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### 33. Agriculture and forestry in the district of Chemini, Algeria: Duality and complementarity

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Algeria is characterized by the great diversity of its pedoclimatic conditions. It has the natural resources necessary to attain sustainable development. The management of the resources is ensured by agreements between the different stakeholders using these resources. Nevertheless, conflicts between the different users can appear and lead to a break in the eco-systemic balance. The present work is a case study of livestock and forest management in the region of Ath Waghli in Basse Kabylia (Algeria). It describes the biodiversity of domestic animals raised in this region of Kabylia and the management of the Akfadou forest. Livestock production in the region of Ath Waghli is mainly oriented towards the intensification of dairy cattle, poultry farming and extensive exploitation of sheep and goat farming. The agricultural practice of the community is of a subsistence type carried out with rudimentary techniques. Arboriculture (fig trees, olive trees in particular) has been highly concentrated in the region for centuries. Vegetable crops are also widely practiced. The situation of Akfadou forest is worrying. Wood is increasingly used as a source of energy because of the increased price of gas following the liberalization of the sector in response to the injunctions of the IMF and the WTO, which have accelerated the deforestation. In addition to the agro-pastoral activities, the undergrowth and soil in forest are the source of many traditional activities widely practiced. These include exploitation of (1) wood (alder, elm, cork oak, eucalyptus, pine) and cork oak in particular extraction of oil from the olive tree, (2) forage plants (ivy, cork oak acorns, olive leaves, calycotum, grasses, etc), (3) forest products such as pine nuts, mushrooms, arbutus, myrtle, bay leaves, etc, (4) medicinal and aromatic plants, and (5) harvest of wild honey. The sustainability of the Akfadou forest requires a reasonable and sustainable management of its resources. The management of these common resources must be conceptualized following the concept of Garret Hardin named "tragedy of the commons".