

**UG – TUFS Joint Seminar on
State and Rural Resource Management in Africa**

Programme

Date: 6 and 7 March 2023

Venue: Conference Hall, Common Room

Institute of African Studies – University of Ghana

African Studies Center – Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research “Rural Resource Management and the State in Africa”(19KK0031)

Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research “Re-examining the State in Africa” (21H04390)

Day 1 (Monday 6th March)

Time	Name	Title
9:00-9:05	Shinichi Takeuchi	Opening remarks
9:05-9:20	Samuel Aniegye Ntewusu	Welcome speech
9:20-10:50	Session 1	Chair: Shinichi Takeuchi, Commentator: Horman Chitonge
	Joseph Awetori Yaro	Chiefs, land and the state in Ghana: Dynamic governance systems in the era of mutual economic interests
	Akiyo Aminaka	When the state recognizes resources: A case study of resource management in the Southern border area of Mozambique
	Denis Jean Sonwa	Preliminary reflections on the nexus between food security and climate change responses in Central Africa
	Gloriose Umuziranenge	Local community's perceptions on their participation in mountain gorilla conservation around Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda: Case of Kinigi sector
10:50-11:10	Break	
11:10-12:40	Session 2	Chair: Frank Matose, Commentator: Chizuko Sato
	Kojo Amanor	Legacy of the anti-colonial movement and forestry policies in the 1950s on democratisation in Ghana
	Horman Chitonge	The changing agrarian structure in Zambia: Is there a silent revolution?
	Austin Dziwornu Ablo	Accumulation by dispossession: The scourge of large-scale land deals in Africa's urban fringe.
	Kazuyuki Sasaki	Rwandan agriculture at a crossroads? Civil society in agriculture policy making in the age of climate change
12:40-13:40	Lunch	
13:40-15:10	Session 3	Chair: Kazuyuki Sasaki, Commentator: Joseph Awetori Yaro
	Inês Raimundo	Mozambique and rural development projects: Who will cultivate the land?
	Frank Matose	Kutora in Mafungabusi: Occupation against state exercise of power
	G.D. Torvikey, A.Y. Gyapong & F.A. Obeng	Wango! Our salt!: Contestations over land and lagoon management in salt winning
	Richard Asante	Mediators or kingpins? Chieftaincy and illegal mining in Ghana
15:10-15:30	Break	
15:30-17:00	Session 4	Chair: Kojo Amanor, Commentator: Denis Jean Sonwa
	Osman Alhassan	Local conflicts over land and water resources in the Gushegu Municipality in the Northern Region of Ghana: Promoting local level dispute resolution and peaceful coexistence between local farmers and Fulani herdsmen

Peter Narh	A land access redistribution approach to minimising land conflicts
Obodai Torto	The quest for natural resource-based development in Africa: realities, challenges, and opportunities
Chizuko Sato	People on the Move and Right to Land in Africa: A Case Study of Burundian Refugees A

After the Session 4, a mini-workshop on paper submission to the ASC-TUFS Working Papers will be organized.

Day2 (Tuesday 7th March)

Time	Name	Title
9:00-10:30	Session 5	Chair: Inês Raimundo, Commentator: Kojo Amanor
	Kojo Opoku Aidoo	TBA
	Shinichi Takeuchi	African states and development: Implications of Rwanda's developmentalism
	Kazue Demachi	African trade ties and networks
	Bikorimana Gerard	Exploring the nexus between natural resource management and poverty reduction in East Africa: The context of Rwanda
10:30-10:50	Break	
10:50-12:20	Session 6	Chair: Kazue Demachi, Commentator: Kazuyuki Sasaki
	Makiko Sakai	Periodic market networks as a hub of the local resource management: A case study of West Cameroon-
	Clement Yaw Lamptey	Analysing adoption and categorizing adopters of improved rice varieties in Northern Ghana
	Promise Eweh	Land, labour and technology linkages in food producing regions: a study of two rural districts in Northern Ghana
	Sylvia Kpabitey	Factors that determine non-price strategies used by cocoa purchasing clerks in Ghana's cocoa market
12:20-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-15:00	Session 7	Chair: Horman Chitonge, Commentator: Shinichi Takeuchi
	Kanton Lurimuah	Sources of wood for charcoal production in the Kintampo North
	Tontie	District: The case of Asantekwa and Nkwanta
	Berta Joaquina Macamo	The sustainability of a firewood-dependent family livelihood: Mussel processing activity in Chongoene beach
	Ngaunkam Precilia	Contribution to mangrove ecosystem restoration in Cameroon
	Shokoleu epse Takem	
	Germain Batsi Toroba	Different trajectories of cocoa production in Tshopo province : what potential for climate change mitigation?
15:00-15:20	Break	
15:20-17:10	Session 8	Chair: Denis Jean Sonwa, Commentator: Bikorimana Gerard
	Ushindi Chishugi	Preliminary reflection on water vulnerability due to anthropogenic activities and climate change in the forest landscapes of the
	David	Tshopo Province (D. R. Congo)

Cândida Bila	Exploration of forest in areas hit by natural disasters versus SDG accomplishment
Emmanuel Nii Adotei Baddoo	Towards rural development? Cooperative movement in the Gold Coast cocoa industry in retrospect
Adams Aziz Abdulai	Climatic risk perception of cocoa farmers and its impact on adaptation strategies: Evidence from Ghana
Latif Tahiru	The governance of social protection policies in a decentralized setting: The interface between state actors and traditional authorities in Krachi East, Ghana.

Day 2, Parallel session (Common Room)

Time	Name	Title
13:30-15:00	Session 9	Chair: Gloriose Umuziranenge, Commentator: Akiyo Aminaka
	Kwasi Sarfo	Evolution of customary land tenure: Assessing the dynamics of land relations in the Northern Transitional Zone of Ghana.
	Azindow Iddrisu	Land-use change and commodification of land in Dagban
	Joseph Octavius Akolgo	Investiture of chiefs, a relic of colonialism? Reflections of an ignoramus on the installation of chiefs in the Upper East Region of Ghana
	Priscillah Nsama	Implications of customary land conversions on the power of the institution of traditional leaders in Mungule chiefdom of Chibombo District in Central Province of Zambia
15:00-15:20	Break	
15:20-16:50	Session 10	Chair: Makiko Sakai, Commentator: Inês Raimundo
	Ran Muratsu	Transformation of healing and magic management through SNS: The case of Southern Benin
	Agnes Doe A. Agbanyo	SIM card registration, citizenship and surveillance in Ghana
	Mvetumbo Moïse	Perception and management of diseases and therapeutic resources among Ewondo population (Central Region of Cameroon): Case of malaria and spleen disease.
	Liu Xiaoxiao	Anti-FGM national policy intervention-A non-legal approach proposal in Northern Ghana

Abstracts

Session 1 Chair: Shinichi Takeuchi, Commentator: Horman Chitonge

Joseph Awetori Yaro

Chiefs, land and the state in Ghana: Dynamic governance systems in the era of mutual economic interests

The constitution of Ghana grants chiefs the role of overseeing land governance. The power of chiefs of late has hinged more on the economic rents gained from land transactions. A circular relationship does exist between chiefs, land and politicians who represent the state. Land is the medium as a natural resource whose use functions is used for bargaining between chiefs and politicians. politicians and state institutions responsible for land and is related products such as forest, waters, sand, gravels, rocks and minerals are actively negotiating with chiefs and changing rules and norms that allow for mutual benefit of both groups. The citizenry have a lesser voice in this process as they scramble to secure housing land, farm lands and rights to minerals and fishing for their livelihoods. the bargaining processes have involved granting more powers to chiefs in making ownership decisions over land rather than playing a consultative and collaborative role. A critical question to ask is whether chiefs and politicians act in the interest of the citizens or for their own economic and political interest? The survival of politicians, law makers and officials supretending over land is mutually linked to granting more rights and allowing the breaking of rules by traditional leader for political support in elections, resource expropriation contracts and in some instances crude theft of public lands for personal gain. The political economy discourse needs an expansion to cover the modern forms of primitive accumulation enabled by the ability to change rules, norms and practices in favour of more powerful actors in natural resource governance.

Akiyo Aminaka

When the state recognizes resources: A case study of resource management in the Southern border area of Mozambique

The state's purpose of resource management changes over time. For many African states, land resource management has long been to control land tenure for the extraction of underground resources. However, as land law reforms have taken place in African countries since the 1990s, managing the land right itself has become an objective. Both changes occur because the state has recognized new economic values for the times. Resources deemed valuable are not limited to land alone. The people living in the southern border region of Mozambique, the focus of this paper, were once viewed as human resource, a source of labor based on the state's economic interests. However, as the state emphasized land resource management, they were forced to relocate with the establishment of national parks. On the other hand, when the state introduced competitive elections, they were viewed as vote centers based on the state's political interests. This paper explores the relationship between the state and these rural communities.

Denis Jean Sonwa

Preliminary reflections on the nexus between food security and climate change responses in Central Africa

Ecological considerations are generally what is put forward when viewing Central Africa. The Congo Basin had attracted attention and emerge as one of the main elements of the environmental diplomacy of the region. Global ecological transition is considering the sustainable management of this ecosystem as important. However, the IPCC report are mentioning the need to have food security as an important element of the sustainable transition. In Central Africa, food security is intimately related to the forest. Forest can either provide direct products such as

NTPF, but also ecological services such as pollination, local water cycling, etc... searching for food thus depends on the nature and state of the forest stands. Searching for food is generally done at the expense of forest stands. However, the solution to climate change may not happen without taking into consideration the food component. The current contribution aims to analyze (1) The contribution of the food system to ecological fragilization, and (2) The way food security related to the forest is a frame in the climate change responses (Both Adaptation and Mitigation). The study ends with a discussion on how to better take into consideration food in the climate change response in the Congo Basin.

Gloriose Umuziranenge

Local community's perceptions on their participation in mountain gorilla conservation around Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda: Case of Kinigi sector

This study assesses local communities' perceptions on their participation in mountain gorillas' conservation around Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda. Data are gathered through individual semi-structured and focus group interviews. Participants are selected purposively based on their living experience, societal role, and experience in conservation programs. The data are analyzed using qualitative methods. The findings indicate that local community members adjacent to the VNP in Kinigi sector have positive perceptions towards mountain gorillas conservation. Due to the benefit obtained from the park and mountain gorillas' tourism, education and their involvement in conservation. They contribute to mountain gorillas' conservation through the activity they do inside and outside the park-like, stone fences reparation, anti-poaching, educate others who are not in cooperatives about mountain gorillas' conservation, conducting morning and evening patrols shift around the park. They have opportunities in mountain gorillas' conservation such as job opportunities, markets of their product, networking and infrastructure development. The challenges that hinder them to participate in mountain gorillas' conservation are crop-raiding, poverty, culture, and ignorance. The Findings show possible solutions like cooperative formation, improving their livelihood and increasing awareness. This study recommends appropriate relationship and communication between park management and local communities for better conservation of Volcanoes National Park.

Session 2 Chair: Frank Matose, Commentator: Chizuko Sato

Kojo Amanor

Legacy of the anti-colonial movement and forestry policies in the 1950s on democratisation in Ghana

This paper examines the impact on the national anti-colonial movement in the 1950s and the rise of forest timber exports on the reform of local administration in Ghana in the prelude to independence. The late 1940s witnessed a spontaneous movement of social discontent against the colonial authority, resulting in mass demonstrations, riots and boycotts in both urban and rural areas. However the demands of the popular movement became compromised as with the participation of the CPP in the transitional government to independence. A significant arena of compromise occurred in the forestry sector, which experienced a boom in the 1950s. To secure the timber resources for the state and timber contractors the government turned to the chiefs and recognised their custodianship over timber, resulting in the strengthening of chiefs control over land and natural resources. Since then the forestry sector has upheld the customary rights of chiefs as a way of strengthening its control over natural resources and weakening the position of farmers. The paper provides examples of the increasing appropriation of the rights of farmers to natural resources.

Horman Chitonge

The changing agrarian structure in Zambia: Is there a silent revolution?

The agrarian sector in Zambia has undergone significant changes over the last two decades. One of the main outcomes of these changes is evident in the agrarian structure which is slowly transforming from a bimodal to a trimodal structure. This is evident in the rapid growth of the medium-scale farming units, which in 1990 account for only 2 percent of the total farm units in the country. The share of the medium-scale farm units in total farm units has now grown to about 20 percent, with the medium-scale sector now controlling the largest (57 percent) share of farmland in the country. Using data from the Post Harvest Survey (PHS) and the Crop Forecast Survey (CFS) both conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Central Statistical office (CSO) as well as the Rural Agricultural Livelihood Survey (RALS) conducted by the Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute (IAPRI). This paper examines the changing agrarian structure, including the drivers behind these changes and the implications on the economy and society broadly. The paper shows that this changing agrarian structure has not made significant contribution to structural transformation of the agricultural sector as evident by the declining sector's productivity and value added.

Austin Dziwornu Ablo

Accumulation by dispossession: The scourge of large-scale land deals in Africa's urban fringe.

The growth and transformation of African cities are driven by multinational developers, businesspeople, urban citizens, and political stakeholders. From ultra-modern shopping centres and gated communities to private cities, urbanisation in Africa has gathered momentum. This paper explores the effects of large-scale land deals for a private city development project in Ghana – the Appolonia City of Light. From the conceptual lens of accumulation by dispossession, the article sheds light on the new forms of urban inequalities that arise from this project. It is argued that the land acquisition for urban development has exacerbated existing inequalities and transformed the socioeconomic, spatial, and institutional context of the community. The project is beneficial to multinational corporations who accumulate through 'sweet land deals' legitimised by the state. At the community level, there is centralisation of wealth among local elites who brokered such deals to make economic and political gains. Conversely, livelihoods dependent on the environment suffer dispossession in various forms. First, the loss of farmlands creates livelihood uncertainties. Second, the commodification of communal land disrupts social relations and land tenure arrangements and exacerbates chieftaincy disputes in the community.

Kazuyuki Sasaki

Rwanda's agriculture at a crossroad?: Civil society in agriculture policy making in the age of climate change

Over the last decade, with the increased influx of external funding for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation, civil society organization (CSO) coalitions have emerged as the key actor in the promotion of agroecology for climate resilience and sustainable food security in Rwanda. In February 2022, their networking and advocacy efforts yielded the establishment of a multi-stakeholder national agroecology steering committee for developing an agroecology implementation strategy roadmap that is expected to be incorporated into the next Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation and National Agriculture Policy. The steering committee is composed of representatives from Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and Ministry of Environment, networks of CSOs, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) funding their initiatives, national and international research institutions, and Food and Agriculture Organization in Rwanda. The operating context of CSOs in Rwanda is often perceived as a difficult one especially when they go beyond their expected role

of service delivery and 'gap filling' in accordance with the government's development plans. This paper explores how the coalitions of CSOs engage in policy processes in order to mainstream agroecology in Rwanda's agriculture sector. The paper presents preliminary findings of ongoing research with particular focus on conflicting interests among different stakeholders, strategies used by the CSOs and challenges they faced in the process of influencing national policies.

Session 3 Chair: Kazuyuki Sasaki, Commentator: Joseph Awetori Yaro

Inés Raimundo

Mozambique and rural development projects: Who will cultivate the land?

Mozambique has implemented different rural development models in the last 47 years of its independence. Some examples include agricultural collectivization and communal villages, the opening to a neoliberal economy with low state participation in the market, the green revolution or models based on sustainability. The fever of the 'discoveries' of mineral resources has attracted investors to the mining area, while young people are attracted to this sector or entrepreneurship. However, empirical studies have revealed that rural youth are pushed into mining and a few into agriculture or fishing. Who will cultivate the land? Who's going to do the fishing? Here are the questions in this article. The literature review and empirical evidence reveal that none of these models has reinforced the formation of a workforce that can work the land, much less ensure the reduction of food insecurity in rural areas. Instead, these models increased the importation of food and the loss of agricultural labour without being due to industrialization.

Frank Matose

Kutora in Mafungabusi: Occupation against state exercise of power

Mafungabusi Forest in Northern Zimbabwe provides a unique ecological setting that creates enduring liminality for the state as it is caught in-between ceding the forest to surrounding communities or retaining it under state control. This is de facto what happened over the last two decades following invasions into the forest as a result of Zimbabwe's Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) in 2000. The case also represents a site where the extreme violent side of the state was unleashed for the second time in early 2019 on forest settlers. The use of brutal state force against land claimants left local people in a liminal situation about what course of action to take next as all avenues have not resulted in getting their rights to forest land restored. The technical state (the Forestry Commission) has equally been befuddled with the back and forth between the central state and neighbouring forest claimants. Forest occupation symbolises many forms of contestations against state control over natural resources (land, forests, wildlife), as do other forms of political actions.

Gertrude Dzifa Torvikey, Adwoa Yeboah Gyapong & Faustina Adomaa Obeng

Wango! Our salt!: Contestations over land and lagoon management in salt winning

Communities at the frontlines of extractivist development experience varied forms of violence expressed in business practices, land grabs and the reinvention of cultural norms that govern community resources. Songor and the Keta Lagoons in Ghana are central to salt winning, artisanal salt mining, and industrial salt production in Ghana. While salt is a mineral resource and therefore, constitutionally nationalised, its governance remained in the hands of customary authorities for a long time but with some occasional and protracted state interventions in Ada Songor in the context of rising violent conflicts. However, since the early 2000s, there have been a renewed State interest in the sector as its neoliberal development shift took new turn with state incentivising foreign and local

capital to invest in the salt sector. In this paper, we sought to connect the roles of both the Ghanaian State and customary institutions in the ongoing dispossession of people from land and lagoon in the frontier areas. We also centred the ecological, cultural, and economic concerns that have shaped the struggles of local people against their alienation from their natural resources as evidence of the extractive nature of both customary and statutory States.

Richard Asante

Mediators or kingpins? Chieftaincy and illegal mining in Ghana

Natural resources exploitation has been instrumental in global development. African economies are integrated into this capitalist system as natural resource exporters. These resources provide direct and indirect benefits as raw materials for industrialization, exports, foreign exchange, employment and income, technology transfers, and wellbeing. But the mechanisms of exploitation of these natural resources in countries like Ghana have raised serious economic, security, and environmental discourses. In Ghana, non-regulated small scale mining, popularly known as galamsey has ruined the environment and local livelihoods. In some of the existing analysis off the galamsey menace, either socio-economic or security perspectives are emphasised. There are, however, recent studies that try to move the discourse on galamsey, economy, and security beyond binaries to highlight the complex ways in which economic-security, and socio-security issues play out with diverse institutions, actors, and interests. Galamsey is a complex phenomenon with social, economic, political, environmental and security dimensions. Yet Ghana government campaign against the phenomenon has been framed within a security lens. The over securitisation galamsey is highly problematic since it obscures the economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions, including the place of traditional authorities in the galamsey space. This paper examines how chieftaincy is mediating and implicated in illegal mining activities, popularly known as galamsey in Ghana.

Session 4 Chair: Kojo Amanor, Commentator: Denis Jean Sonwa

Osman Alhassan

Local conflicts over land and water resources in the Gushegu Municipality in the Northern Region of Ghana: Promoting local level dispute resolution and peaceful coexistence between local farmers and Fulani herdsmen

This paper looks at the increasing use of local dispute resolution mechanisms for conflict resolution in the Gushegu Municipality in Northern Ghana. Crop farming and animal rearing remain the dominant livelihood activities in the Gushegu Municipality. Growing competition over diminishing grazing land and water sources between local community farmers and Fulani cattle herders in particular have resulted in several violent conflicts resulting in loss of lives and destruction of properties. Human lives are also lost and the conflict areas often lose several years of development gains. Using qualitative field methods for the study, local farmers, Fulani herdsmen, traditional authorities, unit level local authority appointees and committees were targeted for interviews and group discussions. In the search for lasting local conflict management strategies, many local farmers and Fulani cattle herders are gradually using local systems such as traditional authorities, unit committees, and religious and opinion leaders to have their disputes settled. Local community persons and groups support in peace building efforts making the process more of building consensus as well as cost effective. The Police are also ready to allow the community resolve conflicts between farmers and herders once local leaders commit to some peace process.

Peter Narh

A land access redistribution approach to minimising land conflicts

This paper addresses land relations in conflict-prone environments. It engages with current land

management and its outcomes for conflicts and tensions in Northern Ghana. With a qualitative study of the particular land management in the Gushegu district in northeastern Ghana, the paper offers an alternative approach to minimizing conflicts and tensions over access to land, particularly between farming and livestock herding. Crop farming and livestock herding are major agricultural activities in the district, alongside forestry. While farming and livestock keeping sometimes blur into each other around the same household, conflicts and tension between farming and herding are common. Yet, for a greater part of the society, conflicts have been minimized through some informal land access redistribution between farming, herding, and forestry. This paper proposes a land access redistribution beyond established property rights for studying land management and associated conflicts in rural Africa.

Obodai Torto

The quest for natural resource-based development in Africa: realities, challenges, and opportunities

Over the past decade there has been a resurgence of the possibility of resource-based development in Africa by numerous international institutions such as UNECA, UNCTAD, Bloomberg, World Bank, international NGOs, and some African leaders. The popular assumption behind this growing optimism is anchored in improved economic, political, environmental, and social governance of the various countries and shifts in the global development system. Indeed, this focus on governance and management of the extractives has prioritized local content and other policies to promote and sustain economic diversification via strengthening of linkages. Notwithstanding this optimistic viewpoint, my key argument is that the relationship between extractive (mining) and development is a contingent phenomenon. The premise is that mining and its related institutional, technological, industrial, policy, and wider stakeholder dynamics at multi-scalar levels embodies a complex system whose outcomes are unpredictable, non-linear, and emergent. In this presentation, I will discuss a historical policy overview of mining in Africa. The essence of this overview is to place Africa's case in a critical perspective. These historical policy joists are: colonial, post-colonial, rise of neoliberal era/structural adjustment era, and national control and ownership. The third section will interrogate in aggregate terms the standard or orthodox national revenue management and adduce reasons for the inevitable need for diversification beyond the often-cited issue of price volatility. In the fourth section will examine the daunting extractive (mining)-development nexus and will elaborate on the African Mining Vision and its performance so far. The fifth section focuses on the preconditional factors crucial for the success of resource-based development. Indeed, I argue that structural transformation is necessary for forging linkages and diversification to produce the constituent elements of development. Thus, the necessary political economy and strategic considerations will be discussed. Finally, I will discuss aspects of the global governance system and regional integration germane to the extractive sector and development prospects in Africa.

Chizuko Sato

People on the move and right to land in Africa: A case study of Burundian refugees A

There are two distinctive features in the African customary land tenure system practiced today. One is that a person's right to land is closely connected to his/her membership to a community. Another is that since his/her right to land is like usufruct, rather than ownership, it is very important to be present and use the land in order to claim one's right to it. This brings us to a question; what happens to a person's right to land, when s/he voluntarily or involuntarily moves out of the place temporarily? This paper explores this question through a case study of Burundian refugees who live in a camp in Malawi. For many of them, Malawi isn't the first country of refuge. They used to live in camps in Tanzania, but when these camps were closed in early 2010s, they were forced

to go back to Burundi. Upon returning to Burundi, they faced a different kind of conflict from the one which made them flee the country in the first place, i.e., land conflict, and were forced to flee again. This paper discusses the nature of their land conflicts focusing on its relationship with their temporary absence and the political regime of Burundi.

Session 5 Chair: Inês Raimundo, Commentator: Kojo Amanor

Kojo Opoku Aidoo TBA

Shinichi Takeuchi

African states and development: Implications of Rwanda's developmentalism

African state has been attracted wide attention since long, particularly because of its close relations with African predicaments including economic crises and conflicts. In this context, the weakness of the state institutions has been emphasized. However, African states cannot be understood monolithically, as some countries have promoted the development in recent years. Rwanda would be an example of this. The country's experience in the post-genocide era has been often considered as "developmentalism". This paper attempts to draw out its implications for the debate of African state and development. In particular, two factors will be examined. The first is the meanings of the absence of the traditional authorities. Due to the historical reasons, there is no political influence of customary chiefs in Rwanda. Considering the fact that traditional leaders have had significant influence in most of African countries, how the absence affects the governance deserves serious investigation. The secondly is effects of the one-party dominant system. During the post-genocide period, Rwanda's development initiative has been consistently undertaken by the ruling party, Rwandan Patriotic Front. How the party's dominance is related to the effective governance should be scrutinized.

Kazue Demachi

African trade ties and networks

The recent movement toward ratification of the African Continent Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) highlights the need for a reexamination of the existing trade networks in Africa. This study examines existing trade networks in African countries. Based on regression analyses based on bilateral trade statistics, it is suggested that existing regional agreements are associated with more trade to some extent, but with exceptions. Moreover, using network analysis, the African trade ties and their historical changes are considered. Visualization of African trade networks clearly revealed that the importance of Western trade counterparts was overshadowed by emerging Asian and other countries. While African intra-regional trade is often described as minimal, network analysis suggests that African countries are indeed connected through trade ties even though trade volume may be low.

Bikorimana Gerard

Exploring the nexus between natural resource management and poverty reduction in East Africa: The context of Rwanda

Poverty is a challenge which stresses the citizens of third world countries. Nearly 1.1 billion population earn less than one dollar per day, and they are facing various challenges which make their lives to be in risks and hardship situation in their everyday life. Similar situation happens in Rwanda whereby 38.05 % of population are living below under poverty line and this situation pushes the population to rely on natural resources as the source of their livelihood. With establishing and implementation of different policies and programs, the poverty reduction

in Rwanda has been impacted significantly in both rural and urban areas. Therefore, various national programs and plans recognize the nexus, natural resources usage and its management issues were not efficiently integrated in document such as the poverty reduction strategy program. This study aims at exploring the nexus between rural livelihoods and natural resources management towards poverty reduction in Rwanda. Thus, to reach out the objective of the study a systematic review from different search database, with analyzing existing literature from scientific works, and official reports will be used and as well content and meta analysis will be adopted. The study finally will provide appropriate guiding tool that might be a useful for researchers, policy makers and those who are involved in poverty reduction activities a cross developing countries in the world to integrate natural resources in the sustainable livelihoods.

Session 6 Chair: Kazue Demachi, Commentator: Kazuyuki Sasaki

Makiko Sakai

Periodic market networks as a hub of the local resource management: A case study of West Cameroon-

This presentation aims to reconsider the importance of the local periodic market networks in the globalizing context. From the 1950s to the 1980s, local markets worldwide were a popular academic topic in various fields including anthropology, sociology, and economics. Cases in West Africa, Ghana, and Nigeria were well studied. One example is Bohannon and Dalton, 1962, "Markets in Africa". Interest peaked in the 1980s, and is now almost gone. Some scholars predicted that local markets would be a short-lived, transitory phase between the introduction of a monetary economy and the eventual establishment of permanent markets, and then ordinary shops. However, as West Cameroun shows, the periodic market system still remains, and seems to play important economic and social roles in the local area, so it is worth studying the contemporary meaning of periodic markets in rural-urban relations. This study, based on the case in West province of Cameroon, focuses on the local markets' mechanism of local resource management (such as agricultural products) and of people's interaction, searching the root of establishment in the traditional chiefdoms and under the colonial influence.

Clement Yaw Lamptey

Analysing adoption and categorizing adopters of improved rice varieties in Northern Ghana

Many users of agricultural innovations are usually categorized into adopters and non-adopters to facilitate analysis with univariate models like logit, probit and Tobit, where the dependent variable is one (adoption). Using a survey data from 385 rice farmers, the study employed frequencies and percentages to categorize adopters, and logistic regression to analyse factors affecting adoption. The empirical results revealed six different categories of adopters: early adopters, late adopters and continuous adopters, temporary disadopters, permanent disadopters, and non-adopters, with a mean adoption level of 51.95%. Outcome of the logistic regression also showed that factors including farmers' awareness of government policies, knowledge of climate change, ownership of mobile phones, and membership in farmer based organizations, positively affected adoption of agricultural innovations. However, gender and mechanization negatively affected the farmers' adoption decisions. The study recommends that the government collaborates with Non-Governmental and Farmer-Based Organizations to encourage rice farmers to continuously adopt agricultural innovations in northern Ghana, via interventions like the Planting for Food and Jobs program. Also, female rice farmers should be encouraged to embark on mechanization and commercialization of their farming enterprises. Finally, adoption researchers should consider using this study as a guide when categorizing adopters of agricultural innovations.

Promise Eweh

Land, labour and technology linkages in food producing regions: a study of two rural districts in Northern Ghana

Farmers' adoption of commercial agro-inputs have been highlighted as the main solution to problems of poverty and hunger in Africa. The research from which these prescriptions emanate have a narrower conception of technology and fail to examine how farmers adapt technology in response to changes in land and labour. This paper draws on frameworks of the human-environment nexus to examine the impacts of changes in land and labour on technology among small farmers. Drawing on data from two districts of Northern Ghana, the paper argues that in contexts of relative land availability, farmers are more likely to rely on techniques such as bush fallowing to successfully produce food for home consumption and domestic markets. However an increasing range of agro-chemical products and donor-private sector initiatives have also resulted in an increased adoption of herbicides and tractors, especially among wealthier farmers. In contrast, farmers who undertake production in areas of land scarcity and poor soils increasingly rely on improved seeds and other commercial agro-inputs to prevent declines in crop yields. The findings from this study show that mainstream research frequently gloss over differences in cultivation systems and the diverse implications of changes in technology for rural livelihoods.

Sylvia Kpabitey

Factors that determine non-price strategies used by cocoa purchasing clerks in Ghana's cocoa market

Ghana's liberalization policy introduced in the 1990s has led to partial privatization in the state-controlled cocoa market. While maintaining the right to determine cocoa bean prices, the Cocoa Marketing Board (cocobod) has encouraged private companies to enter the domestic cocoa market, provided with a license from cocobod. Currently, such companies, called License Buying Companies (LBCs) have adopted non-price strategies to compete for larger market share. This study attempts to identify the factors that determine the use of non-price strategies by LBCs. The study has used primary data collected from two leading cocoa producing regions in Ghana: Western North region and Ashanti region. A total of 150 cocoa purchasing clerks (PCs) who work for LBCs at the village level were randomly selected and interviewed using structured questionnaire, 13 key informants including 11 cocoa Depo officers and 2 Assembly men were also interviewed to get general understanding of the cocoa marketing structure at the village and district level. The study will describe in detail the village and regional level differences in cocoa PCs characteristics, also econometric models will be used to ascertain the regional and individual level factors that influence the choice of use of non-price strategies by cocoa PCs.

Session 7 Chair: Horman Chitonge, Commentator: Shinichi Takeuchi

Kanton Lurimuah Tontie

Sources of wood for charcoal production in the Kintampo North District: The case of Asantekwa and Nkwanta

Policymakers and state agencies assume that charcoal is only sourced from stand forests and not from farms and fallows and that charcoal burners cut trees indiscriminately. This paper, therefore, seeks to present an overview of the state of charcoal production and the existing availability of trees for charcoal production from an analysis of the trees farmers claim to be exploiting for charcoal and their perceptions of the abundance of the main charcoal species on their farms, and from traders' analysis of the contents of bags of charcoal offered for sale on the market. This paper contends that because farmers /charcoal burners select and used a broad range of tree species for charcoal, and that most of the prime charcoal species continue to be available and constitute a greater portion of the charcoal that is being sold in the Kintampo market, there is no crisis of charcoal production. The paper further argues that while this is not a generally shared perspective, most studies posting a crisis in charcoal, often

assume this from expansion in demand from charcoal rather than engaging in empirical studies of the actual charcoal resources being transacted and the continued availability of these resources.

Keywords: Charcoal-burning, species, Policymakers

Berta Joaquina Macamo

The sustainability of a firewood-dependent family livelihood: Mussel processing activity in Chongoene beach

Among the human activities with the most significant climate impact in Mozambique are those that contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. The burning and deforestation of Chongoene Beach dunes in Gaza Province, south of the country, for the removal of fresh firewood to process mussels endanger biodiversity and cause landslides, polluting the atmosphere and soil. This disregards forest regulations that demand the use of branches and remains of dead trees. Likewise, the mussel harvesting activity is carried out regardless of the mussel's off-season period, endangering mollusc species extinction. Interviews with the traditional local leader, experts from the forest, land, and fishing institutions, consult of the national legislation that regulates the latter sectors, and environmental, natural, and cultural heritage protection were made. Aerial photos and coastal area satellite images of the previous 40 years showed where deforestation occurs, including the study area. The results indicate that the non-compliance with the mussels' off-season period and the firewood harvesting regulation is the consequence of the non-existing surveillance from the forest and fishing authorities or any other authorized entity. Therefore, this presentation aims to analyze the sustainability of the family livelihood mussel processing activity in Chongoene Beach, which is highly dependent on firewood.

Ngaunkam Precilia Shokoleu epse Takem

Contribution to mangrove ecosystem restoration in Cameroon

In Cameroon, a regressive evolution of the mangrove cover had been noticed during the recent decades. Of the 3 main blocs of mangrove found in Cameroon, the the Wouri estuary is the main degraded while Rel del Rey is the main wild nature one. The Cameroon estuary mangroves present a degradation situation intermediary between the 2 blocs. Cameroon mangroves are homes to several human groups and has seen its urban space expand in recent years. The establishment of human groups and the development of their activities have subjected the natural space to various pressures due to the perceptions inherent in each social group. In addition to its development needs and its position as one of Cameroon's maritime gateways, much infrastructure has been developed there. Thus the principal factors influencing mangrove deforestation and degradation are namely, population growth, economic and political trends, climate change as well as changes in upstream habitat.

To overcome these precious ecosystem degradation, it is therefore necessary to restore it with previous natural vegetation generally made with *Rhizophora* sp. Red mangrove (*Rhizophora racemosa*) which is the dominant species of freshwater mangrove. So potential areas of restoration include : Mouanko-Bolondo, Monako, Tiko, Douala Airport area and Douala-Edéa National Park in the village of Bolondo of Cameroon. Within a recent REDD+ activity, it was observed that artificial regeneration of mangrove is successful with nursery propagules in the open than under the shade while regeneration with wildings has a very low successful rate. Thus, reforestation of mangrove will contribute to the preservation of biodiversity, increased resilience and capacity of adaptation to the effects of climate change, as well as mitigation through the sequestration of carbon generated through reforestation.

Keywords: Restoration, propagules, mangrove ecosystem, deforestation, *Rhizophora racemosa*,

Germain Batsi Toroba

Different trajectories of cocoa production in Tshopo province : what potential for climate change mitigation?

The global demand for cocoa is increasing. As a result, the area under cocoa production is quickly increasing. Africa alone produces over 70% of world cocoa, with Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire being major producers. Although listed as a crop driving deforestation and forest degradation, cocoa farming has the potential to actively participate in the forest restoration. Practised in agroforestry and in fallow/degraded areas, it contributes significantly to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, poverty mitigation and other services.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has a large forest area in the Congo Basin (60%), the world's largest lung according to recent studies, is becoming a new hotspot for this cash crop in recent decades.

As one of the provinces favourable to the development of this crop, Tshopo in the DRC is seeing its cocoa-growing areas increase at a cruising speed. Several initiatives of cocoa-growing have coexisted since colonial times. The objective of this study is to trace the trajectories of cocoa farming in Tshopo province and determine their contributions to climate change mitigation through the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Thus, all cocoa development initiatives in Tshopo province will be listed as well as their potential responses to climate change.

Session 8 Chair: Denis Jean Sonwa, Commentator: Bikorimana Gerard

Ushindi Chishugi David

Preliminary reflection on water vulnerability due to anthropogenic activities and climate change in the forest landscapes of the Tshopo Province (D. R. Congo)

In Tshopo, a forested province, in the Northeastern D.R. Congo, the regulation of water availability and quality is one of the key roles of the forest ecosystems to sustain livelihoods as well as to protect communities from natural hazards. These ecosystem services are crucial to reduce water vulnerability and provide water of sufficient quality for domestic use in places where the governments' capacity to manage water resources are insufficient. However, the forests in Tshopo are threatened by climate change and many others anthropogenic activities. Its rural landscape is dominated by forests that are going through several transformations exposing water points to many contaminations. Hence, water emerges as one of the key sectors vulnerable to climate change in the Tshopo province. As there are few studies focused on the understanding of water availability at the sub-national level in DRC, this work aims to review the current situation of water and its relation to climate change and forest degradation in the context of the Tshopo province. It shows the necessity to develop well-defined strategic plans which consider the contextual specificities, and to find a trade-off between forest and water management strategies to help respond to water vulnerability risks in the region.

Cândida Bila

Exploration of forest in areas hit by natural disasters versus SDG accomplishment

Several areas in Mozambique are vulnerable to climate-change influences that drive cyclical events such as cyclones, floods, and drought. The mid-Limpopo valley in Mozambique is the one hit by these events that have disrupted community livelihoods made of agriculture, husbandry, and collection of wild fruits and honey. Meanwhile, the same area is known for its sandalwood, which is very appreciated in the furniture industry. But also other woods are used to produce charcoal that supplies the cities of Southern Mozambique, including the capital city. Daily, train cars and tracks are shipping tons of wood from these areas. Unfortunately, illegal woodcutters and companies incite these vulnerable communities to cut without considering the need for preservation or replanting. As a result, districts of Mabalane, Chicualacula, Chókwe, and Guijá along the Limpopo basin are transformed into

desert areas. Empirical evidence from my Ph.D. training activity, television reports, and news from national newspapers forms the basis to answer the following query: to what extent is Mozambique ready to respond to the SDG and how it guarantees communities' sustainability under natural disasters, and in need to survive?

Keywords: SDG, Forest depletion, climate changes, vulnerable communities

Emmanuel Nii Adotei Baddoo

Towards rural development? Cooperative movement in the Gold Coast cocoa industry in retrospect

Cooperative movement in the Gold Coast cocoa industry were a major political and economic force that facilitated the marketing and control of the cocoa trade. Through its evolution, the cooperative movement attained a nationalist character that sought to consolidate and promote the fiscal policies of government and as well possess control over the social distribution of resources and benefits from the cocoa trade. The cooperative movement have been examined from the internal marketing monopoly it possessed and the contradictions that characterised its political and commercial functions, as well as its capacity to boost production of quality cocoa. This paper thus examines the contribution of the cooperative movement in the Gold Coast to the development of the cocoa growing areas. The paper investigates the social and economic impact of the cooperative movement on the development of the cocoa industry in Ghana.

Adams Aziz Abdulai

Climatic risk perception of cocoa farmers and its impact on adaptation strategies: Evidence from Ghana

Climate change has remained a challenge to agricultural land management and a greater threat to the lives and livelihoods of poor people in developing countries highly dependent on agriculture. To mitigate this threat, farmers need to adopt climate-smart agricultural technologies. However, adopting these technologies largely depends on their risk perception of climate change. Hence, this paper uses a composite index measuring cocoa farmers' risk perception about climate change and evaluates its impact on adopting climate-smart agricultural strategies. The index is based on exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity to climate change. A sample of 512 cocoa households was surveyed from the Western North (241) and Ashanti (271) regions of Ghana, with varying degrees of climate vulnerability. Overall, farmers had medium to high-risk perceptions about climate change. Results from regression models showed that cocoa farmers with higher climatic risk perception are more likely to adopt on-farm and off-farm climate change strategies to mitigate the effect of climate change and protect their livelihood sources. Also, farmers in regions with greater climatic shocks tend to adopt more on-farm strategies to buffer against climate change. Therefore, understanding farmers' risk perception about climate change is vital for formulating policies to mitigate its effect on livelihoods.

Latif Tahiru

The governance of social protection policies in a decentralized setting: The interface between state actors and traditional authorities in Krachi East, Ghana.

Abstract: This study examines the relations between state actors and traditional authorities in the implementation of the LEAP cash programme in a decentralized space in Ghana. A key feature of the implementation of the LEAP cash transfer programmes is the decentralization of governance and administration to the subnational level, where state and non-state actors interact and influence the outcomes of the policy. Empirically, this study examines the outcomes of the interactions between state bureaucrats and traditional authorities in the implementation of the LEAP cash transfer programme, using the Krachi East Municipality as a

case study. The main argument is that the exercise of vertical and horizontal power relations, through visible and hidden ways, impacts on the ability of individuals and households to participate and gain access to cash benefits. Theoretically, the actor-oriented approach will be used to examine the collaborations, contestations, alliances and power relations between these actors and the outcomes of their interactions on the implementation of cash transfer programmes. Data will be collected using semi-structured interviews and participant observation. The data will be analyzed using themes and content analysis.

Session 9 Chair: Gloriose Umuziranenge, Commentator: Akiyo Aminaka

Kwasi Sarfo

Evolution of customary land tenure: Assessing the dynamics of land relations in the Northern Transitional Zone of Ghana.

Customary land tenure in Africa has been touted as being dynamic, evolving, flexible and adaptive. Population pressures, large-scale land investments, state drive for tree crop cultivation, new land policies and the advent of new forms of farming methods are revolutionising the traditional farming practices in the northern transitional zone of Ghana. These changes in farming practices profoundly impact the aged-old land tenure systems based on customary land tenure and communal landholding that thrived under shifting cultivation and land fallowing. The new farming practices that promote continuous cultivation on a piece of land are ushering in new land relations that place the poor, women, youth and migrant farmers in a disadvantaged position. Situated within the evolutionary theory of land rights, and adopting an empirical qualitative research approach, this paper examines the dynamics of land relations occasioned by the agrarian change and how these dynamics impact the land rights of the marginalised members of society. The paper argues that the idea of negotiability, flexibility, and dynamism attributed to customary land tenure provides the arsenals for manipulation by the more powerful in society.

Azindow Iddrisu

Land-use change and commodification of land in Dagban

This paper examines recent changes in land-use and commodification of communal lands in peri-urban Tamale and its agrarian hinterlands. Considerable lands in Tamale and its agrarian hinterlands are witnessing changes in their usage in recent times and this is reflecting in the expansion of residential settlements in peri urban areas and new cropping systems in both peri urban and the agrarian hinterlands. These changes are happening on communal lands with multiple user rights under the custodianship of chiefs and family elders. I argue that the changing use of communal lands in peri urban Tamale and its hinterlands is leading to the commodification of communal lands and agriculture which tends to undermine the moral economy in both peri urban and communities in the hinterlands.

Keywords: Land-use change, commodification, communal, peri-urban hinterlands, land tenure

Joseph Octavius Akolgo

Investiture of chiefs, a relic of colonialism? Reflections of an ignoramus on the installation of chiefs in the Upper East Region of Ghana

Chieftaincy, in Ghana, is very resilient notwithstanding post-colonial efforts to obliterate it altogether or downplay its significance. While the institution is dynamic and responsive to change, its selection unrepresentativeness is questioned. Mamprugu, one of the oldest traditional states in northern Ghana, exercises 'heritage' investiture rights over chiefs in the Upper East Region, an entirely different political administrative region.

The paper argues that these 'heritage' rights are transient based on mythic conquest and resurrects vestiges of colonialism in a democratic dispensation. Moreover, exercising them are a source of conflicts in some of the traditional areas. The practice also mirrors the affected paramountcies as being subservient to Mamprugu which is inconsistent with current realities. The investiture rites, aimed at legitimizing individuals' ascension to traditional political power, add little or nothing to the authority of the sovereign in the indigenous states concerned. The paper, using concept/theory of invention of tradition and primary data, concludes by advocating for an open participatory investiture system of chiefs in the areas under domination

Priscillah Nsama

Implications of customary land conversions on the power of the institution of traditional leaders in Mungule chiefdom of Chibombo District in Central Province of Zambia

The study examines the implications of customary land tenure conversions on the power of traditional leaders, who have had the power to allocate land and upholding customary law among occupants of customary land. The paper argues that conversion of customary land to leasehold tenure system negatively affects the power of traditional leaders. Using the conceptual framework premised on the theory of power according to Gluckman, one variable factor 'size of land' was used to formulate an interview guide. Therefore, in-depth interviews, with key informants were conducted. For validity and reliability, various stakeholders with different specialisation over this topic, were incorporated as a strategy to deepen /widen the scope of producing this knowledge. The study established that, customary land that was being converted to leasehold tenure system was reducing the size of the customary land for the Chiefdom. Findings revealed that the change from customary land tenure system, denies traditional leaders the rights to allocate land to local people, secondly it subjects local people to change their livelihood from agricultural based to informal jobs and finally, it stops local people from the culture of living in clans for their unity and easy formulation of customary law in a collective voice

Session 10 Chair: Makiko Sakai, Commentator: Inês Raimundo

Ran Muratsu

Transformation of healing and magic management through SNS: The case of Southern Benin

In Africa, smartphones and Social Network Services (SNS) have recently witnessed a rapid spread due to the low cost of smartphones. Healing-related issues including mystical knowledge are one of the topics in SNS groups, which appeal to the Beninese youth, and people create big or small SNS groups to exchange information about healing on a daily basis. By relying on data collected through a combination of in-person and digital ethnography, this paper focuses on the motivations, groups and user profiles, and communication styles in these SNS, to determine how they changed the realm of magic and healing in Benin. I will argue that SNS particularly transformed how magical knowledge is distributed, and that healing management and SNS have become sites where the generation with smartphones can update their perceptions of illness and magic, while at the same time renewing the nature of magic itself.

Agnes Doe A. Agbanyo

SIM card registration, citizenship and surveillance in Ghana

Recently in Ghana the state has embarked on a process of registration and certification of citizen identification, based on the premise that digital technologies have the capacity to guarantee secure and equal futures and to promote more inclusive development. This supposed "technology for development" legitimises

the Ghanaian government's digital campaign against fraud and crime, with registration of mobile phones serving as a key component of the campaign. While the majority of people in Ghana are in the informal sector, and lack formal identity papers, most people now use digital technologies including the mobile phone and mobile money. By linking registration to the need to prevent criminality in these sectors and to monitor them, the government forces people to register for citizen identity cards, to continue to use these technologies, although there is no evidence that most people were experiencing problems of fraud in using them. This paper explores the significance of mobile phone SIM registration for citizens within the informal sector, and the extent to which this reflects the rhetoric of enabling development or increasing, and the relationship between surveillance and marginalisation.

Mvetumbo Moïse

Perception and management of diseases and therapeutic resources among Ewondo population (Central Region of Cameroon): Case of malaria and spleen disease.

In Cameroon, malaria is a major public health problem despite the response mechanisms put in place. According to Ewondo Population, there is an inter-influential relationship between this pathology and spleen disease, a disease recognized as such only at the community level. Our main objective is to describe the perceptions and the different cultural mechanisms of management of these two affections. To achieve this goal, 70 informants were interviewed and several results were obtained. The populations through the names attributed to these pathologies, namely ebem koé or snail spleen and tsit meki or blood disease, describe the characteristics and potential sources of these pathologies. In the event of a malaria crisis, 37,1% of informants use their knowledge of existing therapeutic solutions, 28,6% passed through clinicians' advices and 34,3% recourse to traditional pharmacopoeia. While for proven spleen disease cases, 77.1% of informants directly sought the services of traditional doctors and 20.8% used their own know-how. Out of the 42 samples identified, 28 are used against spleen disease and 14 against malaria, while 09 are used against both pathologies. This reflection is a contribution to the enhancement of traditional pharmacopoeia through the enrichment of knowledge on the natural resources used by Ewondo.

Liu Xiaoxiao

Anti-FGM national policy intervention-A non-legal approach proposal in Northern Ghana

" FGM (female genital mutilation) has raised concern worldwide since the 1970s, under the influence of feminist movements. Much research has been done in various fields about FGM in multidimensional approaches. Many focus on different counterparts involved in the effort to support the termination of FGM practice. However, there is little research to analyze or give a reflection on the effectiveness of the national anti-FGM legislation at the local societal level, and how to reconcile the clash between law, culture and beliefs, which are critical for policy-making to eradicate FGM. Since FGM is practiced as the rite of passage for women under the cultural and social context, the national legislation's impact on the local society's perception and public awareness alternation needs to be addressed, as well as how the regional communities' initiatives and grass root level activities stimulate the national policy decisions. Based on aforesaid factors, this presentation proposes Ghana as a case study to analyze the prevailing regional FGM reality under criminalization in the national environment. The elucidation of the high prevalence rate in Northern Ghana potentially contributes to expanded context as a reference to regulatory national legislation compliance and enhancement purposes for non-legal national policy-making to eliminate FGM practice.

Biography

Abdulai, Adams Aziz

Adams Aziz Abdulai was the overall best senior school student in agriculture in Ghana in 2012. He had his BSc. Agriculture, majoring in Agricultural Economics, from the University of Ghana in 2018, with a one-year exchange abroad, graduating with a final GPA of 3.91/4.0, the best in the School of Agriculture. Afterward, he worked as a Teaching/Research Assistant at the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness as part of his national service from 2018 to 2019. He was awarded the MEXT scholarship for his Master of Agriculture in TUAT. He also holds a MicroMaster credential in Data, Economics, and Development Policy from MIT. He is currently a United Graduate School scholar pursuing his Ph.D. at TUAT with an interest in understanding how farmers' intrinsic behavior affects the adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies. He won the best presentation award of the Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics in 2021.

Ablo, Austin Dziwornu

Austin Dziwornu Ablo is a development geographer and a Senior Lecturer at the Department of Geography and Resource Development, University of Ghana. His research areas are urban Geography and natural resource governance.

Agbanyo, Agnes Doe A.

Agnes Doe Agbanyo is a doctoral student at the University of Ghana's Institute of African Studies. Her four-year research project (2020-2024) is funded by DANIDA. "The Dynamics, Bureaucracies, and Practices of Certification in the Ghana-Togo Borderlands" is the topic of Agnes's research. For her Master of Philosophy in African Studies from the University of Ghana, "Rice Production and Marketing: A Comparative Study of Weta (Afife) and Avatime Traditional Areas" is the subject of Agnes' thesis. She co-publishes a paper with Professor K.S. Amanor (IAS, University of Ghana) on rice production policies and indigenous farming styles in Ghana, based on her thesis. Before enrolling in her first-degree programme, Agnes trained and taught as a professional teacher at the elementary school. Agnes is interested in investigating the connection between the state and (small) farmers in the context of neoliberal agriculture policies.

Akolgo, Joseph Octavius

The author is a PhD candidate, awaiting the outcome of examination of 'Land Pressures, Livelihoods and the Youth' a thesis he presented to the University of Ghana. He holds M Phil in African Studies and BA (Hons) in Political Science and Theatre Arts from the University of Ghana, Legon. His research interest is in youth, livelihoods, and land and issues of rural development. A teacher by profession, he has experience as a student leader and development worker, having worked with World Vision Ghana. His goal is to develop a professional career in the academia using research, teaching and public service to effect change in the lives of individuals and communities. He hails from Zuarungu in the Upper East Region of Ghana

Alhassan, Osman

Dr Osman Alhassan is currently a post-retired Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of African Studies (IAS), University of Ghana, Legon. His research interests spanning over 20 years focus natural resources; environment;

natural hazard events, disasters and public health in Ghana and Africa; natural resources and conflicts; and socio-cultural dimensions of migration and identities. Dr. Alhassan teaches courses in research methodology, environment, and natural resources especially water resources at the graduate level. He has published widely in his research areas as well as supervised many graduate students specializing within his research interests. Dr. Alhassan has served on many committees and boards at departmental and university-wide levels. He was research coordinator for the section on Societies and Cultures for many years and member of the management board of the IAS. He has also served on the Faculty of Social Studies, and Academic Board of the University of Ghana. He is currently academic assessor for many universities including Stellenbosch University, Cape Town.

Amanor, Kojo

Kojo Amanor is a research professor at the institute of African Studies, University of Ghana. His work largely focuses on land, natural resources and relations between smallholder farmers and agribusiness. He combines political economic, ethnographic and historical approaches in examining rural development issues.

Aminaka, Akiyo

Akiyo Aminaka engages in research from the perspective of state-society relations in Mozambique, Angola, and South Africa. Her current research interests include the social protection of immigrants and cultural policy. In both cases, she is interested in the state's intervention in society through these policies and the agency of society in response. Also, her research interests lay constitutional reform and competitive elections under authoritarian regimes to understand the state's character. All these social and political interests are interconnected. Recent publications include; Aminaka A. (2022) "Politics of Land Resource Management in Mozambique." In: Takeuchi S. (ed.) *African Land Reform Under Economic Liberalisation*. Springer, Singapore.; Aminaka A. (Forthcoming) "Developmentalism Supersedes Ideological Differences: Reproducing 'KIBBUTZ' in Post-conflict Angola?" *African Study Monographs* 42. The Center for African Area Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto.

Asante, Richard

Richard Asante is an Associate Professor in the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon. He holds a PhD degree in Political Science with a specialization in comparative and development politics. Asante's work focuses on resource governance, peace, security and political stability.

Baddoo, Emmanuel Nii Adotei

Nii Adotei Baddoo, Emmanuel is a PhD Candidate at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, a Fellow of the Gerda Henkel Foundation and a Graduate Assistant at the Institute of African Studies. His current research explores the political economy of nationalism in the Gold Coast, 1940-1966. He reads African Studies, History and Politics.

Batsi, Toroba Germain

My name is Germain BATSI TOROBA, I am a teacher (Chef de Travaux), researcher and PhD student at the Faculty of Management of Renewable Natural Resources at University of Kisangani in DRC. I obtained a Master's degree in Biodiversity Management and Sustainable Forest Planning at University of Kisangani in the framework of the training programme organised by the FORETS project (Training, Research, Environment in Tshopo), financed by 11th European Development Fund and implemented by Centre for International Forestry Research

(CIFOR). PhD student since 2019, my research focuses on Assessment of cocoa agroforests in sustainable management perspective of Tshopo province forest landscapes, in DRC. It focuses particularly on woody biodiversity, carbon stock, structure and typologies of cocoa agroforests. I am the author and co-author of several scientific publications (<https://doi.org/10.3390/f11101096> ; <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10457-021-00657-z> ; <https://doi.org/10.19182/bft2022.353.a36836>) concerning forests' and agroforests' biodiversity, carbon stock and structure in DRC which constitute my research field.

Bikorimana, Gerard

Dr. Gerard Bikorimana is a researcher and Lecturer at University of Rwanda. I did my PhD in the area of Population, Resources and Environmental Economics. My research interest is in: Poverty, Natural resources, Environment Economics, Institutional economics and development economics. I published many papers in peer Reviewed international journals, conferences and as well as book chapter.

Bila, Cândida

Cândida Isabel Taúla Bila, Mozambican, born in Tete, province of Tete, residing in Maputo, holder of ID 11013993145Q, Master in Rural Sociology and Development Management, Professor at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, assigned to the Department of Sociology. Chairs of sociology of development and social policy. In addition to being a professor, she is the college's public relations and image advisor. From the end of 2022 to the present, she is a Ph.D. student at the Faculty of Sciences of UEM. Has experience in the administrative and financial area of projects and participated in conferences in Mozambique-Maputo, Cape Town, Berlin, and Uganda. "

Chitonge, Horman

Horman Chitonge is Professor of African Studies at the Centre for African Studies, and a researcher fellow at PRISM, School of Economics, University of Cape Town. He is also a Visiting professor at African Studies Centre, Tokyo University of Foreign and in the Global Justice Programme, Yale University. His research interests include Economic development in Africa, agrarian political economy, water supply, social welfare, poverty and inequality and alternatives for Africa's economic growth.

Demachi, Kazue

Kazue Demachi is an associate professor at the Institute of Global Studies and 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.

Eweh, Promise

Promise Eweh is a doctoral student in African Studies at the University of Ghana where he is currently conducting research on seed policy and food security. He is mainly interested in examining the theories and practices that are shaping Africa's development, and their impacts on common people, with particular attention to agriculture, employment and the informal economy. He looks forward to a future of engagement and collaborative research with local communities and persons of diverse backgrounds interested in the living conditions of Africa's working people.

Iddrisu, Azindow

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, especially among the Dagomba. 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.

Kpabitey, Sylvia

Sylvia Kpabitey is a PhD student at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, where she is doing research on cocoa marketing in Ghana focusing on relationship between cocoa farmers and License Buying Companies. Born and bred in Ghana, Sylvia attained her first and second degree in the University of Ghana, College of Basic and Applied Sciences-Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness. She has worked with the University of Ghana, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness as a Teaching assistant and also with the Ghana Oil Palm Development Company as Greenhouse manager before moving to Japan to pursue her PhD. Sylvia is a young researcher with three co-authored papers in academic journals. She is a member of the Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics, Japan and also a member Ghana Association of Agricultural Economists.

Lampitey, Clement Yaw

Dr. Clement Yaw Lampitey is a lecturer of Agricultural Innovation Communication in the Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Sciences, University for Development Studies, UDS, Tamale. His research areas are adoption and dis-adoption of agricultural technologies in Sub-Saharan Africa; Climate Change and its effects on agricultural productivity; Gender and the role of stakeholders in the rice value chain of Agriculture in Ghana; among others. He has over five publications in peer-reviewed journals, and three conference papers. About four of his new articles are currently under peer review.

Liu, Xiaoxiao

First-year PhD candidate at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies under the supervision of Professor Shinichi Takeuchi. I am originally from Beijing, China. Inspired by my fascination with Japanese literature, I was determined to come to Japan in 2009 as an international student. During my studies in Japan, I realized my passion for humanitarian and gender studies so I made up my mind to continue my study to discover more in this field. My research topic during the master's program was related to marriage and family, which is highly related to gender. To keep the consistency and also to reply to my personal interest in Africa, I selected FGM as my doctoral research topic. I highly appreciate the opportunity of participating in this conference and interacting with many scholars. In addition, I am looking forward to genuine suggestions and criticisms from all of you about my research.

Macamo, Berta Joaquina

Berta Joaquina Macamo is a Ph.D. student in Energy and Science Technology-Renewable Energies at the Science Faculty, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique. Macamo holds a Postgraduate in Business Administration from Lisbon High Institute of Enterprise and Science Work in Lisbon, Portugal, and a degree in Economics from the Faculty of Economics, Oporto University, Porto, Portugal. In her professional carrier, Macamo works at the Mozambique Revenue Authority as the Oil Marking Program National Coordinator. This program

aims to combat the use of kerosene for diesel adulteration, which pollutes the environment and causes technical damage to vehicles, reducing their service life.

Matose, Frank

Frank Matose is currently Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and the Environmental Humanities South Centre at the University of Cape Town, South Africa. His research interests are in the political economy of conservation and commons in Africa. He just published an edited volume titled *The Violence of Conservation in Africa* (<https://www.elgaronline.com/view/edcoll/9781800885608/9781800885608.xml>) with Maano Ramutsindela and Tafadzwa Mushonga (2022). He is currently finalising a monograph titled *Politics of Chronic Liminality: Forests and the power of the marginalised in Southern Africa*.

Muratsu, Ran

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Mvetumbo, Moïse

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people who move across borders in Africa. She has so far focused on the host country South Africa, investigating livelihood and coping strategies of African migrants and refugees in a hostile environment. She is planning to extend her field of research to look at the complex impact of transnational migration on migrant households and societies in the countries of origin.

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Denis J. Sonwa is a Senior scientist with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) based in Cameroon, Africa. His research activities in CIFOR are on Forest and Climate Change responses taking into consideration Adaptation and Mitigation (Ex: REDD+) in Central Africa. He previously worked with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Cameroon on cocoa agroforest management in forest landscapes of West and Central Africa. Denis had been visiting professor at ASC-TUFS in Tokyo (Japan). Denis was trained at the University of Yaoundé (Cameroon), Defended his Ph.D. at the University of Bonn (Germany), and obtained a training certificate from the University of California Berkeley (USA). Trained as Ecologist Denis enjoys working in multidisciplinary contexts. Denis has authored and co-authored many publications including the recent IPCC special report on climate change and Land Degradation

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Joseph Awetori Yaro is a Professor of Human Geography, University of Ghana. Joseph's teaching and research interests reflect a combination development studies and rural geography. He has done extensive research in rural northern Ghana. He mentors students in carrying out annual evaluations of NGOs and conducting baseline studies of beneficiary communities in Ghana. His specific research interests are in: Sustainable rural livelihoods, Food security, Climate change adaptation, Land tenure/ the African land question and especially on recent transnational land grabs. Joseph is actively researching into transnational land deals in Ghana and is the West Africa Coordinator for the Futures Agricultural Consortium.