



**Centre pour
l'Environnement et
le Développement**

Tenure trends and pressures on forest communities in Cameroon

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Overview of global trends in tenure

- Increased demand drives investments on land (logging, mining, plantations)
- Increased infrastructure building to serve resource exploitation
- Conservation and carbon (potentially « positive initiatives » also harm)
- Investment is not a problem in itself : investment in a context of insecure communities tenure create unbalanced competition for access to land and resource



The governance context matters

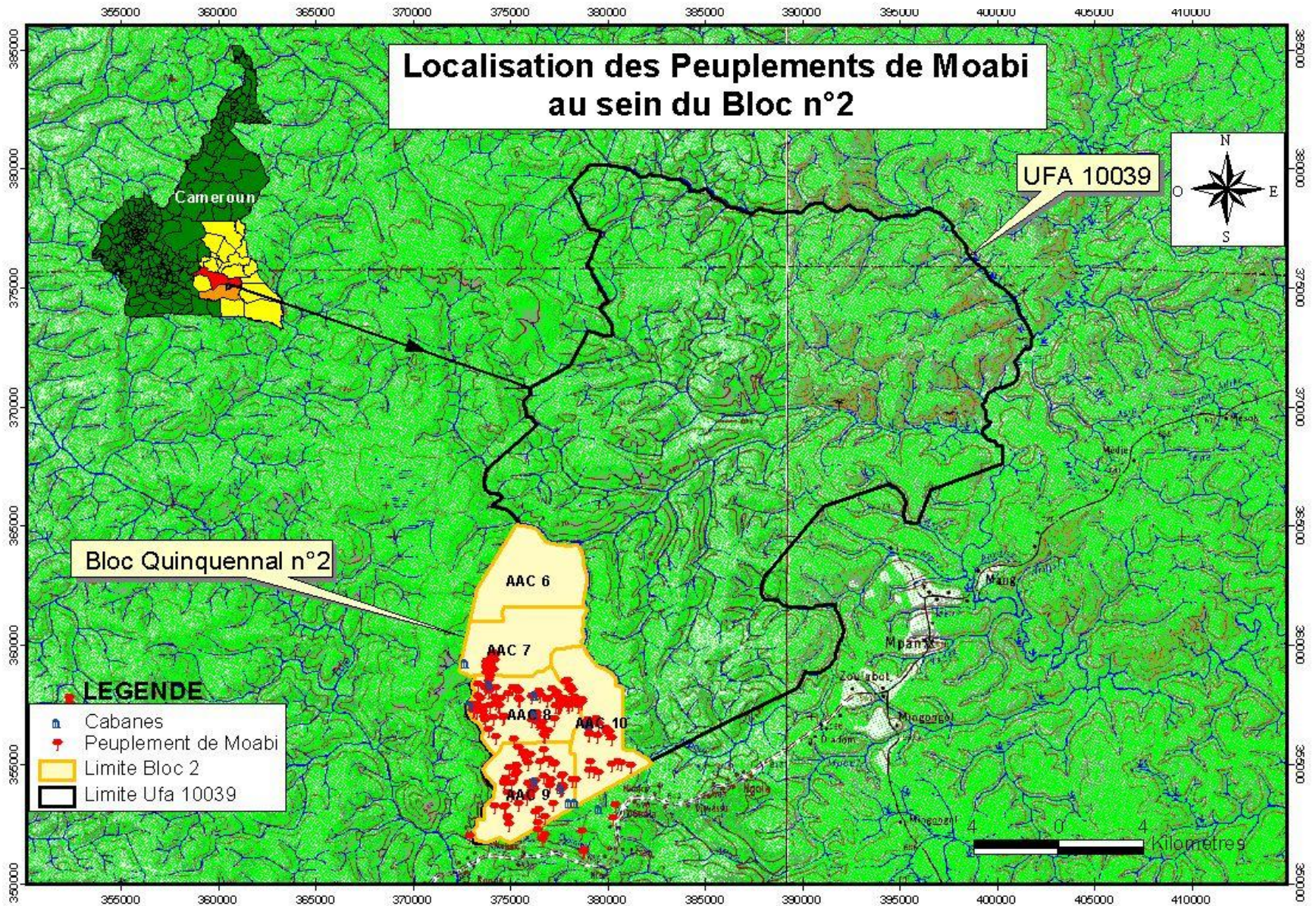
- Poor remedies offered to victims
- Weak / non existing rules for adequately protecting communities rights in the frame of investments of land
- Increased foreign debt for infrastructure
- Revenue not trickling down: communities loose 4 times: destroyed livelihoods, no access to benefits, no access to infrastructure, and costs of paying back the foreign debt



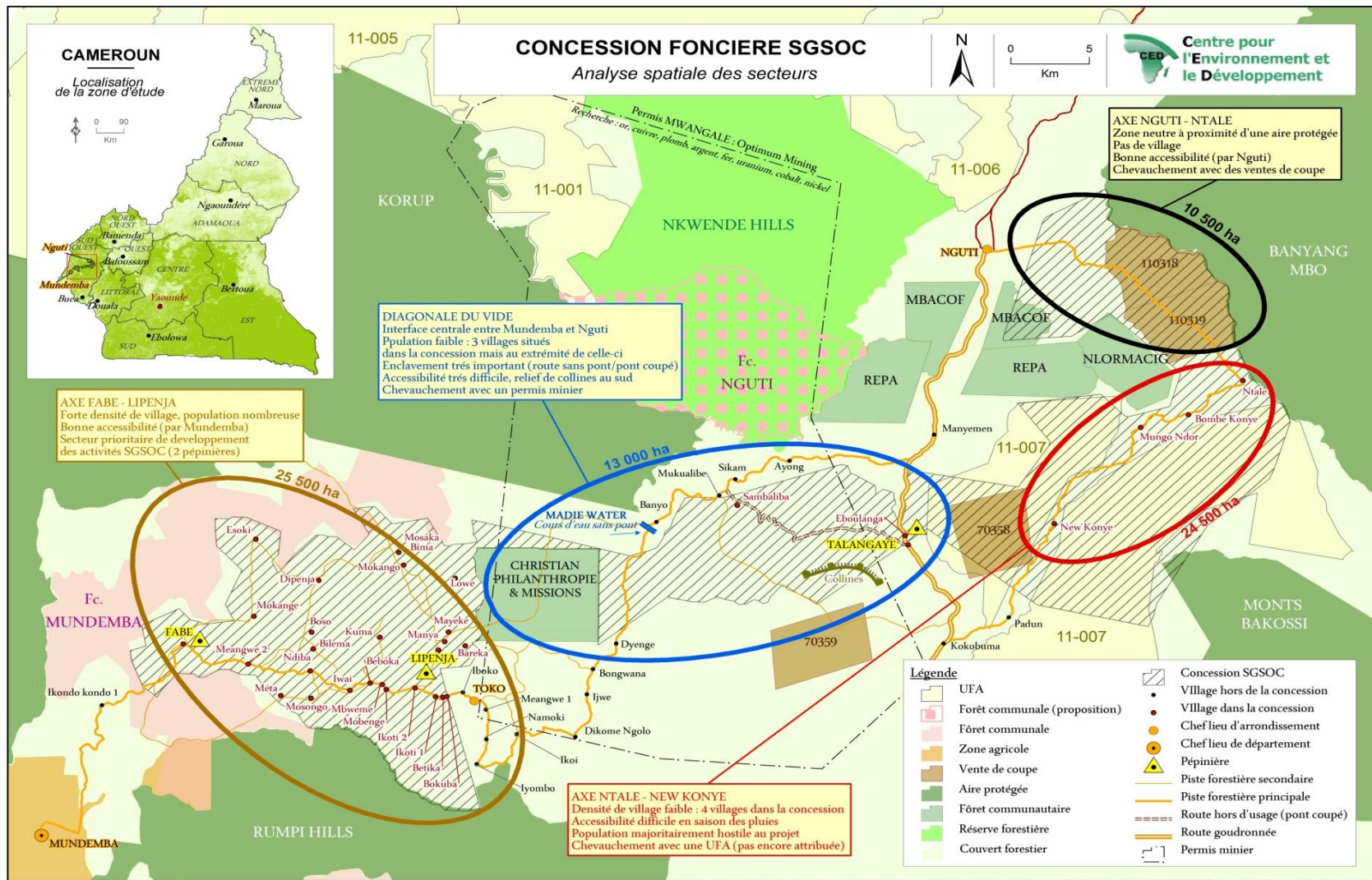
Logging



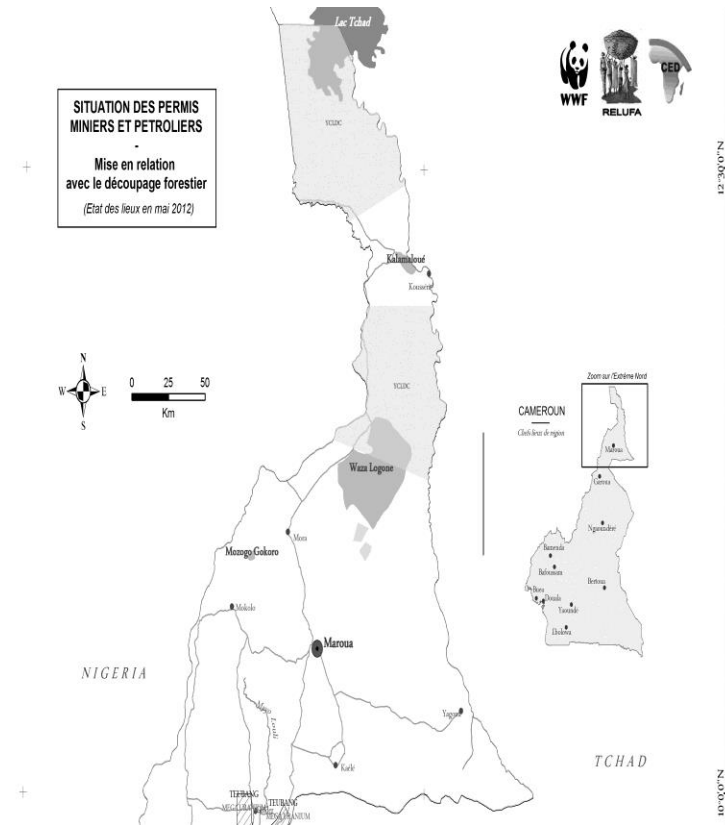
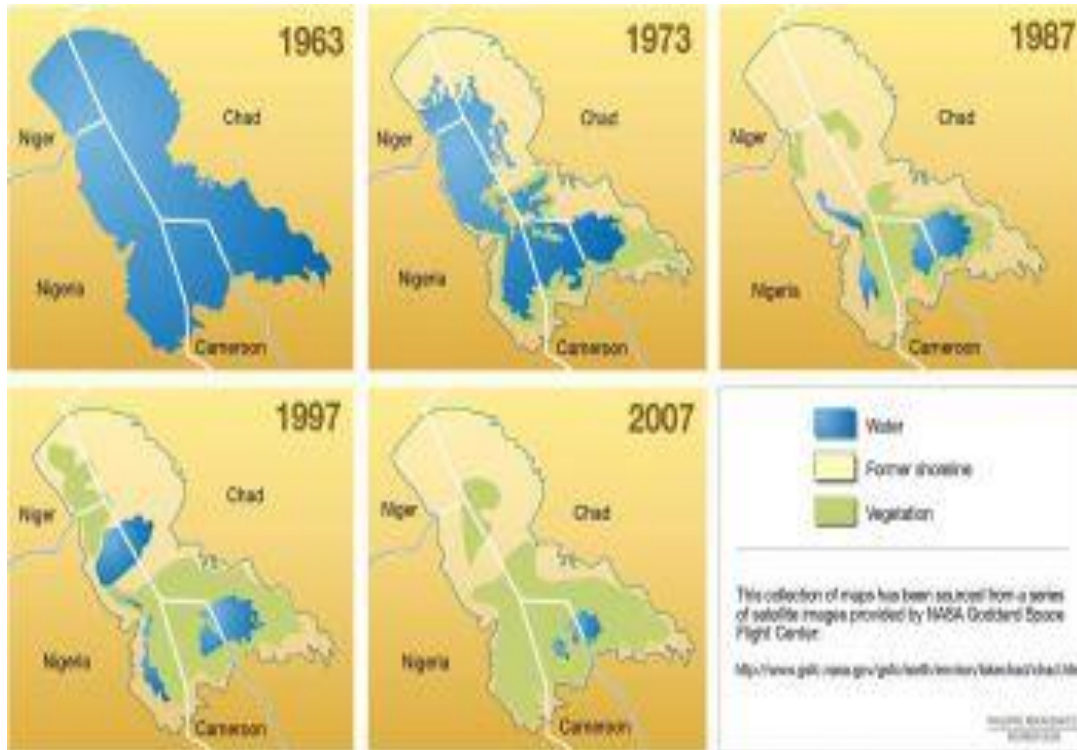
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Plantations and pressures on communities' livelihoods

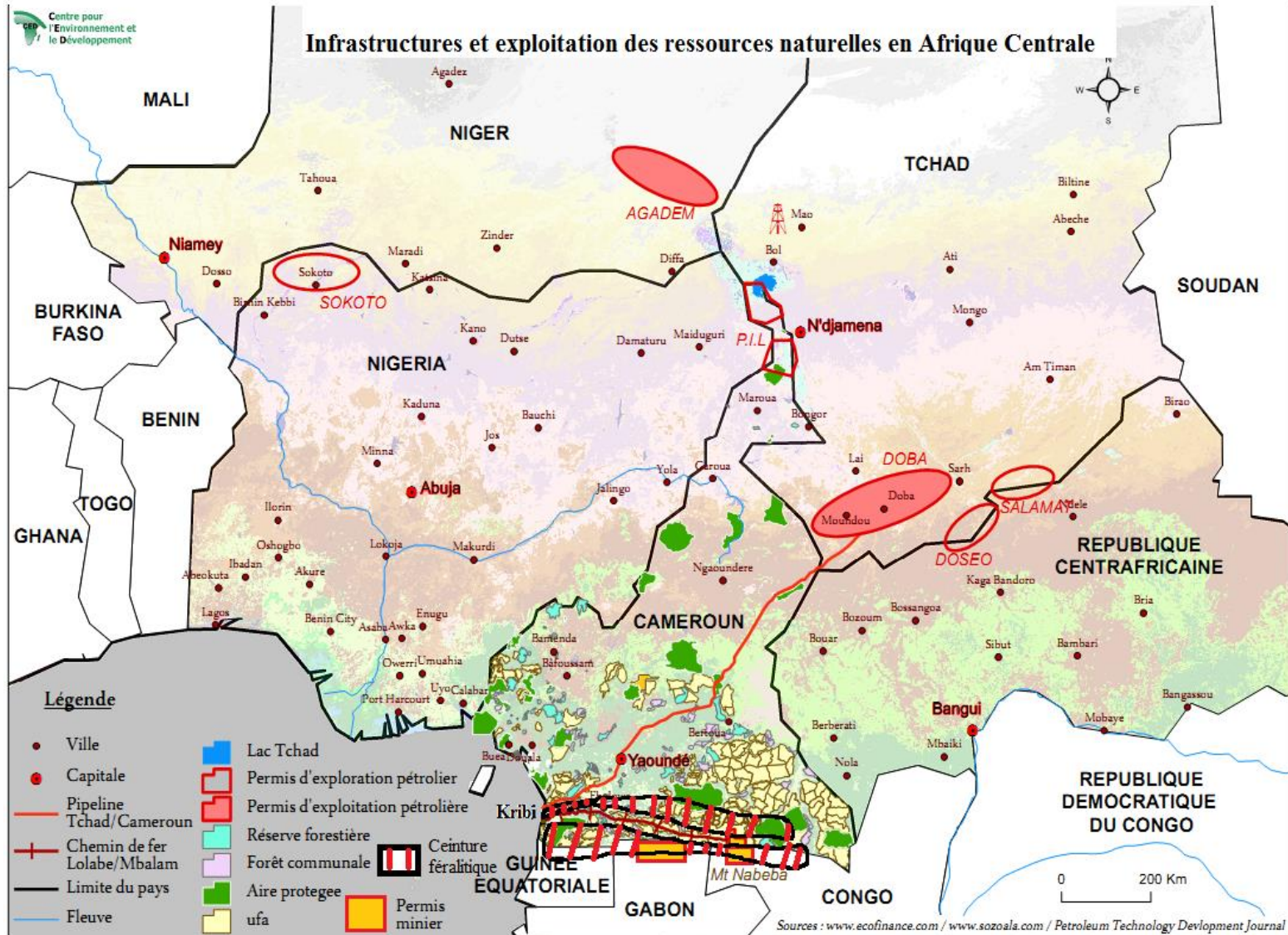


Example of Livelihood in Lake Chad



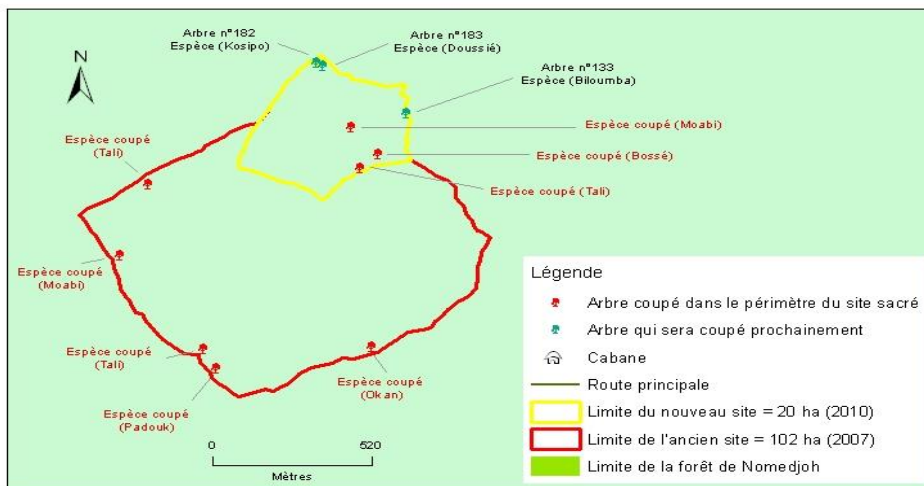
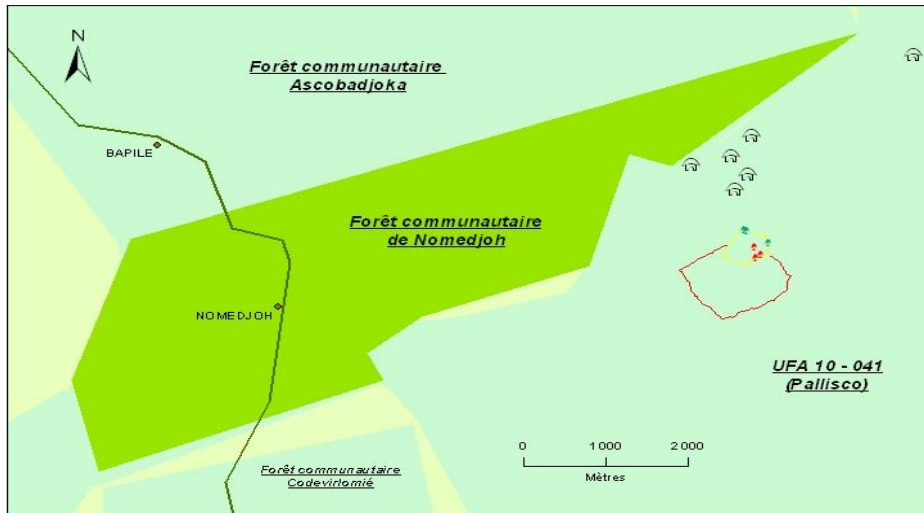
The Lake Chad Basin is one of the most important agricultural heritage sites in the world, providing a lifeline to nearly 30 million people in four countries — Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger (FAO)

Message 2: Impacts of individual projects are often higher than foreseen



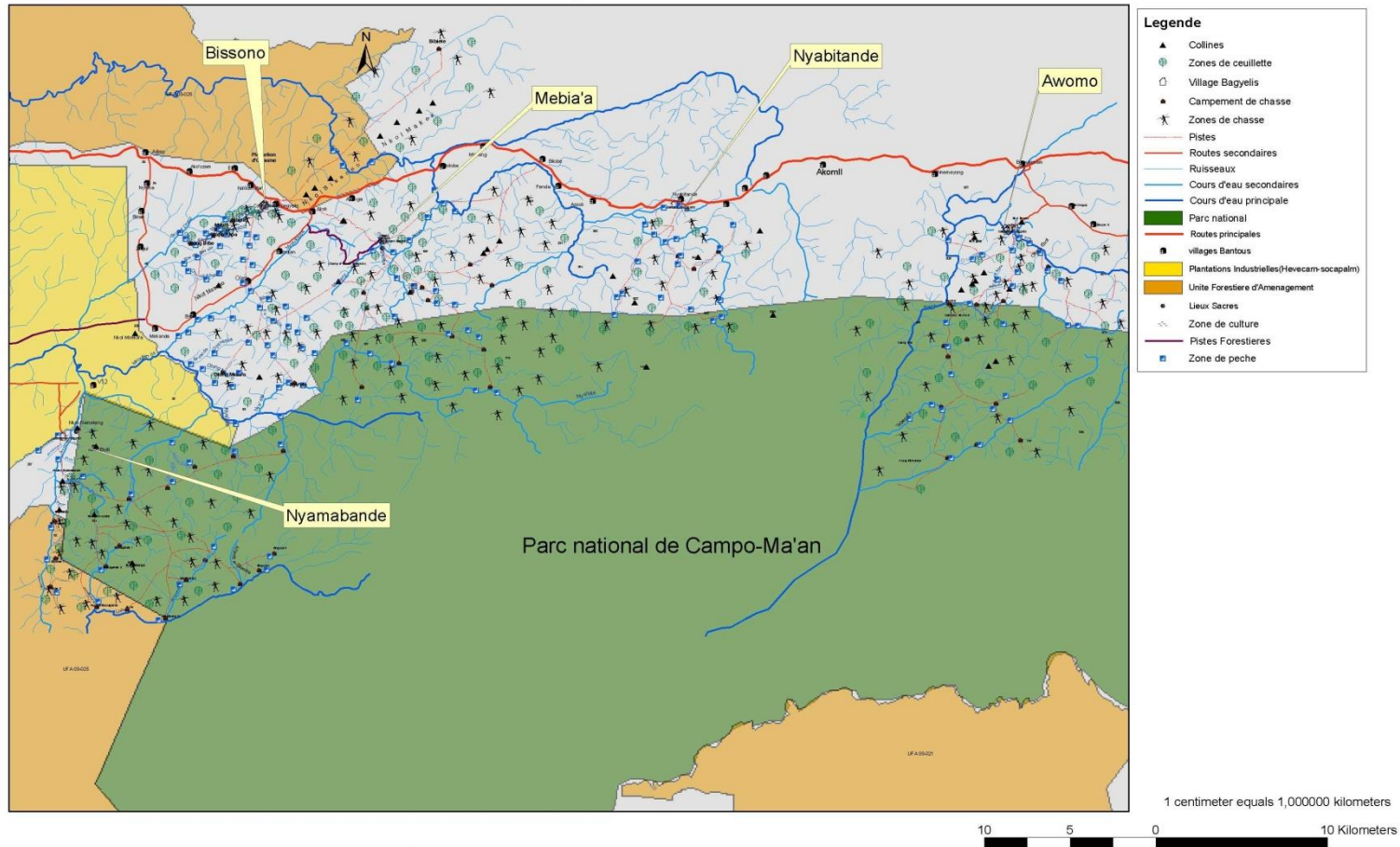
Certified logging also hurts

Mesure de l'exploitation illégale au sein du site sacré Baka de Nomedjoh



Protected areas and pressures on communities livelihoods

CARTES DE GESTION DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES DE CINQ COMMUNAUTES BAGYELI DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT D'AKOMII



CARTE REALISEE PAR LES POPULATIONS DE CINQ COMMUNAUTES DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT D'AKOMII EN COLLABORATION AVEC LE CENTRE POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT(CED)

Villages impliqués (Cartographes locaux): Nyamabande (Samang Isaac, Eima Robert Justin), Awomo (Egon Nkom Pascal, Ouma Dieudonné), Nyabitande (Céleste Luc, Médéric François), Bissono (Nébi Simon, Djemba Junior), Mwa Joseph et Ngi Pierre Maître d'école Bagyeli

Agrès technique supporté par : C.E.D. (Eloha Georges Thierry, Ouma Tama) / F.F.P. (Romain Tolombani, Ingénieur en cartographie (Gis/Map))

Sur la base d'une carte topographique existante, des données et des informations ont été collectées, analysées et digitalisées à l'aide du logiciel ArcMap

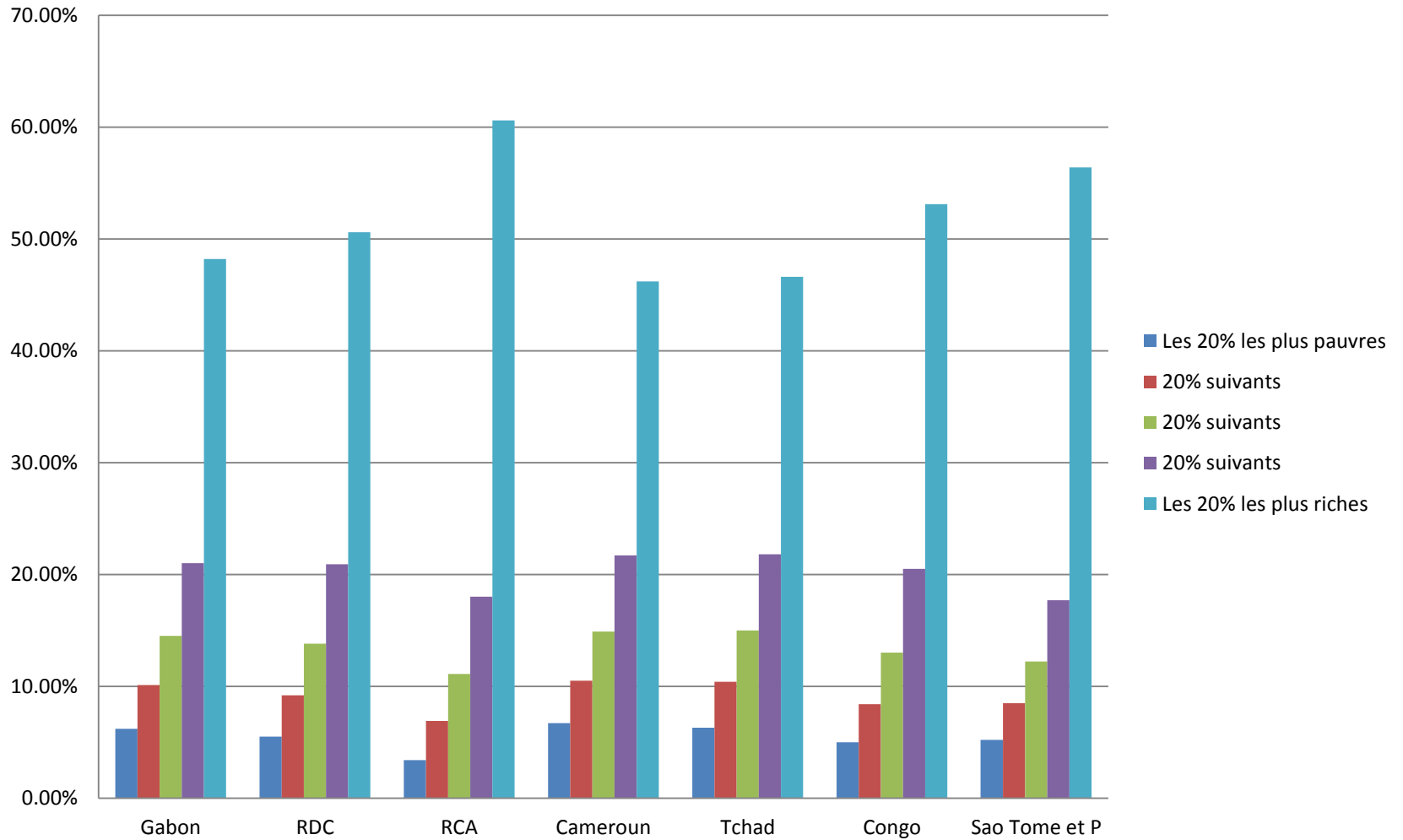
Cette carte est le fruit d'un travail de collaboration entre les populations Bagyeli de Bissono, le Centre pour l'Environnement et le Développement et Forest Peoples Project. La reproduction de celle-ci est strictement interdite

sous réserve d'une autorisation écrite délivrée par l'ensemble des parties prenantes

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Source: Carte topographique IGN feuille de Kola (1958)

Répartition de la richesse dans les pays d'Afrique centrale



Investments tend to destroy communities livelihood

- Restricting access to privately owned land or to the commons
- Accessing resources also used by communities (commercial logging of species with high local value)
- Destroying resource used by communities in the process of accessing resources with no local use (iron mining, oil exploitation, etc.)
- Gradually changing the local economy, and transforming farmers into landless job seekers

Perspectives

- Tensions will increase, with increased demand
- More conflicts, due to increased scarcity
- Economic costs of conflicts are likely to be high (for the communities, the investors and the State)
- Security of investments is at risk in a context of insecure tenure rights
- Nobody is likely to get what he expects....

**THANK YOU
FOR YOU ATTENTION**