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Session Chair	Session 8.1	Small-scale forest policy and institutions: review and cases from the Global South.
Presentations	Session 8.1	<i>Small-scale forest policy and institutions: review and cases from the Global South.</i>

Abstract Session 8.1 – Agroforestry and policy frameworks: incentives and governance mechanisms in sub-Saharan Africa.

Agroforestry (AF) is an integral part of the sub-Saharan (SSA) smallholders' portfolio of activities and assets. Yet, the AF production process is chaotic and poorly governed. Consequently, its contribution remains marginal to the overall livelihood of many smallholder farmers of SSA. Nevertheless, designing proper governance mechanisms that outline the (dis)incentives of AF investments is worthy, given its multiple benefits. Policy frameworks are also needed that drive the focus of AF production from a mere natural resources management and sideline activity to a more business oriented production system. A recent field study also confirmed the existence of conflicts, at community level, to the ever expansion of economically viable AF woodlots due to competition with food production and related adverse effects. Hence, guidelines that enhance the contribution of AF, minimize the current chaotic AF contexts, and manage its adverse effects need to be explicitly stated and incorporated to guide future efforts in this regard. By employing thematic analytical methods, this paper explores AF related governance mechanisms in SSA, both from literature and field insights.

Keywords: agroforestry-business, food security, job creation, product innovation

Abstract Session 8.1 – Old wine into new wineskins? Forest-linked institutional change and policy implications in Cameroon.

In sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), institutions linked to natural resources systems (e.g. forests) have a wavy history, spanning through pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras. This partly accounts for forest policy and practice fragmentation across diverse colonially-shaped socio-cultural regions – the overall balance sheet is growing forest decline. Scholars agree that these systems have been characterized by changing institutional arrangements. However, the sources, patterns, and ramifications linked to the functional change of endogenous cultural institutions (ECIs) – traditional institutions that shape people's interaction with the forest - are not sufficiently clarified. Furthermore, the complex change pathways for forest-linked ECIs under different colonially-shaped settings demands in-depth comparative analysis, to provide useful insights in theorizing institutional change. Using the case of Cameroon, this paper seeks to: a) trace the sources and evolution of ECIs, (b) analyze the structure-process patterns of institutional change, linked to changing forest management objectives, and (c) explore its forest use and management implications. Cameroon's forest policy fragmentation has

activated the need to prioritize its revision. Through key informant and expert interviews, we provide preliminary evidence gleaned from three forested landscapes with distinct historical and socio-cultural attributes; the Bakossi, Santchou and Kilum-Ijim Landscapes. Using the endogenous-exogenous institutions nexus as analytical lens, we observed a more uniform functional pattern of ECIs for Bakossi and Kilum-Ijim Landscapes wherein fewer but highly influential structures and processes shaped forest resource use and management. For Santchou, despite a quantitative increase in structures, significant changes in their functions were observed, with the emergence of dominant ones. The multiplication of structures with a fairly stagnant rule setting explained forest-linked institutional compliance. The results provide useful insights to understand forest-linked institutional change, and charts potential pathways to inform the on-going revision of Cameroon's forest policy. Keywords: structures, rules, institutional change, forest resources, policy implications

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