

40th KUASS
(Kyoto University African Studies Seminar)

**FOSAS PROJECT CONTRIBUTION IN TESTING, DISSEMINATION
AND ADOPTION OF AGRICULTURAL INNOVATIONS
LESSONS AND PERSPECTIVES**

Date: Aug. 24 (Mon), 2015, 15:00 – 17:00

Venue: No.318, 3F Inamori Bldg., Kawabata Campus, Kyoto University

Presentation1 : FOSAS project contribution in testing, dissemination and adoption of agricultural innovations lessons and perspectives

Presenter 1 : Gabriel Ambroise MANGA

(Institute of Agricultural Research for Development, Cameroon)

Presentation2 : Towards the building of a wildlife management model in the northern periphery of Boumba-Bek National Park, South-eastern Cameroon: What is still missing

Presenter 2 : Kadiri Serge BOBO

(University of Dschang, Cameroon / School for the Training of Wildlife Specialists Garoua, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Cameroon)

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Abstract of Presentation 1: FOSAS project contribution in testing, dissemination and adoption of agricultural innovations lessons and perspectives

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Forest-Savannah sustainability project goals and approach in avoiding deforestation and cropland expansions, implementing sustainable crop production, processing and marketing strategies in the forest and savannah agroecological zones of Cameroon are presented. Major actions undertaken for community work and participation of rural communities in testing, dissemination and adoption of agricultural innovations and specific work carried out with respect to the introduction of cassava and plantain improved varieties in the forest environment alongside with technical guidelines on the field management of these crops are discussed.

In the area of cassava, providing stakeholders of the value chain with information on performances of cassava genotypes with respect to yield and yield components, uses and stability over years and across different environments is essential to ensure adoption and

utilization of newly released varieties. Three improved varieties namely TMS920326, TMS961414 and IRAD8034 were compared to two local accessions (*Ekobele* and *Ngonkribi*) for their aboveground and underground fresh yield in three sites (Tyele, Minkon Mingon and Mekoto) in Bityili near Ebolowa under fertilised and unfertilised conditions. Genotype main effect was highly significant ($P < 0.001$) for fresh tuberous roots, aboveground growth and tuber number per plant. Improved varieties yielded better than the locals for tuberous roots with a strong genotype x environment interaction (GxE) ($P < 0.001$). Aboveground yield also portrayed the same trend. Cassava varieties reacted differently to chemical fertilisers in the different sites and yield reduction observed the second year was not compensated through the use of chemical fertilisers. Differential behaviour observed in aboveground growth in the different sites could be partially attributed to soil properties.

First and second cycles of plantain cultivation with respect to different genotypes and capacity building of stakeholders are also discussed. Difficulties encountered as well as perspectives are presented.

Key Words: *forest-savannah agricultural project, cassava and plantain genotypes, village infrastructure, capacity building, sustainability, soil, stability, cassava, Cameroon.*

共催 : SATREPS

地球規模課題対応国際科学技術協力プログラム「カメルーン熱帯雨林とその周辺地域における持続的生業戦略の確立と自然資源管理：地球規模課題と地域住民ニーズとの結合」（研究代表者 荒木茂）