

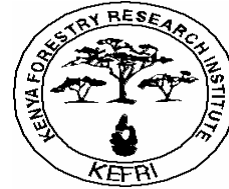


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Centre de
Coopération
Internationale en
Recherche
Agronomique
pour le
Développement



Listening to the stakeholders in a Research and Development project

Traditional ecological knowledge, tree management practices, uses and economic dependency of local population on forests and tree based systems in the context of their degradation

**Bridging restoration and multi-functionality in degraded forest landscape of
Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands
FOREAIM project**

Mission Report : 2007 May 28th June 23rd

Nicole Sibelet
CIRAD
Montpellier, 2007 June

Thanks

Many thanks to everybody who helped me to prepare or to organise this mission.

Thanks to everybody who hosted me in a way or the other during this mission.

Thanks to all my colleagues for the great work they do and the productive exchanges we had.

Thanks to the students for the will they have to learn to improve their work and to adapt where they are.

Thanks to the guides and translators.

Thanks to the local population.

Abstract

Three weeks of this mission were dedicated to the project called 'Bridging restoration and multi-functionality in degraded forest landscape of Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean Islands' (FOREAIM) and the fourth week concerned supervising a student involved on an acacia gum survey. This mission in Kenya and Uganda was also the opportunity to meet colleagues for discussions on a project called 'Connecting, enhancing and sustaining environmental services and market values of coffee agroforestry in Central America, East Africa and India' (CAFNET) and on an European Union call for proposal on Agroforestry systems.

Drafts of the synthesis of the diagnoses of local agro-ecological knowledge, stakeholder's perceptions and dependency on forest and tree resources survey are delivered. An action plan was made to deliver the final synthesis.

The mission helped to strengthen the methods of survey and of analyses by the use of typology, land tenure matrix, supply-chain chart-flow (useful also for WP6).

The mission allowed observing different dynamics determining forest degradation and restoration

New students' report on problem statement, hypothesis and methods (= version 2) were written : three for FOREAIM and one for acacia gum.

On the CAFNET project, decision was made on organizing two training courses.

On agroforestry ICRAF agreed to cooperate with CIRAD to build a proposal if the EU call concerns its zones

Key-words

Socio-anthropological methods, forest degradation, forest restoration Agroforestry, stakeholders' strategies, stakeholders' perceptions..

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Introduction

The second year of Workpackage1 of FOREAIM project was dedicated to the diagnosis of agro-ecological knowledge, tree management practices and the economic dependency of local populations on forests and tree based systems in the context of degradation. The WP1 leader has to assist on the design of a common methodological platform in between the three countries involved (Madagascar, Kenya and Uganda). Two missions were scheduled in 2007 to follow the work started in October 2005 and continued in 2006. First, Nicole Sibelet (CIRAD) went on a ten-day mission in Madagascar in mid April 2006. Second, a four weeks mission was organized in Uganda and Kenya (May 28th- June 23rd). Three weeks were dedicated to the FOREAIM project and the last week concerns supervising a student involved on an acacia gum survey. This mission in Kenya and Uganda was also the opportunity to meet colleagues for discussions on CAFNET¹ Project and on an European Union call for proposal on Agroforestry systems.

Mission objectives

FOREAIM

1. To check the state of progress of the work especially on the delivering of the diagnoses.
2. To continue the development of a common framework for the three countries (Kenya, Uganda, Madagascar) on the dynamics of forest restoration (applied research and partnership rather than top-down approach)
3. To assist on the design of a common methodological platform enabling the aggregation of the results of the three sites.
4. To take part in the WP1 national meetings.
5. To strengthen links with other WPs
6. To establish the third year program
7. To deliver and agree together the project reporting due to the European Community
8. To promote an exchange on the field between Ugandan and Kenyan researchers
9. To begin to discuss the organizational principles of the next WP1 regional workshop (dates, place, organizers, participants, topics, expected results and delivery of these results to the other WPs and stakeholders).
10. To supervise three students involved in FOREAIM
11. To strengthen researchers and students' skills on sociology concepts and methods.

The achievement of these objectives is dependent on the progress of the work of the partners.

Agroforestry and CAFNET project.

12. To establish contact with colleagues and see what can be built together on CAFNET
13. To inform colleagues on the EU call for proposal on "Improved agro-forestry systems for sustainable farming" and see who would be interested to answer with CIRAD.

Acacia gum survey

14. To supervise a student involved in this survey in Isiolo region

¹ Connecting, enhancing and sustaining environmental services and market values of coffee agroforestry in Central America, East Africa and India

Outcomes

FOREAIM

1. Review of results progress and methods in the three countries (Kenya, Uganda and Madagascar). Drafts of the synthesis of the diagnoses of local agro-ecological knowledge, stakeholder's perceptions and dependency on forest and tree resources survey are delivered. An action plan was made to deliver the final synthesis.
2. Strengthening the methods of survey and of analyses by the use of typology, land tenure matrix, supply-chain chart-flow (useful also for WP6)...
3. Discussing the preparation of WP7. In Kenya Joshua Cheboiwo and David Langat engaged themselves as members of WP7.
4. WP1 national meetings in Uganda and in Kenya with discussions with other WPs
5. WP1 Workplan strategy third year
6. The WP1 project reporting was agreed and sent to Jean-Marc Bouvet, FOREAIM leader.
7. Strengthening the team between the three countries (Kenya, Uganda, France)
8. Sharing of field experiences (Researchers and students)
9. Observing the different dynamics determining forest degradation and restoration
10. Discussions on the WP1 regional workshop (dates, place, organizers, participants, topics, expected results).
11. New (3) students' report on problem statement, hypothesis and methods (= version 2)
12. Use of commons tools

Agroforestry and CAFNET² project.

13. Decision on organizing two training course on CAFNET
14. Agreement of ICRAF to cooperate with CIRAD to build a proposal if the EU call concerns its zones

Acacia gum survey

15. New student's report on problem statement, hypothesis and methods (= version 2)

² Connecting, enhancing and sustaining environmental services and market values of coffee agroforestry in Central America, East Africa and India

Contacts

France:

- **CIRAD:** Hubert Guérin, Christian Cilas, Daniel Duris, Philippe Vaast, Jean-Marc Bouvet, Bernard Mallet

Uganda:

- **University of Makerere** – FOREAIM National leader -Gerald Eilu, WP1 National Leader - John Tabuti, Esezah Kakudidi (WP1), – WP6 National leader -Mnason Tweheyo, – CIRAD Patrice Grimaud et Gérard Fourny.
- **French Embassy, Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle (SCAC)** – Jérôme Dubois-Mercent.
- **Tree see centre** – Manager –Stephen Khankha.

Kenya :

- **Kenyan Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)** – KEFRI Deputy Director -Dr. Bernard Kigomo. FOREAIM Kenya, WP1 Kenya Leader -David Lang'at, WP6 Kenya Leader - Joshua Cheboiwo.
- **French Embassy, Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle (SCAC)** – Cyrille Le Déaut
- **International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)** – Regional coordinator- Eastern Africa –Henning Baur. Jean-Marc Boffa
- **CIRAD:** Regional Coordinator, Denis Depommier, Fabrice Pinard, Didier Lesueur.

Next steps

- Confirming and following the action plan to deliver in early October 2007 the synthesis for each three country (Madagascar, Kenya and Uganda) of the diagnoses. of local agro-ecological knowledge, stakeholders perceptions and dependency on forest and tree resources survey
- Confirmation of WP1 Workplan strategy third year
- Feed back of the results to the stakeholders and to the national scientific communities and their partners, especially by the students in August
- Students reports in October
- Visit from the Kenyan Researchers to the Ugandan Researchers in Mabira Forest scheduled in August and to be confirmed.
- Continuing the discussion to organise the next WP1 regional meeting especially to see if possible to join with the WP6 and the steering committee
- The National Meeting for FOREAIM (all WPs) France is to be held at the end of August. The date has to be fixed.
- The whole Kenyan FOREAIM team has to design his WP7 leader.

Calendar

28.05	Departure from Montpellier 13h40
29.05	Arrival in Entebbe (Uganda) at 9h40- Discussions in Makerere University
30.05	Meeting in the French Embassy (SCAC) and preparation of field work
31.05-02.06	Work field in Uganda
03-06.06	Discussions in Makerere University
06.06	Travel from Kampala to Londiani (Kenya)
07-12.06	Work Field in Mau Range
13.06	Travel to Nairobi
14-17.06	Nairobi. Discussions with KEFRI, ICRAF and work with the students.
18 au 21.06	Work field in Isiolo (Cf. D. Lesueur)
21.06	Meeting in the French Embassy (SCAC)
22.06	Nairobi Mission debriefing with the students and with CIRAD Regional Director. Departure from Nairobi 22h15
23.06	Arrival in Montpellier at 12h50.

See Appendix 1 for more details.

The mission was funded by the FOREAIM project except the five days of field work in Isiolo which were funded by CIRAD (UR 43).

1. CONCEPTS AND METHODS

Students and researchers were trained on socio-anthropological methods. Here are some the main principles reminded.

1.1. Concepts

Always think of discovering and analysing stakeholders' strategies. It means try to understand why they do what they do. Use a simple but efficient grid of analysis "Needs and means" to be characterise and analyse the strategies.

Understand clearly the asset of activities. It is useless to deep a subject if you do not know its relative importance for the people you meet.

Understand the different unities to determine what the household is: unity of consumption, unity of generating cash-income, unity of production, family's composition...

Do not reduce local knowledge to medicine knowledge. Always cross knowledge, uses, practices and strategies.

Try as much as possible to discover stakeholders' perceptions.

Consider scientific knowledge (so your own knowledge) as one perception amongst the other stakeholders' one.

1.2. Conception of a survey

- Don't be confused with the different tools:
 - Interview guides
 - Questionnaires
 - Notes during the interview
 - Interview forms
 - Analysis forms
- Test the interview guide or the questionnaires with the translator and/or with colleagues.
- Remember always the principles of triangulation/ saturation/ iteration
- Importance of bibliography at any step. Don't forget the grey literature especially the one you find in the villages: different kinds of lists, official forms, census figures.
- Be clear with the people (guides, translators) you employ. Respect and be sure the guides/ translators respect the contract you establish together. Take time to discuss if there is any problem occurs: availability, understanding of the work asked...

1.3. Development of interview methods:

Before and after the interview

- Written preparation and written translation of
 - 1) Presentation of the interviewer(s) and the objectives of survey dedicated to the interviewee(s) See appendix 2
 - 2) Answer to stakeholders' question about what they could get from the project. See appendix 2.1

3 Interview guides, See appendix 3, especially examples of boosting question at any step (at the end of appendix 3.1.).

- Briefing and debriefing

Translation

- Importance of the translation in three steps:
 - (i) Translation from scientific language to common language. Use of simple words and correct syntax.
 - (ii) Translation from common English to local language; studying at the sentences word by word
 - (ii) Translation back from the local language to English

The translator has to be involved in the three steps.

- The three steps of translation allow:
 - To clarify oneself
 - To save time
 - To respect more the translator and the interviewed person
- When you speak the language of the interviewed person and if you don't need a translator, you need at least to go through the first step if it is in English and the three steps if it is in a local language. In this case, you can do the whole session by your own but it is better to submit your work to a colleague.
- The translator(s) has/have to be interviewed on the subject studied on his/ her case and on what concerns the common knowledge people have.
 - This gives value to the translators' knowledge
 - It saves time
 - It helps the translator to stay in his/her role of strict translation during the interviews

During the interview

- Cut cell phones
- Make sure that the interviewed persons are comfortably installed in front of the interviewer
- The translator does not introduce the interviewer, he/she has to translate the interviewer's presentation.
- When asking a question, always face the interviewed person and use "you" instead of "he/she".
- Begin the interview with general questions. Ask the most precise and difficult questions at the end of the interview. This prevents that the interviewed person gets tired. "The interviewed persons should tell us what they want to tell us."
- Only one question at the same time
- Avoid closed questions at the step of characterization of the items.
- Don't close a subject when the interviewee(s) open it.
- Allow time to the interviewee(s) person to answer. Silences are important.
- When a new subject comes up in an interview, make sure that the translator understood well your question before asking it. If the new subject turns out to be too complicated, leave it for the next interview after a work of translation (see above)
- Instead of asking spelling the names, pass your copy book to the translator so that he/she can write the names directly. This will less bore everybody.

General principles

- To gain confidence, the interviewer has to be self-confident.
- No sympathy, but empathy.
- No judgments (for example “good”, “correct”, “right”). Possibility to add neutral words like “ok”.
- Avoid dispensable polite words like “could I ask you ...”
- Avoid individual questions in collective interviews.

1.4. Forest inventories

Think before beginning the different methods according to the needs you have and the means you get (time, people, transport).

As well you must be introduced to the authorities and to the elders to realise the studies. When you schedule to develop measures like inventories, ask the permission to do them.

1.5. Tools to analyse the data

1.5.1. Typology

Too often the communities are seen as a “whole” without distinguishing the different types of farmers. Typologies of farmers have to be built to understand them. Each farmer’s type is a model of farmers according to their activities, strategies and their position to the issues studied. Types have to be linked one to each other by describing and analysing (i) the relations they have in between them, (ii) the possible evolutions from one type to another (iii) factors and events that make change a farmer to a new type..

More generally a typology of stakeholders cannot be just a list of the different institutions like national authority, local authority, NGO’s either international, national or local. A type has to be described by a set of criteria, proved to determine the issues studied. It can not be reduced to standard criteria too often seen in the scientific literature like small, medium, large.

1.5.2. Supply-chain chart flow.

Chart flow can be very useful for modelisation and analysis of supply-chain concerning forest and trees.

See Appendix 4

The focus can be on the modelisation of the stakeholders and their links in a wood supply chain (Appendix 4.1). It can be on the modelisation of the products and their process (Appendix 4.2i).

1.5.3. Land tenure matrix

The land tenure matrix delivered in Appendix 5 (Karsenty, 1996) can be very useful to analyse the links between stakeholders and the forest or the tree or the lands in terms of access and rights. It gives also keys to understand links in between the stakeholders. (Shlager, Ostrom, 1992) is also useful on that land tenure issue.

2. CAFNET

See in Appendix 5 the CAFNET outlines and the discussion with Gérard Fourny

The discussion with Fabrice Pinard (CIRAD-ICRAF) and Jean-Marc Boffa (ICRAF) led to the idea of organising two internships:

1. On two sites
 - (i) Kenya, in the Mount Kenya watershed
 - (ii) Rwanda, on the Kivu Lake rives.
2. On two issues
 - (i) Effects of the human density on the coffee farming systems
 - (ii) Negotiating process on the impact of the coffee farming systems on environmental services.
3. Nicole Sibelet could come in Kenya for supervising the students especially on concept and methods of sociology

The funds would come from CAFNET.

Appendix 1: Mission program

UGANDA

Date	Activities
28/05/07	Departure from Montpellier
29/05/07	Arrival in Kampala Lunch with Patrice Grimaud, and Cécile Hervo. Meeting with Gerald Eilu, John Tabuti, Cécile Hervo Discussion about project' progress, And preparation of week in Uganda and trip to Kenya.
30/05/07	Meeting with Jérôme Dubois-Mercent, Cécile Hervo, Patrice Grimaud, Nicole Sibelet, Gérard Fourny Meeting with John Tabuti, Gerald Eilu, Cécile Hervo, Esezah Kakudidi on Cécile Hervo's Training course.
31/05/07	Trip to Mabira Forest Reserve with John Tabuti, Esezah Kakudidi, and Cécile Hervo Visit of tree nursery of NFA. Interview of Martin Moodi (NFA supervisor)
01/06/07	Lucy Mulugo joins the group Interviews in Buwoole. Work on the interview guide and its translation with the translator (Dan)
02/06/07	Interview of LCI Chairman of Maligita. Return to Kampala
03/06/07	Free
04/06/07	Meeting with John Tabuti and Cécile Hervo.
05/05/06	Meeting with Gérard Fourny Work - lunch with Gerald Eilu, Melson Tweheyo, Nicole Sibelet, Cécile Hervo, and John ...: Presentation of WP2, 6 progress, Presentation of supply chain theory and typology theory, Meeting with John Tabuti, Gerald Eilu, Nicole Sibelet, and Cécile Hervo: plan for third year
06/06/07	Trip to Kenya with John Tabuti and Cécile Hervo

KENYA

Date	Activities
06/06/07	Arrival From Kampala and pick up and Hotel at Molo
07/06/07	KEFRI Londiani Office Discussions with David Langat & Joshua Cheboiwo CD Introductory meeting with WP leaders and discussions on progress Presentation of WPs Review of progress of WP1 in Kenya Briefing with Anaïs Oddi and Daniel Kübler
8/06/07	Field visit to Sitian/Kedowa site and debriefing
9/06/07	Field visit to Sirikwa-Molo/interviews with local people-debriefing
10/06/07	Discussions with Students at the Highlands Hotel
11/06/07	Visit to Southwestern Mau –Itare-interviews-debriefing
12/06/07	John Tabuti and Cecile Hervo leave for Uganda Reporting
13/06/07	Travel to Nairobi- Discussions with Joshua Cheboiwo CD at Muguga
14/06/07	CIRAD: Fabrice Pinar ICRAF: Jean-Marc Boffa et Henning Baur
15/06/07	Meeting with Bernard Kigomo Project coordinator and Deputy Director and david Langat
16/06/07	Meeting with Anaïs Oddi and Daniel Kübler Working about methodological aspects
17/06/07	Travel to Isiolo Briefing with AnneFrayer
18/06/07	Preparation for the translation and Interview in Chumvi Yere

19/06/07	Interview in Chumvi Yere and Atiir
20/06/07	Interview in Ariamaewoi
21/06/07	Travel to Nairobi Debriefing with SCAC French Embassy
22/06/07	Meeting with Didier Lesueur Debriefing with Denis Depommier CIRAD Regional Coordinator Debriefing with Anaïs Oddi, Daniel Kübler and Anne Frayer

Appendix 2: Presentations and answers

2.1. Presentations before the interview

Uganda :

Kenya :

“Jambo. We are two students, Daniel from Germany and Anaïs from France. This is our translator [*name of translator*]. We are doing an internship about the Mau region. We are especially interested in the opinion of the communities.

Could we ask you some questions and maybe go with you to [*activity*]?

It is a confidential study and we won't give your name to anybody. You don't have to be worried about us.

There are no 'right' and 'wrong' questions and if you can't answer to a question it's not a problem.”

2.2. Answer to stakeholders' question about what they could get from the project.

Uganda:

Kenya:

The FOREAIM project is a scientific project. It can't give any free seedlings or financial aid. We are here to get to know the opinions of forest communities' members. We are interested in what they want, what they need and how they live.

The results of our study and of the FOREAIM project will hopefully influence politicians and decision-makers in the long term. Laws can be changed and the support of NGOs and governmental organizations can be adapted to better help the forest communities.

In Kenya, there is a new forest law now. The Forest Act 2005 says that forest communities can participate in the management of forests, together with the government and other stakeholders. However, the law does not say exactly HOW the communities can be involved. We hope that our study will contribute the make guidelines about the joint forest management which are fair for all community members.

Appendix 3: Interview Guides

3.1 Interview Guides for FOREAIM in Uganda

Cécile Hervo Version 15/06/2007

Interview guide for general village information

- Please, can you talk about your village?
- How many homesteads are there in this village?
- How many people are there in this village?
- Have you more men or more women? Why?
- How far is the nearest nursery/primary/secondary school from the village?
- Do the people go to the market?
 - How far is the nearest market from the village?
- Do you have any health center on this village?
 - What type of health center?
 - How far is the nearest health center?
- How big is your village?
- How big is the land or the farm of your people?
- How much (cost) an acre of land to buy?
- How much (cost) an acre of land to hire?
- Is your land fertile? => How is the soil fertility in this village?
- What are the differences between this village and the neighboring village?
- What is the main religion in this village?
- What is the main ethnic group in this village?
- Do you have other information on the village you want to tell me?

Interview guide to characterize the stakeholders

- Who are the stakeholders of Mabira Forest? => Who is concern by Mabira Forest?
- =>What do this people?
- What are the roles, the activities of this people?
- Who have more influence on the forest?
- Why do they have more/less influence?

- => Can you describe the different types of people in this village?
- => Who have more influence on the forest?
- => What do exactly this category?

Interview guide addressed to the farmers

- Which activities do you do?
- =>Do you grow some crops? Which species?
- =>Do you keep some livestock? Which type?
- =>Do you have other activities?
 - =>Do you make some craft?
 - =>Do you go sometimes in market to sell something?
 - =>Do you have off-farm employment?

Can you talk about your family?

Translation in Luganda

Village

Nyonyora ebikwoata kuyalokyo?

Mukyalo kino, mulimo amaka ameka?

Mukyalo kino, ku bakazi na abasajja, bani abasinga obungi? =>

Buwavu ki okuva kyalo kuno okutuka esomero weriri oba lyaprimary oba senior oba nussery?

Abantu aboku kyalo kino begenda mu katale?

➤ Buwavu ki okuva kuyalo kino okutuka mukatale wkali okumpi?

Mulina endwaliro lyonana kuyalo kinno?

➤ Kikka ki ekyedwaliro kyemulina mulina endwaliro lyonana?

➤ Buwavu ki okuva kuyalo okutuka kudwaliro erikuliokumpi?

Olowaza abantu bo balina etaka lyekenawa obunene?

Olowoza ekyalo kyo kyekanawa obunene?

Sente mekka ezigula ekka emu eyetaka?

Sente mekka okumpangisa ekka yetakka?

Etaka lyo gimmu?

Myawulo ki zomanyi wakati wekyalo kyo n'ekikudilidde?

Olinna yo amawulire amalara agaffa kuyalo gewondye taze okumburira?

Stakeholders

Balina abalina obuvunanyizibwa kumabira okulaba nti ngaberewo?

Mulimuki gwalina ogukwata kumabira?

Bani abalina obuyinza obusinga a obunyi kumabira?

Lwaki bo balina obuyinza obusinga obungi?

Milimu ki gyokola?

Nyonyola nkuma nyo? Nyonyola kumaka go?

Boosting question at any step

Do you think about anything else?

Do you have anything else to add or clarify or ask?

Why, how much/many, How long time, How far, before/after, What year, How often,

Which one? How about this?

Do you make the same thing all the year, continued all the time, driest / wettest season.

3.2. Interview Guide for FOREAIM in Kenya

A. Oddi & D. Kübler Version 15/06/2007

Presentation: (see Appendix 2.1. above)

General Information 1

Interview

number, Date ; Division, Location, Village

Name of the interviewed person

Questions

Describe us the Mau forest?

Explain us your general activities?

What changes have you noticed since you live here?

When I talk about the forest, what comes to your mind?

Could you explain us what is a good forest?

According to you, how will the forest be in the time of your grandsons?

What could you do to use less the forest?

Which solutions can you propose to improve the state of the forest?

What do you think about the Forest Department?

General information 2

What is your ethnic group?

Head of household

Sex (Male, Female)

Number of persons in household

Age (Years)

Education years (Illiterate, Primary, Secondary, Post secondary)

End...

What do you think about the survey? And about the treated subjects?

Do you want to ask us questions?

Here we see that this guide is not yet ready. The right questions have to be written in English and translated in local language. for instance to get the number of persons or the age, etc.

Appendix 4: Tools for studying Land tenure

Le Roy E., Karsenty A., & al., 1996. *La sécurisation foncière en Afrique : pour une gestion viable des ressources renouvelables*. Paris: Karthala. 388 p.

Modèle de maîtrise foncière (définition) p. 69 à 76

- public : ce qui est commun à tous, groupes ou individus ;
- externe : ce qui est commun à quelques groupes, en nombre toujours limité ;
- interne-externe : ce qui est commun à 2 groupes en principe selon un mécanisme d'alliance qui peut-être matrimonial, résidentiel, sacralisé (pacte de sang) ou sur la base d'un contrat ;
- interne : ce qui est commun à un seul groupe ou communauté, dès lors qu'il est constitué "en corps" et donc agit avec une unité de direction ;
- privé : ce qui est propre à une personne physique ou morale ; dans ce cas, c'est la reconnaissance de la personnalité juridique qui permet de distinguer entre "groupes en corps" et personne morale
- droit d'accès : *to enter a defined, physical area, unauthorised user* / maîtrise indifférenciée ;
- droit d'extraction : *right to subtract, to take away or harvest the product of a particular resource, authorised user* / maîtrise prioritaire ;
- droit de gestion : *to manage, to regulate internal patterns of use or to transform the resource through improvements or negligence, claimant* / maîtrise spécialisée ;
- droit d'exclusion : *to decide who shall have rights of access and how these rights can be obtained, lost or transferred, proprietor* / maîtrise exclusive ;
- droit d'aliénation, *owner* / maîtrise absolue ;

Mode d'appropriation	maîtrise indifférenciée (chose) : droit d'accès	maîtrise prioritaire (avoir) : droit 1 et d'extraction	maîtrise spécialisée (possession) : droit 1, 2 et de gestion	maîtrise exclusive (propriété fonctionnelle) : droit 1, 2, 3 et d'exclusion	maîtrise exclusive absolue (bien) : droit d'user et de disposer, donc d'aliéner
Modes de co-gestion	1	2	3	4	5
Public A commun à tous	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Externe B commun à n grps	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
Interne – externe C	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5

commun à 2 gr					
Interne D commun à un grp	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
Privé E propre à une personne	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5

- **A1** : maîtrise indifférenciée et publique : elle porte sur une chose, autorise un droit d'accès et implique une co-gestion, commune à tous
- **A2** : maîtrise prioritaire et publique : elle porte sur un avoir, autorise l'exercice d'un droit d'accès et d'extraction des ressources et son mode de co-gestion est commun à tous ;
- **A3** : maîtrise spécialisée et publique : elle porte sur une possession, autorise l'accès, l'extraction et emporte un droit de gestion dans le cadre d'une co-gestion commune à tous ;
- **A4** : maîtrise exclusive et publique : il s'agit de l'exercice d'un droit de propriété fonctionnelle impliquant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion et d'exclusion des tiers dans le cadre d'une co-gestion commune à tous ;
- **A5** : maîtrise absolue et publique : il s'agit de l'exercice de l'exercice de la propriété absolue emportant l'accès, l'extraction, la gestion, l'exclusion et l'aliénation dans le cadre d'une co-gestion commune à tous ;
- **B1** : maîtrise indifférenciée et externe : elle porte sur une chose, emporte un droit d'accès et implique une co-gestion entre quelques groupes limitativement énumérés ;
- **B2** : maîtrise prioritaire et externe : elle concerne un avoir sur lequel s'exercent les droits d'accès et d'extraction ; sa co-gestion est commune à quelques groupes limitativement énumérés ;
- **B3** : maîtrise spécialisée et externe : elle porte sur une possession, autorise les droits d'accès, d'extraction et de gestion et son mode de co-gestion est commun à quelques groupes limitativement énumérés ;
- **B4** : maîtrise exclusive et externe : il s'agit de l'exercice d'un droit de propriété fonctionnelle emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion et l'exclusion des tiers dans une perspective de co-gestion entre quelques groupes limitativement énumérés ;
- **B5** : maîtrise absolue et externe : il s'agit de l'exercice d'une propriété absolue emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion, d'exclusion et d'aliénation en vue d'une co-gestion, commune à quelques groupes limitativement énumérés ;
- **C1** : maîtrise indifférenciée et interne – externe : elle porte sur une chose et emporte droit d'accès dans une perspective de co-gestion limité à deux groupes en relation d'alliance ;
- **C2** : maîtrise prioritaire et interne – externe : elle concerne un avoir sur lequel s'exercent les droits d'accès et d'extraction et son mode de co-gestion est commun à deux groupes en relation d'alliance ;
- **C3** : maîtrise spécialisée et interne – externe : elle porte sur une possession, autorise l'exercice de droits d'accès, d'extraction et de gestion dans le cadre d'un mode de co-gestion, commun à deux groupes en relation d'alliance ;

- C4 : maîtrise exclusive et interne – externe : l'exercice d'un droit de propriété fonctionnelle emporte droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion et d'exclusion des tiers dans le cadre d'un mode de co-gestion, commun à deux groupes en relation d'alliance ;
- C5 : maîtrise absolue et interne – externe : il s'agit de l'exercice de la propriété absolue emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion, d'exclusion et d'aliénation dans le cadre d'une co-gestion, commune à deux groupes en relation d'alliance ;
- D1 : maîtrise indifférenciée et interne : elle porte sur une chose, emporte droit d'accès et se réalise dans une co-gestion au sein d'un groupe "en corps" (*corporate group*) ;
- D2 : maîtrise prioritaire et interne : elle concerne un avoir sur lequel s'exercent les droits d'accès et d'extraction dans le cadre d'une co-gestion, commune à un groupe "en corps" ;
- D3 : maîtrise spécialisée et interne : elle porte sur une possession, autorise l'exercice de droits d'accès, d'extraction et de gestion dans le cadre d'une co-gestion commune à un groupe "en corps" ;
- D4 : maîtrise exclusive et interne : il s'agit de l'exercice d'un droit de propriété fonctionnelle emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion et d'exclusion des tiers dans le cadre d'une co-gestion, commune à un groupe "en corps" ;
- D5 : maîtrise absolue et interne : il s'agit de l'exercice de l'exercice de la propriété absolue emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion, d'exclusion et d'aliénation dans le cadre d'une co-gestion, commune à un groupe "en corps" ;
- E1 : maîtrise indifférenciée et privée : elle porte sur une chose, autorise un droit d'accès au bénéfice d'une personne physique ou morale ;
- E2 : maîtrise prioritaire et privée : elle porte sur un avoir sur lequel s'exercent des droits d'accès et d'extraction au bénéfice d'une personne physique ou morale ;
- E3 : maîtrise spécialisée et privée : elle porte sur une possession, permet l'exercice de droits d'accès, d'extraction et de gestion au bénéfice d'une personne physique ou morale ;
- E4 : maîtrise exclusive et privée : il s'agit de l'exercice d'un droit de propriété fonctionnelle emportant droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion et d'exclusion des tiers au bénéfice d'une personne physique ou morale. Cette définition correspond à celle de *property right* ;
- E5 : maîtrise absolue et privée : "le fait de jouir et de disposer des choses de la manière la plus absolue à condition de respecter les lois et règlements en vigueur" (article 544 du Code civil). Les droits d'accès, d'extraction, de gestion, d'exclusion et d'aliénation au profit d'une personne physique ou morale que le Code civil dénomme "le particulier" et l'anglais juridique l'*owner* ;

Karsenty A., 1996, Some remarks about translation of concepts related to land tenure issues

English concept	French equivalent concept
Tenure	Tenure (<i>old</i>) or Maîtrise (foncière ou fruitière)
Land tenure	Maîtrise foncière
Tenure rights	Droits de tenure (<i>old</i>) or Maîtrises foncières et fruitières
Land rights	Droits fonciers
Ownership	Propriété (exclusive et absolue)
Property rights	Droits d'appropriation
Property régimes	Régimes d'appropriation or régime de droits
Common property	Propriété commune
Use rights	Droits d'usage
User rights	Droits des utilisateurs

Remarks :

- The English word 'tenure' comes from the former french language. However, it has become quite unusual in the modern language although it is known by specialists. The word 'maîtrise' can be considered as its equivalent since it is used in this way by Napoléon's 'Code Civil' and, for a few years, by scientists involved in the debates about land tenure and renewable resources. Although often associated with land ('maîtrises foncières'), it may refer to specific rights that dissociate land and renewable resources (trees for example). In this case researchers have proposed the use of 'maîtrises foncières ou fruitières' ('fruitières' refers to any renewable ressource in that case) to take into account the two aspects. For further details see Le Roy E., Karsenty A., Bertrand A. (1996), *La sécurisation foncière en Afrique, pour une gestion viable des ressources renouvelables*, Karthala (22-24 bd Arago, 75013 Paris)
- While English language has two distinct concepts ('ownership and property'), the French language has only one word 'propriété' whose definition is precisely stated in the 'Code Civil' (art. 544) "...le droit de jouir et de disposer des choses de la manière la plus absolue..." and entails an absolute right of alienation, when the English 'property' allows only exclusion rights (ref. the bundles of rights associated to the 'proprietor' in E. Schlager & E. Ostrom "Property-Rights Regimes and Natural Resources: a Conceptual Analysis", *Land Economics*, 68 (3), August 1992).

Schlager/Ostrom analysis framework:

Bundles of rights associated with positions

	Owner	Proprietor	Claimant	Authorized user
Access and withdrawal	X	X	X	X
Management	X	X	X	
Exclusion	X	X		
Alienation	X			

- The French word 'appropriation' does not refer exclusively to ownership (even though it sounds very close to 'propriété' and frequently leads to erroneous understandings) but embodies a range of

rights like access, extraction, management, exclusion and, finally, alienation. Too often the expression 'property rights' is translated as 'droits de propriété' which is a narrow interpretation since the alienation right is suggested in French.

- Translating 'common property' in 'propriété collective' may be acceptable since the alienation right becomes unlikely as all the stakeholders agreement is needed.

Forest Juridical Framework Analysis

Analyse du nouveau statut juridique des forêts au Cameroun, issu de la Loi 94/01 du 20 janvier 1994

Vocation issue des objectifs d'aménagement du territoire (zonage)	DOMAINE FORESTIER PERMANENT (forêts classées ou en attente de classement)		FORETS NON PERMANENTES (zone "agro-forestière")	
Dénomination administrative	FORÊTS DOMANIALES	FORÊTS COMMUNALES	FORÊTS COMMUNAUTAIRES	AUTRES FORÊTS
Statut juridique	(domaine privé de l'État)	(domaine privé de la commune)	(démembrement du domaine national)	(domaine national, forêts des particuliers)
Affectation	forêt de production, forêt de protection, etc.	forêt de production, forêt de protection, etc.	Cogestion villages-service forestier	Espaces affectés (propriété privée) ou en attente d'affectation

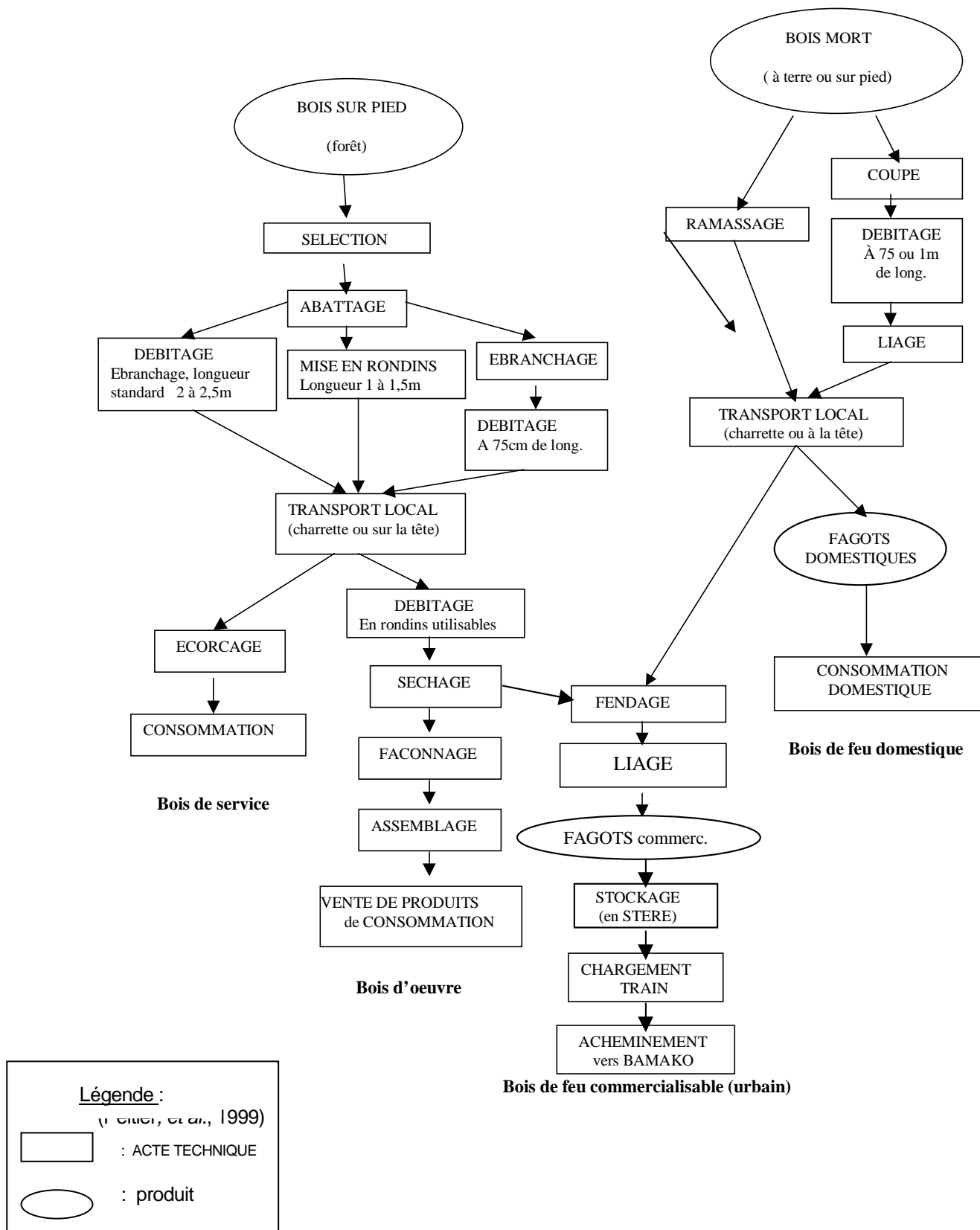
A. Karsenty, 18/11/1996

<i>Type of appropriation</i>	Undifferentiated Control <i>(thing)</i>	Priority Control <i>(Asset)</i>	Specialized Control <i>(Occupancy)</i>	Exclusive Control <i>(Functional Property)</i>	Absolute and Exclusive Control <i>(Ownership)</i>
<i>Method of Joint-management</i>	Right of access	Right of access and extraction	Right of access, extraction and management	Right of access, extraction, management and exclusion	Right of « use and dispose », thus to alienate

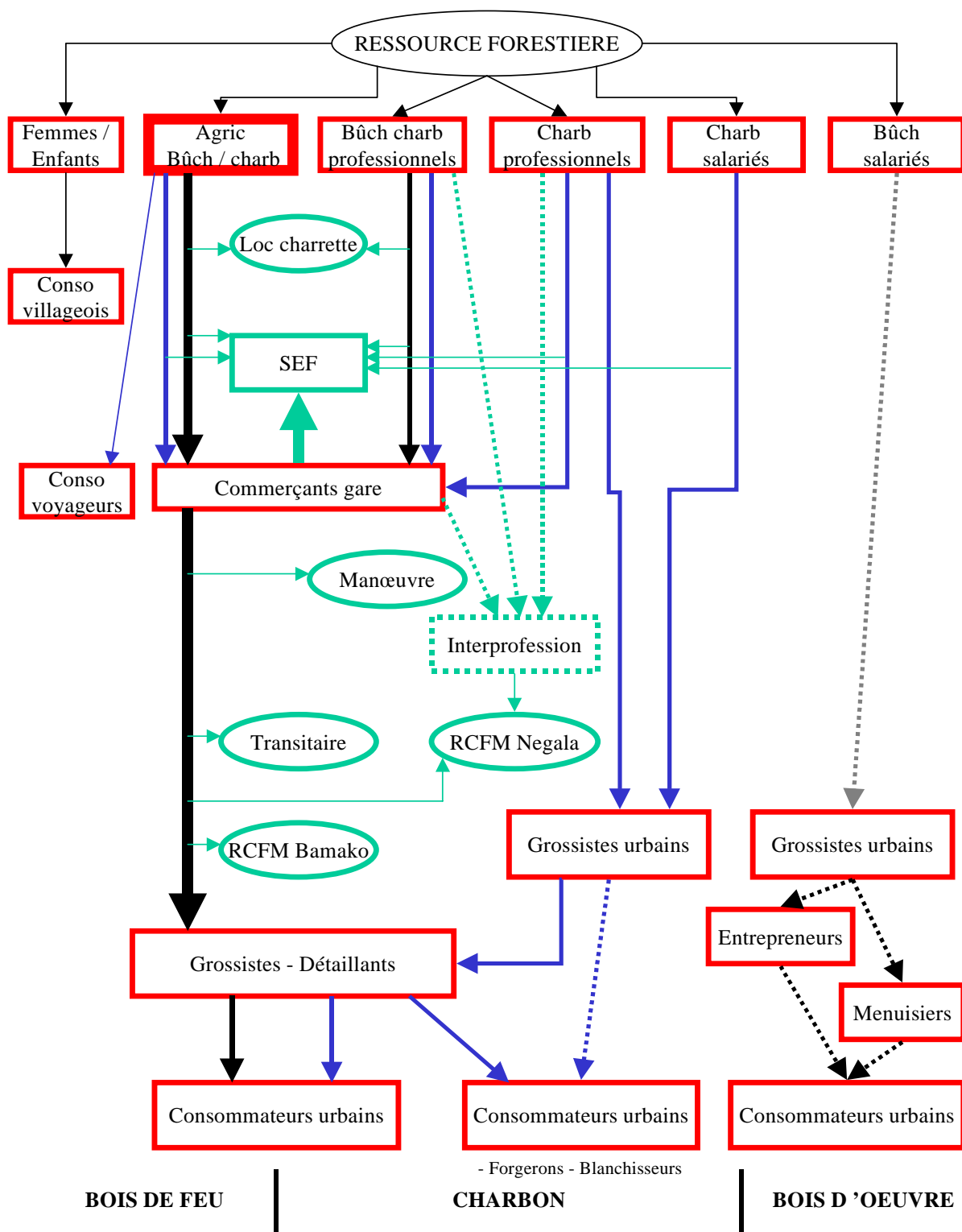
Appendix 4: Supply chain chart flows

Source : **Peltier R., Kokou K., Mary F., Sibelet N., Smektala G.** 1999.
Gestion locale et décentralisée des ressources forestières pour
l'approvisionnement en bois : Le cas de deux villages du bassin
d'approvisionnement de Bamako : Banko et Kassaro. Etude effectuée du 8
février au 8 mars 1999 au Mali. Montpellier: ENGREF [Montpellier]137 p.

4.1 Representation of the products and the process in a wood supply chain (Kassaro, Mali).



4.2 Representation of the stakeholders in a wood supply chain (Banko, Mali).



(Peltier, et al., 1999)



Appendix 5: CAFNET Outlines

CAFNET = Connecting, enhancing and sustaining environmental services and market values of coffee agroforestry in Central America, East Africa and India.

48 months, 2.5 millions euros

Locations

Central America, one watershed in each of Costa Rica, Nicaragua & Guatemala East Africa, one watershed in each of Kenya & Uganda and Rwanda
In India, State of Karnataka, one watershed in the district of Kodagu

Main objectives

1) to link sustainable management and environmental benefits of coffee agroforests with appropriate remuneration for producers through better access to markets and payment for environmental services; and
2) to improve livelihoods for coffee farming communities while conserving natural resources
The specific objective
to strengthen ecological reasoning, access to information, management capacity and business skills of target farmers' organizations so that they can comply with international certification criteria and hence negotiate access to markets and payment for environmental services.

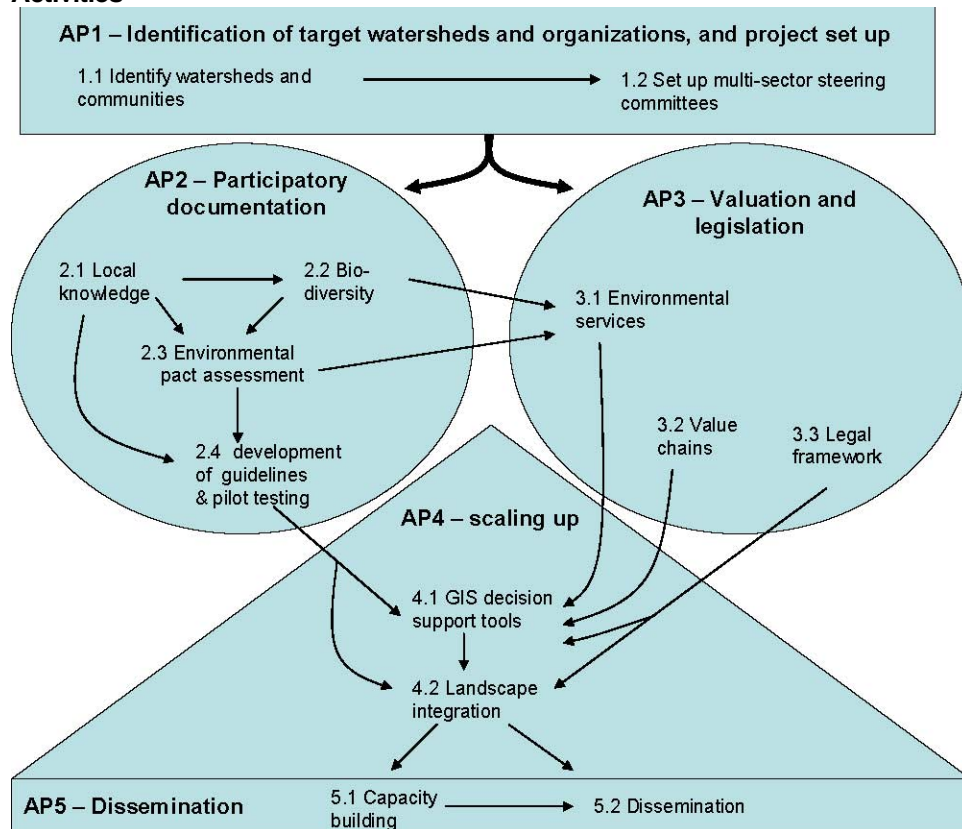
Partners

1. Central America: CATIE (regional leader), PROMECAFE & local cooperatives.
2. East Africa: ICRAF, coffee institutes & cooperatives of Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda.
3. India: University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (regional leader), Coffee Board of India and cooperatives of the district of Kodagu.
4. Europe: CIRAD, France; University of Wales, Bangor, UK Private sector and NGOs involved in the marketing of eco-certified products

Target groups

Farmer communities, cooperatives, stakeholders of wood & coffee sectors, NGOs, local authorities and governmental agencies

Activities



Discussion with Gérard Fourny, CIRAD, Ouganda

Partenaires

NUCAFE Association de producteurs

CORI NARO

G. Fourny a été contacté par UGACO (Traders) au sujet de cacaoyers plantés, dans la région de Jinja, en plein soleil et subissant des attaques.

Thématiques et questions

Le problème de la maladie de Wilt sur le café oblige à penser à la diversification des cultures notamment en développant le cacao.

Programme agroforestier appliqué à la cacaoculture. La filière cacao est récente en Ouganda et la zone écologique pour le cacaoyer est limitée. Les pays voisins Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya et Tanzanie n'ont pas de cacao.

SPIR : technique de génétique en laboratoire fiable, bon marché et non destructive avec néanmoins la contrainte que l'appareil doit être calibre par des spécialistes

Financements

Demande de fonds FSD pour faire la cartographie des fermiers qui veulent participer à la filière cacao bio. La demande doit être portée par une association. Possibilité d'engager des stagiaires sur ces fonds. 10.000 à 30.000 euros par an.

Recherche de fonds auprès de l'African development foundation pour faire de la certification.

Une bourse SSHN par an de 4500 euros pour séjour scientifique de haut niveau.

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