

Fiche analytique – Mémoire de Master MUSE

A rendre au secrétariat lors de l'inscription à la soutenance du mémoire

* champs obligatoires

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TITRE MEMOIRE*	Why logged-over tropical forests matter. A local perspective from the Heart of Sabah			
NUMERO MEMOIRE	388			
DATE SOUTENANCE	17.06.2020	Salle: online		Heure: 9heure du matin
THEMATIQUE* (AFFILIATION)	Gestion des forêts tropicales.			
VOLEE MUSE*	2017			
TITRE ACADEMIQUE* (par ex.: licencié en biologie)	Double bachelière en Histoire et Information-Communication			
DIRECTION* / EVALUATION	Directeur de mémoire* Dr. Christopher David Philipson		Co-directeur de mémoire* Dr. Pauline Plagnat-Cantoregi	
	Nom(s) du ou des juré(s) Sara Löfqvist,			
STAGE (éventuel)	Organisme d'accueil aucun		Maître de stage aucun	
Projet de l'ISE (éventuel) auquel le mémoire est rattaché	-			
Bourse (éventuelle) reçue par l'étudiant	Bourse MUSE et Fondation Ernst et Lucie Schmidheiny			
COLLATION*	Nb de pages* 68		Nb de figures* 13	
	Nb de tableaux* 1			
TERRAIN D'ETUDE OU D'APPLICATION	District de Tongod, Sabah, Malaisie, Borneo.			
MOTS-CLES* (entre 5 et 10)	Gestion – Forêts tropicales dégradées – communautés autochtones – services écosystémiques			
RESUME* (max 1500 car)				
SUMMARY* (en anglais)	<p>Combatting the climate and ecological emergency requires the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. In Borneo, tropical rainforests support the livelihood of half a million indigenous people. Currently, degraded logged-over tropical forests are more widespread across Asia (66%) than intact old-growth forests (34%). Preventing further degradation of these landscapes, as well as pursuing more sustainable management of forest resources, requires the empowerment of local communities. We investigate how community members perceive and value logged-over forests, as well as which factors influence this valuation of logged-over forests from the heart of Sabah, Malaysian Borneo. We use a mixed-method approach combining a statistical analysis of local peoples' preferences for ecosystem services with a qualitative analysis of semi-structured interviews. Results present three key findings: 1. Community members perceive a risk of losing ecosystem services. The perceived risk increases with distance to forests. 2. Community members' preferences for the most valuable ecosystem services provided by logged-over forest align with scientific research. Clean water, clean air, cooling effect, erosion protection, and flood protection are valued highest. 3. A diversity of input from community members is necessary to design further restoration policies, as valuation for ecosystem services differs among community members concerning age, gender, ethnicity and environmental factors; and differs from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework in the perception of cultural services. Our results highlight the</p>			

	importance that degraded landscapes can play in the conservation management of tropical forests and stress the need to promote further empowerment of community members into forest resource management of the heart of Sabah.
REMARQUES	

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