collect accurate

information about land transactions in rural areas seems to be weak, as the overwhelming majority are exempted from land tax. The widening gap between recorded information and the reality on the ground may affect the land administration, to which Rwanda has attached great importance.

Akiyo Aminaka

“Land Resource Management as a Political Resource: A Case of Mozambique under Predominant-Party System”

This study explores the political dynamics surrounding Mozambique’s Land Law by employing a combination of policy analysis, fieldwork, and election analysis. First, the policy analysis covers land reforms and rural governance with a focus on the changing status of “traditional authorities” into communal authorities, where the predominant party has long desired to complete its chain of command at the bottom level. Second, from a comparative perspective, this study selected two communities with different political contexts. One community has a pro-FRELIMO (the party in power) “traditional authority” among the members of communal authority that plays a crucial role at the community consultation required by the Land Law. The other has pro-RENAMO (the opposition party) “traditional authority” in the same position. Then examines the differences in the process of implementation of community consultation. Third, the analysis of the last general election in 2019 add the consideration on the election of provincial governors who are authorized to issue large scale land title, for the first time instead of nomination by the president. The first finding is the exclusion of pro-RENAMO ‘traditional authority’ from the consultation process. Second, the study found that an adversarial relation between the members of communal authorities influences the setting and process of community consultation. Third, the argument over the election of provincial governors provides the conciliatory means for the party in power against the opposition and the election itself resulted in further distribution of political resource by the party in power. This study provides the better understanding on the political context in which today’s resource management situates.

Teshome Emanu

“Land Policy and Urban Development in Ethiopia: A Review of Land Commercialization Since 1991”

In Ethiopia, the debate around land tenure and development has continued in Ethiopia because it has never been out of the control of the state in different regimes. During the Feudal regime, land was entirely controlled by the King and ruling elites while the Military government after 1974 controlled rural land under the slogan “Land to the Tillers”, and urban land with the law that nationalized both urban land and extra houses in 1975. After the 1991 regime change, Ethiopian land law gives excessive power to the state by giving merely use rights for citizens. Irrespective of the core principle of free market economic policy orientation in the

country, land ownership has been vested in the state where the government has a critical role in land administration. The main purpose of this paper is, therefore, to examine urban land policy and land commercialization in urban development in Ethiopia.

Peter Narh

“Contending Control over Land: Farmer-firm Relations in Mumias Sugarcane Belt, Kenya”

Infrastructure in agriculture is vital for productivity and resource conservation. Yet, the operation of infrastructure that are inimical to productivity and resource conservation exist. Control over agricultural infrastructure plays a determining role on whether farmers benefit from their lands or not. A qualitative study of the sugarcane industry in Mumias, Western Kenya show that farmers are highly dependent on various forms of infrastructure and inputs controlled by Mumias Sugar Company. Consequently, farmers have lost control over their own lands and its returns to Mumias Sugar Company, resulting in frustrations over poor income and livelihoods. The paper concludes that beside systems that provide power and control for farmers over their lands, such as land tenure, the control over infrastructure is even more potent to determine who benefits from land. In this respect, government, corporates, and farmers should collectively strategize to adopt traditional forms of agriculture, drawn from the lived experiences of farmers over the years, and which are associated with modest infrastructure that farmers can control its development and operation. Traditional forms of agriculture and associated infrastructure will guarantee control of farmers over their lands and attain desired benefits.

Session 4

Amélia Maisha Silas Tunzine

“Large-scale Land Investments Diversification and Conflict Trends in Mozambique”

Mozambique is a naturally endowed country and for this fact is has, like many other developing countries, seen in the last decade a renewed interest in its natural resources by foreign investors. Additionally, Mozambique has also undergone on a path of land reforms after its independence producing what has been considered one of the most progressive and participative Land Laws in Africa. Nevertheless, there have been registered cases of conflicts between Large-Scale Land Investors and the communities affected by these investments. This paper will provide an overview of the characteristics of these conflicts related to different types of land investments. It is centered in the role of the State as the land manager due to its high discretionary power for land allocation and expropriation and as such it argues that these conflicts are deeply rooted in the fragilities of the government’s implementation and monitoring of the existing laws. It also calls for a more thorough comparative analysis of the impact of each type of investment to understand how the diversification in large-scale land use can be harmonized to work towards a better land governance and a more

positive socio-economic contribution of these investments to the country's development.

Moonde Kabinga

“Mining Developments and Land Acquisition Processes in Zambia”

Zambia has in the last two decades experienced a resurgence of the mining industry due to increased global commodity prices. This has in turn led to the development of new mine projects and large-scale land acquisitions. Most often, these large-scale land acquisitions for mining purposes take place on customary land which results in displacement and disruptions of rural livelihoods. Using a sociological lens, I discuss in this paper, the contestations and socio-economic disruptions that arise from the processes of acquiring land for the purpose of mining. I also leveraging on three case studies to propose tenets of an alternative and standardised process for land allocation that allows for better negotiation and compensation for rural residents in countries with weak institutions.

Tontie L. Kanton

“Commercial and Land Pressures: Commodification of Land and Resource Capture/conflict in the Ghanaian Transition Zone”

This paper examines the impact of commercial and land pressures and the commodification of land on smallholder farmers and resource capture in the Ghanaian transition zone. Over the years, the government of Ghana, donor agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations have actively promoted small holder and commercial agriculture, especially, plantation cultivation in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana with the aim of creating livelihood opportunities and promoting biodiversity conservation. These developments have created increasing pressure on land, as small holder farmers increased their acreages under tree crops and commercial farmers seek large plots of land to established plantations. These developments are embedded with struggles over legitimacy, authority and power. This paper argues that commercial pressures and the commodification of land have created land scarcity, the dispossession and appropriation of the land of poor small holder farmers by a rich investor class, which has reduced poor farmers to labour suppliers; and the destruction of the biodiversity. The paper further argues that this development has led to three types of conflicts – conflicts within the hierarchy of the traditional political authority over the exercise of power and legitimacy over the control of land; conflict between the youth and the chiefs and elders over the sale of lands and tensions and potential conflicts between chiefs over territorial land claims.

Joseph Octavius Akolgo

“Ignorant Snub or Reasonable Excuse? Young People's Perspectives towards Farming in

Zuarungu in the Upper East Region of Ghana

This paper is a segment of a larger study on landlessness, livelihoods and the youth. Youth unemployment is a global crisis. Land holds hope through agriculture as a promising sector and the pathway to employment creation. Notwithstanding the sector's potential, a common orthodoxy associates young people with apathy “in this field of work”, due to their perception of farming being antiquated, unprofitable and “not seen as a business”. While the paper seeks to explain what accounts for young people’s half-hearted attitude towards farming in the Zuarungu area, it argues that commodification of land, leads to competition by the rich upper class, which, combining with unceasing increases in population, and with land being fixed, results in land fragmentation at family and individual levels. The overall effect of this is that some compounds and individuals are stripped of land holdings, particularly arable lands, and thus making them landless which may be a critical factor in determining youth interest in land, generally, and farming in particular. The paper contributes to existing researches into the subject of the youth and agriculture snub and contends that blanket explanations for youth disinterest in agriculture cannot suffice for all areas, even, in a given country.

Session 5

Lungisile Ntsebeza

“Natural Resource Management in the Rural Areas of the Former Bantustans in Post-1994 South Africa: Who Governs in These Areas?”

This paper focuses on the management of natural resources in the rural areas of the former bantustans in post-1994 South Africa. These are areas that fall under the jurisdiction of traditional authorities (chiefs of various ranks). Prior to the advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994, these areas were characterised by a distinct system of land tenure and governance. Land was legally owned by the state and residents had rights of occupation which afforded holders thereof very limited rights, for example, they could not sell or mortgage the land as their counterparts in urban areas who had title deeds could. Regarding governance, the National Party, which came to power in 1948 and introduced apartheid policies, entrusted the administration of land together with its natural resources in the hand of traditional authorities, who effectively acted as an extended arm of the vicious apartheid regime. Traditional authorities were appointed by the apartheid government and were largely upwardly accountable to their paymasters in Pretoria, the administrative seat of the apartheid government, rather than downwardly accountable to their “subjects”.

With the advent of democracy in 1994, South Africa became a constitutional democracy. Enshrined in the constitution is a Bill of Rights which was a conscious effort to redress the apartheid past which, inter alia, excluded the majority of South Africa’s citizens from decision-making structures by ensuring that leaders were accountable to the citizens they were governing. At the same time, the same constitution recognized an institution of traditional leadership whose incumbents are appointed without any clarity as to how this relate

to democratic practices enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

The above is the context within which the issue of the management of natural resources in post-1994 South Africa will be situated. This context is further made complex by what appears to be a breakdown of administration not only in the rural areas, but across the country as a whole. This has been the case especially in the last decade or so. It is against this backdrop that the sub-title asks the question: Who governs? For illustrative purposes, examples will be drawn from the Sakhisizwe municipal area, which is part of the Chris Hani District Municipality in the Eastern Cape, South Africa.

Inês Raimundo

“Deforestation and Environmental Policies: the ‘Unfair’ Policy to Communities Living in Areas Threatened by Drought and Floods”

In response to global trends on forest and wildlife protection, the Government of Mozambique has adopted several legal instruments, which includes the recently approved Law of Forests and wildlife of 2016. However, for communities living in areas devastated by floods, cyclones and drought, the legislation does not give them much time to act towards protection. They live in the midst of interests of business people, environmental protection, natural hazards and survival. Communities blame Government of using pretense policy towards deforestation and poaching as there are not harsh measures against those who pay wood cutters and poachers; while the government blames communities of the attitude of merchant’s ear, because they continue cutting woods, poaching and refusing to settle in predetermined areas for settlement. In response to this communities posit the following questions: What can we do when we awake and realize that we have lost everything due to floods or cyclones and the only think that we can feed our children is cicutsa or chicompe? This paper aims to unveil the extent to which deforestation and wildlife law has two weights and two measures. Fieldwork taken along Limpopo Valley in Gaza Province, small body of literature of deforestation and poaching will help in understanding that in this attempt to “replace” what has been destroyed, communities are the weakest link among Government and businesspeople.

Sonwa Denis Jean

“Preliminary Reflections of the Potential of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in the Tshopo Province (DRC)”

Agriculture is the main activity in Tshopo province and concerns about 84% of households. In the post conflict context of DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) where the country needs to use agriculture for food and job securities, responses to climate change (Both Mitigation and Adaptation) in protection of biodiversity hotspot as it is the case in the Tshopo province can not be ignored. The current agricultural practices mainly by smallholders are still very vulnerable to climate change and his practices it is threatening the

biodiversity and carbon stock of the Tshopo forest landscapes. The challenges of the state and other stakeholders are thus to improve the productivity of this agriculture and make it resilient with less carbon food print. Such 3 pillars (increase of productivity, provide adaptation and mitigation response) correspond to CSA (Climate Smart Agriculture) that need to achieve it in an integrated way. Unfortunately, From the review at the national level and at the Tshopo principal scale, we noticed a multiplication of activities in which agriculture is involved targeting mainly one/two main objectives (food security, climate mitigation, climate adaptation or Biodiversity conservation) during a well-defined period and specific geographical locations. CSA could thus be a potential frame to improve the sustainability of the Agricultural Sector in the Tshopo Province, in the center of Congo Basin.

Kazuyuki Sasaki & Serge Muvunyi

“Constraints to the Adoption and Scaling-up of Conservation Agriculture for Smallholder Farming: A Case Study of NGO-led Initiatives in Rwanda”

In the face of formidable challenges of climate change, there is a growing concern that the goal of food security for all must be pursued in a climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable manner. Revolving around three core principles of minimizing soil tillage, covering soil with organic matter (mulching), and diversifying crops in time and space (crop rotation/intercropping), Conservation Agriculture (CA) is a sustainable farming system that addresses the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. In Rwanda, at an early stage of its adoption, CA has been primarily promoted through relatively small-scale initiatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), even though the government of Rwanda acknowledges its potentially important role, evidenced by the recent establishment of the Rwandan Institute of Conservation Agriculture (RICA). By drawing on the findings from case studies of NGO-led initiatives for helping smallholder farmers to adopt CA for enhancing food security and resilience to increasing climate variability, the paper highlights key constraints to the adoption and scaling-up of CA in Rwanda. These constraints range from those of a technical nature, such as the lack of organic matter for soil coverage, to those posed by the mainstream top-down government program for agricultural intensification and commercialization that considerably limits farmers' choices regarding farming systems and methods they may adopt.

Session 6

Makiko Sakai

“Current Situation of Bike Taxis in African Rural Society: A Case Study of Dschang, West Cameroon”

This presentation has found the issue of Bike taxis in rural African cities to be one of the most important determinants of regional socioeconomics. The bike taxi phenomenon took off with the introduction in the 2000s of cheap made-in-China motorcycles following the creation of close diplomatic ties based on the Forum China African Cooperation (FOCAC). Since then, bike taxis have created low-barrier-to-entry vocational opportunities to young people who would otherwise suffer from chronic unemployment. Moreover, it has improved connections between rural and urban areas by facilitating the transfer of goods and people. Despite the liberating image of bike taxis, the economic reality faced by their drivers in local cities is less appealing. It must be noted the difference between more or less stable employment enjoyed by big-city drivers, and the volatile demand for driving work in rural locales due to area limitations and the outsize impact of new competitors. Furthermore, the crisis between “anglophones” and “francophones” in the North-West and South-West regions has accelerated the proliferation of bike taxis in recent years in Dschang. The sudden saturation of the market has brought about significant decreases in income for bike taxi men.

Takanori Oishi

“Impact of Cocoa Mono-cultivation on Micro-scale Land Use Change in a Rural Community of Eastern Cameroon”

Since 2002 I have conducted anthropological field research in a rural community of southeastern Cameroon, that is ca. 650km far from capital of Yaoundé. In this paper I would like to report how intensification of cash crop production is impacting on land use and residential pattern of local populations, with special reference to minorities. In the focus community accommodate approximately 600 populations that consists of the Baka hunter-gatherers (i.e. Baka Pygmies), Bakwele shifting cultivators, and migrant merchants. The indigenous Baka and Bantu cacao gardens continue to be the subject of land purchases by migrant merchants who continue to flow in from urban areas pushed by urbanization. The increase of cacao marketing price also made reputation of story of economic success among the immigrants from cities. This has impacted on land use surrounding settlements. Traditional slash-and-burn fields are no longer abandoned because they are transformed into mono-cultural cacao plantations. This also resulted in significant decrease of food crops production nearby people’s settlements. This change of land use also triggered the transformation of residential land use in settled villages: indigenous habitants are replaced by farmers and migrant merchants. In the presentation I would like to demonstrate this process using detailed maps.

Azindow Iddrisu

“Agricultural Commercialisation and Land Use Change in Dagbon: Transforming Cooperate

Farmland Holdings in Northern Ghana”

This paper examines changes in farmland holding in Dagbon in recent times. In the past farming was an activity carried out by the lineage in which lineage elder controlled farmlands and family labour. The large labour requirements for land clearance were beyond the needs of an individual and the labour requirements of the lineage accentuated these labour bottlenecks. Thus the elders were the only people able to sufficiently mobilise labour for farm clearance and young men became dependent upon the elders for allocation of plots in return for labour on the lineage and elders’ plots. With development of agricultural and land markets in recent times, a lot are changing. Scarcity of farmlands are leading to competition within settlements and families to gain individual shares of increasingly limited land resources, and the outmigration of young people move to new frontier areas. Commercial agriculture, land markets, and availability of hired labour and machineries for land clearing are therefore leading to increasing mobility in families, located in different areas and moving resources over large areas to gain farmlands or to secure rights in existing family farmlands, within the context of changing boundaries of reciprocity and moral economy.

Lisette Mangaza

“Carbon Stock and Flux Assessment of Different Land Uses in Forest Landscapes of the Tshopo Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo”

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), current climate change and biodiversity strategies in response to UNFCCC and CBD processes have been generally well developed at the national level. To turn these strategies to realities on the ground, provincial level stakeholders need to be involved these processes. However, the institutional sustainability and the success of these initiatives depend on the ability of provincial level actors to master REDD+ and biodiversity issues. Although the DRC is moving forward with jurisdictional programs at provincial levels, little effort is made to assemble fine-scale field data on forest carbon density and land uses. The current research project aim at generating carbon stock and flux data of to the main forest and land use types in the Tshopo province in northeastern DRC. Data collection will focus on high forest disturbance areas such main roads and high population centers, and will include socioeconomic surveys and forest carbon stock assessment. Various land uses will be considered, including undisturbed primary forest, logged forest, secondary forest, fallow, perennial crops and food crops. Results from the project will contribute to improve estimates of carbon stocks and fluxes in the province, thus strengthening its ability to generate revenue through REDD+.

Biography

Akolgo, Joseph Octavius

Joseph Octavius Akolgo (octaviusakolgo@gmail.com) is a PhD candidate at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. He holds MPhil Degree in African Studies and BA (Hons) in Political Science and Theatre Arts from the same university. His research interest is in Youth, Rural Livelihoods, Land, Environment and issues of Development. His goal is to develop an advance professional career in academia using research, teaching and public service to effect change in the lives of individuals and underprivileged communities. He currently teaches African Studies at the Valley View University-Techiman Campus on part-time basis.

Amanor, Kojo

Kojo Amanor is a Professor at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, where he was Deputy Director. His main research interests are on the land question, smallholder agriculture, agribusiness food chains, forestry policy, environment, and south-south cooperation. He is currently working on exclusion and marginalization in charcoal production, agricultural mechanization in northern Ghana, and long-term change and commercialization in the Ghana cocoa sector.

Aminaka, Akiyo

Akiyo Aminaka is a research fellow of the IDE-JETRO (Institute of Developing Economies – Japan External Trade Organization). She has written various articles in both Japanese and English, including “Understanding the Outbreak of Political Violence in Mozambique: Demobilized Soldiers and role of the Opposition” in Africa Report (Chiba: IDE, 2017, in Japanese). Her first book entitled Colonial Rule and Development: Mozambique and the South African Gold Mining Industry (Tokyo: Yamakawa-Shuppansha, 2014, in Japanese) was awarded a prize by the Japan Association for African Studies in 2015. Her current interests lie in labor migration, state building of post-conflict countries and development scheme transplantation with particular focus on Mozambique and Angola.

Azindow Iddrisu

Azindow is a PhD candidate in the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. Azindow’s PhD examines recent developments in commercial agriculture in Northern Ghana. Azindow is a past recipient of SSRC’s Next Generation Social Sciences in Africa Fellowship, Futures Agricultural Consortium’s Fieldwork Bursaries and Fox International Fellowship at Yale.

Bayisenge, Fortunée

Fortunée Bayisenge holds a Master's degree in Development Studies (with specialisation in public policy and management, and minor in Women, Gender and development), obtained from the Institute of Social Studies of the Hague, The Netherlands. She has been a lecturer at the University of Rwanda (January-December 2009), then at PIASS (January 2009 up to date). She was the Dean of the Faculty of Development Studies at PIASS from 2010 up to 2018. She also worked as a local government official (January, 2005 - August 2007) She is currently a doctoral candidate at the Institute of Sociology of Justus Lieberg University of Giessen in Germany. Most of her research works are in the field of gender and development policy.

Chintonge, Horman

Horman Chitonge is a professor at the Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town (UCT). His research interests include agrarian political economy, hydro-politics, and alternative strategies for economic growth in Africa. His most recent books include: *Industrialising Africa: Unlocking the Economic Potential of the Continent* (Peter Lang, 2019); *Land, The State and the Unfinished Decolonisation Project in Africa: Essays in Honour of Professor Sam Moyo* (Laanga Publishers, 2019); *Social Welfare Policy in South Africa: From the Poor White Problem to a Digitised Social Contract* (Peter Lang, 2018); *Contemporary Customary Land Issues in Africa: Navigating the Contours of Change* (Cambridge Publishers, 2017); *Economic Growth and Development in Africa: Understanding Trends and Prospects* (Routledge, 2015).

Demachi, Kazue

Kazue Demachi is a lecturer at the African Studies Center, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. Having acquired PhD in economics at Kobe University, she has been focusing on the macroeconomy of natural resource-rich countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and South East Asia. Recent research interests are also related to the stability of financial systems, emergence of various financial services, and sovereign external debts of those countries.

Kabinga, Moonde

Moonde Kabinga is a PhD student in the Centre for African Studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT) in South Africa. She has lecturing experience in academia from both Zambia and South Africa. Her research interests are in Land and Agrarian Studies, in particular, mining-displacements and resettlement issues.

Kanton, Lurimuah Tontie

Kanton L Tontie is a doctoral fellow with the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana, Ghana. His Ph.D. program is a collaboration between the University of Ghana and the Department of Geoscience and

Natural Resources Management at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Kanton's research interest is in the environmental outcomes of charcoal production in the savanna and transition zones in Ghana; natural resources tenure, management, control and conflicts; environmental policy and farming systems. He obtained his master's and bachelor's degrees from the University of Ghana and the University of Cape Coast, Ghana respectively.

Mangaza, Lisette

Lisette Mangaza is a junior lecturer and young researcher at the University of Goma (DRC), Faculty of Science, Department of Environment. Her research interests are on sustainable agriculture, ecology, environment, forestry, and climate change. Her goal is to combat climate change through sustainable resource management. She obtained her master's degree in biodiversity management and sustainable forest planning (Forest and environment option) in 2018 at the University of Kisangani. And currently, she is a PhD student at the University of Kisangani (DRC) in ecology and plant resource management.

Marara, Jean

Jean Marara is currently a Researcher at Institut Catholique de Kabgayi (ICK) in Rwanda. He worked as a Researcher at the Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (renamed as National Industries Research Development Agency, NIRDA) from 1994 to 2011. His main research interest has been concerned with transformation of rural economy in Rwanda after the genocide in 1994. He has published a number of articles and reports on this issue. At the ICK, he is a member of research teams on 1) 'Socioeconomic impact of population displacements on the development of local communities in Rwanda' and 2) 'Socio-economic impact of the development of marshland and the land consolidation in Rwanda'.

Matsukuma, Jun

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