

8th KUASS
(Kyoto University African Studies Seminar)

Conservation and sustainable development of rainforest, Cameroon

「カメルーン熱帯雨林の利用と保全」

Time: October 30, 15:00 – 17:00

Place: Meeting Room, Kyoto University INAMORI building

15:00 – 16:00

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH-EAST REGION HUMID
FOREST OF CAMEROON

Prof. Bernard-Aloys Nkongmeneck

(Faculty of Science, University of Yaounde1)

ABSTRACT:

The south-east region humid forest of Cameroon is very rich as far as biodiversity of natural resources are concerned. But unfortunately, the exploitation or the use of these natural resources is not sustainable! The reasons are:

- Forest timber companies sometimes don't respect the rules while exploiting the wood and the money generated has very small impact in the livelihood of the population;
- The money generated by the exploitation of the wood doesn't provide subsequent benefit to the public budget of the country;
- Pouching is endemic in this region;
- Local populations, baka or bantou are not well educated to follow the sensitization provided by projects or NGOs which are working in the region; FOSAS Project is trying to improve the sensitization method so that at the end of this project, there will be probably some amelioration in term of taking on their responsibility.

16:00 –17:00

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH AND POLICY IN THE FOREST ZONE OF SOUTH REGION, CAMEROON; CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

Prof. Antoine Mvondo Ze

(Faculty of Agriculture, University of Dschang)

ABSTRACT

The region of South Cameroon is part of the Congo basin, and as such it is mainly covered with humid forest vegetation, the oxisols constituting the dominant soil type. These are highly weathered soils unable to provide for a longer time the soil solution with adequate amounts of nutrients required for plant nutrition. In these conditions, only an efficient biological cycling can allow to make a judicious use of the pool of bio-available elements to improve soil fertility. Parameters of soil fertility declining after deforestation have been identified as being the rapid lowering level of Soil Organic Matter, the leaching of plant nutrient due to erosion and mineralization and burning patches of forest conducive to leaching due to heavy rains (Brinkmann and Nascimento, 1973; Lal, 1981; Mvondo, 2004). Producing adequate food supply to meet the need of increasing population has emerged as a major challenge exacerbated by climate change. To reconcile the need for enhanced food production and environmental considerations, only agricultural intensification can permit to preserve the remaining forest. The central concern is therefore to put in place ecologically resilient systems based on the maintenance of an adequate nutrient supply for crops in order to meet the food demand in terms of quality and quantity. The challenge of new agricultural policies and new trends in agricultural research are to enhance land productivity and sustainability by developing environment friendly systems that significantly contribute to improve soil resilience and making a better use of ecosystem nutrients.

Keywords: Forest ecosystem, soil fertility, crop production, environment preservation

17:00 – 19:00

Reception (semi-closed)