

Project Update: May 2015

The project team carried out an ethno-mycological survey from March-May 2015 in 10 village communities surrounding the Kilum Ijim Forest. These included Aboh, Ntungfe, Anyajua, Jinkquin and Dichami in Belo subdivision and Mbockevu, Lang, Nquinkeh 1, Ngemsiba 1 and Ngemsiba 2 in Oku subdivision. The aim was to assess the knowledge of community members on the role of macrofungi. Information was obtained through picture charts, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. Results revealed that:

- Macrofungi were classified into two categories, edible and poisonous. The edible and poisonous macrofungi are called “awo’oh” and “awo’oh satan” respectively in Belo, and “Kiwoh” and “Kiwoh fiyini” in Oku.
- Macrofungi were harvested mostly for food with very little knowledge on their use as medicine.
- There is no legal restriction to macrofungi harvesting within the forest reserve.
- Macrofungi population is fast declining as a result of climatic changes, deforestation and anthropogenic activities.



In-depth interview with Ngemsiba 2 community members in Oku. Photo by: Teke Ferdinand.



Picture presentations with Jinkquin community members in Belo. Photo by: Teke Ferdinand.