

# The 3rd Colloquium of Ecological future making of childrearing

【Date】

28th July 2023 (Friday) 14:00-17:00



【Venue】

#Large-sized meeting room, Inamori Memorial Foundation Building (third floor),  
Kyoto University

【Hosted by】

The JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S)  
“Ecological future making of childrearing in contact zones between hunter-gatherers  
and agro-pastoralists in Africa” (Primary Investigator: Akira Takada).

【Cohosted by】

113th KUASS

## **【Schedule】**

14:00-14:10

### **Introduction**

Akira Takada (Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University)

14:10-15:30

### **“Education has made me lazy”: Reflections on the education challenges for the Omaheke Ju|’hoansi, Namibia**

Velina Ninkova (Oslo Metropolitan University)

Abstract:

The Namibian San have gotten access to mass education since the country achieved independence from South Africa in 1990. During apartheid, the country had a segregated education policy, and the San had limited to no access to schools. After independence, Namibia adopted a progressive child-centered education policy which emphasizes respect for linguistic and cultural diversity. Yet, 30 years after independence, San groups, such as the Omaheke Ju|’hoansi, continue to underperform and drop out of the system at greater rates than children from other groups. The few who have completed basic education, have not achieved any tangible benefits.

In this talk, I will reflect on the ongoing challenges for Ju|’hoansi children in schools in the region by examining the gap between education policy and practice, on the one hand, and the Ju|’hoansi’s status in the encompassing society, on the other hand. I will also present snippets of the daily life of Ju|’hoan individuals who have achieved different levels of education and discuss their attitudes and experiences in relation to access to jobs in the region, as well as their circumstances within their own communities. Globally, self-determination and access to land rights have been recognized as the main tenets for development for Indigenous communities. In this talk, I will argue that the Ju|’hoansi’s ongoing inability to benefit from education must be discussed in conjunction with their general struggle for political and social emancipation in the country.

15:30-15:40

**Short Break**

15:40-17:00

**The African ecological mechanisms of landscape formation: Application of remote sensing and GIS**

Simon Hangula Hangula (Ministry of Environment Forestry and Tourism, Namibia)

**Abstract:**

Human-socio-economic & geography, environmental geography, ecological settings, and landscaping fragmentation formation are the synergies that, are taking up center stage in the scientific research platforms recently. Landscape dynamics and fragmentation formation has become a very critical concern for much scientific research (current issues in the environmental management and protection arena). Furthermore, this study investigates the relationship between the umbrella of education systems and landscape dynamics in the ecological settings of forests in Africa. The umbrella of education includes the informal, non-formal, and formal education systems. There is great potential in the investigation of the relationship between landscape dynamics and childhood development in a particular ecological environment in Africa is grey.

The areas on which research will be conducted in Namibia covers the following villages: - Oluhapa, Okanyanona, Olupundi, Ekoka, Omupini, Onehanga, Omutuni, Ehafo, Oshakati, Ombudia, Olupale, and Olukula, Botswana (Ghanzi district, New Xade), and Cameroon (Gribe village in the Boumba-Ngoko Department of the East Region) covers an area of 2835.872km<sup>2</sup>, 16337.509 km<sup>2</sup>, and 23458.432Km<sup>2</sup>, (Namibia 17005'25''S 17009'20''E, Botswana 16032'09''S 15054'00''E and Cameroon 1039'50''N 14057'52''E) respectively.

Environmental forensics on landscape dynamics using modern forensic auditing science namely remote sensing and GIS is very vital to the decision-making stage recently. During Data collection, data (Aster/satellite) images from Earth Explorer geodata base, (USGS) and PlanetScope Scene, sentinel -2 for the period 2000 to 2021 were downloaded. The satellite images were analyzed using ArcGIS Desktop 10.3 for NDVI analysis. The researcher with the help of the local people will identify and map out the significant land use, Land cover, and landscape fragments formation in the area, for the purpose of verification of the observed similar signature during unsupervised classification and supervised classification analysis.

It was observed that, in Namibia from 2004 to 2021 the forest cover increased from 2417.38 km<sup>2</sup> to 2439.13 km<sup>2</sup> due to the interventions such as Conservancies and

natural resources management strategies. However, due to the population increment the first largest tribe in northern Namibia migrated to occupy this land for socio-economic purposes, therefore, Farmland/Agrifield and homestead and settlement land use have taken center stage in landscape fragments, taking up 3.54% and 0.62% increase from 2004 to 2021. Botswana on the other hand, revealed a preliminary gain in forest cover from 16765.29 km<sup>2</sup> to 16765.35 km<sup>2</sup>. A chunk of land was taken up by, Agrifield/farmland (15.85 % (2004) to 5.32% in 2021) land use, due to the fact that, shortly after, the relocation of the San (Baswara) people continues to suffer from a lack of secure land access to and use non-aligned customary land-use practices. Cameroon spatial and spectral data are sketchy at the moment of the study and we will look at the other sources for the availability of such data.

The objective of this research seeks to establish and unpack the rapport between education policies-system, national land use change, and the consequence thereof in terms of the dynamism of local landscape formation & fragmentations. From that premise, the penalty box of this research is to expansively/deeply map out the socio-ecological and socio-economical mechanisms for the consequence of landscape fragmentation formation in three African states. The derivatives of this research will be to establish and develop the database and maps of landscape fragmentation by different strategies and methodologies using remote sensing and GIS techniques patterns over time. This is a work in progress.

### 【Notes】

- \* The talk is given in English, and no translation will be provided.
- \* No reservation is required for participating in the Colloquium.
- \* Admission-free.
- \* The Colloquium of Ecological future making of childrearing is a serial seminar that was set up in Academic Year 2022, as part of the JSPS Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) “Ecological future making of childrearing in contact zones between hunter-gatherers and agro-pastoralists in Africa” (Primary Investigator: Akira Takada).
- \*Cohosted by 113th KUASS
- \* Contact: c/o Ms. Megumi Nakayama, Project Secretariat.  
E-mail: [CCI.takada.lab@gmail.com](mailto:CCI.takada.lab@gmail.com)