

Central African Humid Tropics Sentinel Landscapes Transect (CAFHUT): Working process and situation in March 2014



Sonwa Denis , Maukonen Paulus, Nkeumoe Frederick

Sentinel Landscape Data Analysis workshop (3rd-7th March 2014)

Venue: CATIE, Costa Rica.

Process

- (1) workshop in June 2012 → proposition of some main geographical area capturing predictable change in the Congo Basin
- (2) January 2013: feedback on the first SL delineation
- (3) Sept-Oct 2013: more details from the SL coordination on how to move ahead
- (4) Nov 2013-Jan 2014: new delineation & way forward

Workshop June 2012 & priorities

- Some main research ideas beside the concept note on the characterization of all the SL
- (1) CAFHUT participatory monitoring system
- (2) Land use conflicts in the CAFHUT SL
- (3) Assessment of socio-ecological systems vulnerability to climate change along the Central African Sentinel Landscape forest savanna ecological gradient
- (4) Intensification and diversification of cocoa/coffee agroforestry systems as a climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy
- (5) Logging impact evaluation on the genetic diversity of African tropical timber tree species
- (6) Modeling the impact of species-level interventions on formal and informal timber production in Central Africa

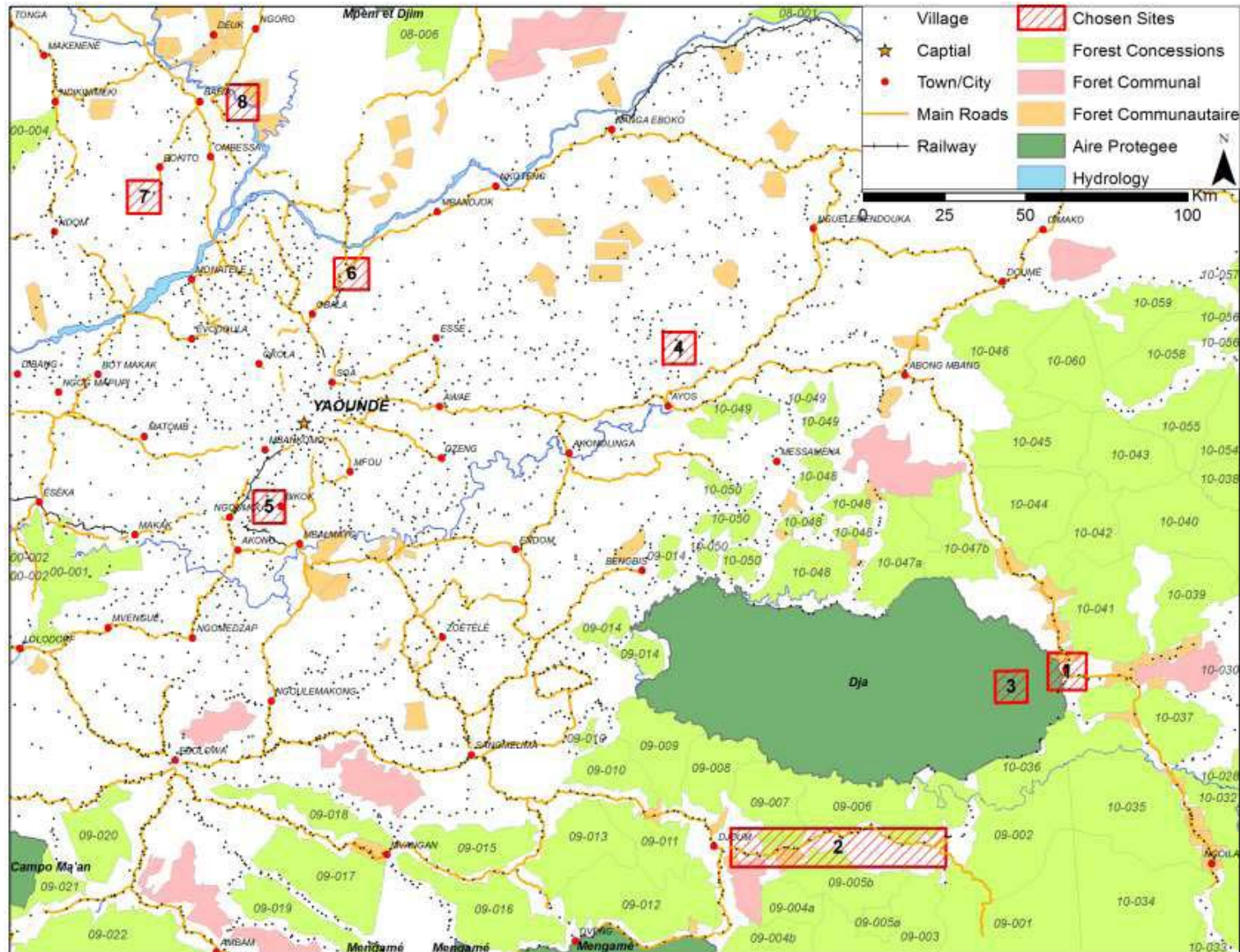
Main Outputs, Sept & Oct 2013

Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



Main Outputs, Oct-Nov 2013

Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



Main Outputs, Oct-Nov 2013

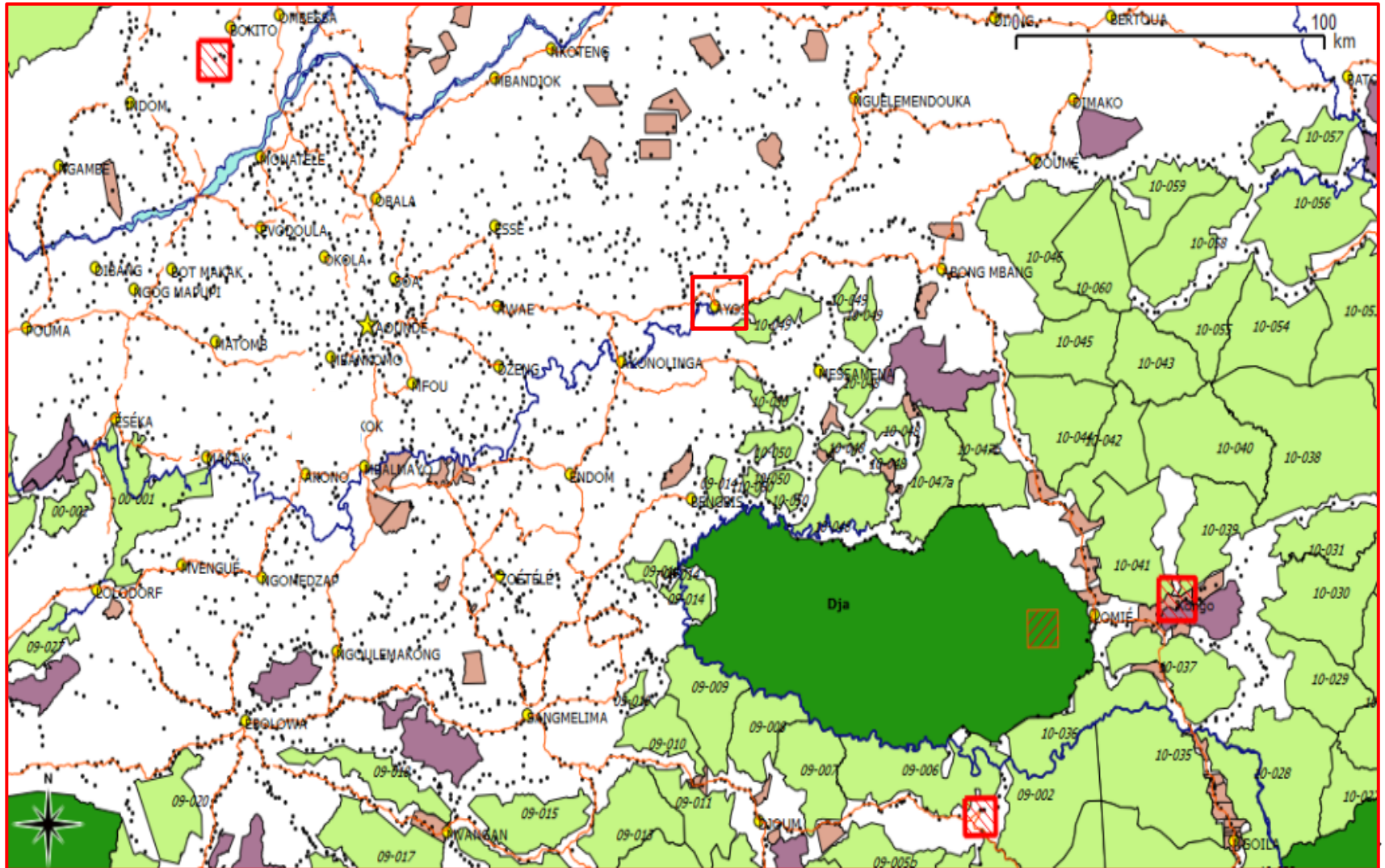
Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



**CENTRAL AFRICA HUMID TROPICS SENTINEL LANDSCAPE (CAFHUT) :
RAPPORT DE VISTE DES SITES PRESELECTIONNES**

Main Outputs, Jan 2014

Central Africa Humid Tropic (CAFHUT) Sentinel Landscape



Main Outputs, Jan 2014

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 km² 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>

Way forward: 2014

	Lead	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
SL Coordination	Denis Sonwa(CIFOR)	Complete activities from 2013	Data collection	Data collection	Restitution + Planning for next phase
LDSF	Bertin Takoutsing, (ICRAF)				
Socio-Economic	Patrice Levang (CIFOR)				
Human Health	Laurent Vidal (IRD)				
Institutional Mapping	Tieguhong Julius Chupezi (BI)				